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ERRATA IN VOL. I. 1897

Page 164, line 34, *read μέλαιναν for μελαιναν.*

Page 168, line 3 of the inscription, *read κορμίωντων for κορμίοντων.*

Page 166, line 30, *read (6 or 7 cm.) for (sixth or seventh century B.C.).*

Page 179, line 13, *read ΑΑΙΚΟΥΣ for ΑΑΙΚΟΥΕ.*

Page 180, line 2, *read Κέλσος for Κελσος.*

Page 181, line 6, *read γέ]νος for γε]νος.*

Page 183, line 22, *read ἔκγο]νοι for ἔκγο]νο.*

Page 192, line 11 of the inscription, *read κλαρώμενοι for κλαρωμενοι.*

Page 195, line 7, *read συνεπιψηφίσαι for συνεπιψηφίσθαι.*

Page 202, line 5, *read Δαμοφά[νης for Δαμοφάμ[νης.*

Page 205, line 33, *read ἰς τὰ θέματα for ἰς ἀθέματα.*

Page 213, line 15, *read to what does not belong to him for to what belongs to him.*

Page 216, lines 16, 17 of the inscription, *read μαι[τ]υρσι for μι[τ]υρσι.*

Page 228, line 9, *read φόσμον for φόσμον.*

Page 237, line 3, *read μαχώμεσθα for μαχόμεσθα (without punctuation).*

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 PROFESSOR ALFRED GUDEMAN, PH.D., of the University of Pennsylvania.
 PROFESSOR ALBERT G. HARKNESS, A.M., of Brown University.
 PROFESSOR SAMUEL HART, D.D., of Trinity College.
 PROFESSOR G. L. HENDRICKSON, A.B., of the University of Chicago.
 PROFESSOR CHARLES G. HERBERMAN, PH.D., LL.D., of the College of
 the City of New York.
 PROFESSOR JOHN H. HEWITT, LL.D., of Williams College.
 RABBI EMIL G. HIRSCH, PH.D., LL.D., of Chicago.
 PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON, A.M., of Bowdoin College.
 MR. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, LL.D., of Chicago.
 PROFESSOR GEORGE E. JACKSON, A.M., of Washington University.
 PROFESSOR H. W. JOHNSTON, PH.D., of the University of Indiana.
 PROFESSOR J. C. JONES, PH.D., of the University of Missouri.
 RT. REV. J. J. KEANE, D.D., Archbishop of Damascus.
 PROFESSOR FRANCIS W. KELSEY, PH.D., of the University of Michigan.
 CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND, PH.D., of Vanderbilt University.
 HON. ERNEST B. KRUTSCHNITT, A.M., of New Orleans, La.
 COMMENDATORE PROFESSORE RODOLFO LANCIANI, of the University of Rome.
 MR. GARDINER M. LANE, A.B., of Boston.
 * PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard University.
 REV. CHARLES STANLEY LESTER, D.D., of Milwaukee.
 PROFESSOR T. B. LINDSAY, PH.D., of Boston University.
 PROFESSOR GONZALEZ LODGE, PH.D., of Bryn Mawr College.
 PROFESSOR JOHN K. LORD, PH.D., of Dartmouth College.
 PROFESSOR ALLAN MARQUAND, PH.D., LL.D., of Princeton University.
 PROFESSOR ELMER T. MERRILL, A.M., of Wesleyan University.
 PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. MERRILL, PH.D., LL.D., of the University of
 California.
 PROFESSOR J. LEVERETT MOORE, PH.D., of Vassar College.
 REV. R. J. NEVIN, D.D., Rector of the American Church in Rome.
 PROFESSOR RICHARD NORTON, A.B. (*ex officio*, as Professor of the School),
 of Bryn Mawr College.
 RT. REV. MGR. O'CONNELL, Rector of the Collegio Americano in Rome.
 PROFESSOR E. M. PEASE, PH.D., of Leland Stanford Jr. University.
 PROFESSOR TRACY PECK, A.M., of Yale University.
 * DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, LL.D., of the University of Pennsylvania.
 PROFESSOR W. E. PETERS, LL.D., of the University of Virginia.
 PROFESSOR EDWIN POST, PH.D., of De Pauw University.
 RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York.
 HON. WILLIAM PÖTTER, of Chestnut Hill.
 HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,¹ A.M., LL.B., of Worcester.
 HON. J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, of Cincinnati.
 PROFESSOR EDWIN R. SELIGMAN, LL.B., PH.D., of Columbia University.

* Deceased.

¹ Resigned

- PROFESSOR THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, LL.D. (*ex officio*, as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens), of Yale University.
- PROFESSOR EDGAR S. SHUMWAY, Ph.D., of Rutgers College.
- PROFESSOR M. S. SLAUGHTER, Ph.D., of the University of Wisconsin.
- PROFESSOR FRANK SMALLEY, Ph.D., of Syracuse University.
- PROFESSOR CLEMENT L. SMITH, LL.D. (Director of the School), of Harvard University.
- PROFESSOR W. O. SPOULL, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., of the University of Cincinnati.
- MR. GEORGE R. STETSON, of Washington.
- MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON, Sc.D., of Philadelphia.
- MR. WALDO STORY, A.M., of Rome.
- PROFESSOR LEWIS STUART, A.M., of Lake Forest University.
- REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., of New York.
- COMMENDATORE PROFESSORE ADOLFO VENTURI, Director-General of the National Galleries of Italy.
- REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary.
- PROFESSOR ARTHUR J. WALKER, A.M., of the University of Kansas.
- PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. WARE, LL.D., of Columbia University.
- PROFESSOR MINTON WARREN, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University.
- HON. H. B. WENZEL, A.B., LL.B., of St. Paul.
- PROFESSOR ANDREW F. WEST, Ph.D., of Princeton University.
- PROFESSOR JAMES R. WHEELER, Ph.D., of Columbia University.
- PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph.D., LL.D. (*ex officio*, as President of the Institute), of Harvard University.
- VICE-CHANCELLOR B. L. WIGGINS, A.M., of the University of the South.
- PROFESSOR JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, A.M. (*ex officio*, as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute), of Harvard University.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE Archaeological Institute of America was founded in 1879, "for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable." In fulfilment of its purpose it early sent out archaeological expeditions to Assos in the Troad and to Mexico and the southwestern part of the United States, and subsequently an expedition to Crete. The results of these, at least in part, have already been published by the Institute in separate volumes. Of late, however, the Institute has carried on its archaeological explorations and excavations chiefly through the Schools of Classical Studies which it has founded in Greece and Italy. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was established by the Institute in 1881, and that at Rome in 1895. As institutions in whose work archaeological studies and research must be a very large element, the Institute has constantly maintained intimate relations with them, and has sought to promote their welfare in various ways,—especially by making regular appropriations for the explorations and excavations that have been carried on

by them for the Institute both in Greece and in Italy, for their publications, and for the maintenance of Fellowships.

In the publication of archaeological material, the Institute, until the present year, has had no well-defined policy. The Annual Reports of the Council and other Reports of the Institute and of the School at Athens have been issued in separate pamphlets, and the scientific Papers of the Institute and of the School at Athens have for a long time been issued in various forms by different publishers. The *American Journal of Archaeology*, First Series (1885-96), has published many papers of the School at Athens, and throughout the whole period of its existence has received an annual subvention from the Institute. It has, however, long seemed important that greater unity and uniformity should be given to the publications of the Institute. Accordingly, on May 8, 1897, upon the recommendation of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and Rome, and after previous discussion at a meeting in January, the Council of the Institute adopted definite measures. The Council then determined that in future all the regular publications of the Institute and of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome should be issued by the Institute, in periodical form, in a JOURNAL of its own: this JOURNAL should be conducted by an Editorial Board which in its membership should represent the several interests of the Institute, and should consist of an Editor-in-Chief, chosen by the Council, two editors, chosen respectively by the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, and other editors, as the Council might determine, together with the President of the Institute and the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and Rome as honorary members. This new periodical, by an arrangement made between the Council and the

American Journal of Archaeology—to which all students of archaeology owe a large debt—was to be styled the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, SECOND SERIES: THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, and upon the close of the eleventh volume (1896) of the First Series was to replace and succeed the *Journal* and to receive its copyright, subscription list, and exchanges.

These plans were at once carried into effect; the Editorial Board was organized and a publisher selected. The present issue is thus the first number of the JOURNAL of the Institute.

The JOURNAL will be issued six times a year, ultimately—it is expected—at bimonthly intervals. The material to be published in it will comprise all the regular publications of the Institute and of the affiliated Schools and will be distributed, as convenience may determine, in the different numbers of the JOURNAL for the year. This will include:

I. Archaeological Papers of the Institute, in the fields of American, Christian, Classical, and Oriental Archaeology; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

II. Proceedings of the Institute; Summaries of Archaeological News and Discussions; Classified Bibliography of current Archaeological Literature; Correspondence; Notes and Notices.

III. Reports of the Institute, including those of the Council, of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, and of other Committees of the Institute.

IV. Bulletins (separately paged), containing miscellaneous matter in general supplementary to that of the Reports.

While they recognize the fact that archaeological research should set itself no bounds, the present editors of the JOURNAL are for obvious reasons desirous that American Archaeology in particular should once more become an important feature of the work of the Institute, and that it

should find more frequent representation in the pages of its JOURNAL.

The first number of the JOURNAL consists exclusively of the First Annual Report of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome (1895-96).

The second number will contain the Annual Reports for 1896-97,—the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the School at Athens, and the Second Annual Report of the School in Rome, together with the names of the officers and members of the Institute and of the Schools. In general the Reports will be issued as the closing number of the yearly volume of the JOURNAL, but in view of the delay in the publication of the volume for 1897, the editors have deemed it expedient to issue them earlier this year.

The third number and subsequent numbers will contain a series of Papers of the Institute relating to the Explorations in Crete conducted in 1893-94 by Professor Halbherr, under the auspices of the Institute and at its expense. These articles will form a continuation of the Cretan Papers which have been begun in the concluding number of the First Series of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (Vol. XI, 1896, No. 4), soon to be issued. Further articles on the Cretan Expedition will also appear in the second volume of the JOURNAL.

The fourth and following numbers of the first volume of the JOURNAL will contain, besides the Cretan Papers and various other articles on archaeological subjects, the miscellaneous Papers of the American Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, Summaries of Archaeological News and Discussions, a classified Bibliography of current Archaeological Literature, and other matter of interest to members of the Institute and to other readers of the JOURNAL.

American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

[PLATES I-III]

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, to submit to you a record of the establishment of the School, and of its management to the end of August, 1896, partly under my own Chairmanship, and partly under the Acting-Chairmanship of Professor Minton Warren and Professor Clement L. Smith: together with my Report as Director of the School during its first year, 1895-96, and the Report of Professor A. L. Frothingham, Jr., as Associate Director during the same year. To these reports are added, in an Appendix, lists of the officers and members of the Managing Committee, of the faculty and students of the school in 1895-96, and of contributors to current expenses: a financial statement: the regulations of the School: a copy of the circular of information for persons who intend to become members: and a statement with reference to Fellowships.

For many years prior to 1894 Latinists and archaeologists in America had felt that the interests of learning in this country demanded the establishment of a School in Rome, which should be similar in its general character and aim to

the School at Athens. They believed, however, that the movement to establish such a School might, if undertaken too soon, work serious harm to the School already in existence, the interests of which were close to the hearts of all classical and archaeological scholars in the country.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Archaeological Institute held on May 12, 1894, letters were presented, which had been addressed independently to members of the Council by Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University, and Professor Platner, of the Western Reserve University, urging the establishment of a School in Rome. The Council took the matter into consideration and appointed a committee, consisting of Professors Goodwin, Seymour, and Frothingham, to consider the advisability of such a step, and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

In the following December, during the session of the Congress of learned societies held at Philadelphia in honor of the late Professor Whitney, a more decisive step was taken. At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute, held on the 28th of the month, at which members of the American Philological Association were invited to be present and to participate in the proceedings, Professor Ware, of Columbia University, outlined the history and prospects of the new American School of Architecture in Rome, which had been conceived by Mr. Charles F. McKim, of New York, and organized as a three years' experiment by professional architects in various parts of the country. At the conclusion of this account, Professor Ware, on behalf of this School, offered a welcome to any School of similar aims that might be founded, and invited it to share in the use of the building which had already been engaged for the School of Architecture. Remarks were made by the Chairman (Professor Goodwin), and Professors Frothingham, White, Seymour, Warren, and Hale. The general conviction was that the hour for action had at last come. The following resolution was accordingly offered by Professor West, of Princeton University, seconded by Professor White, of Harvard University, and unanimously carried:

Resolved: That this meeting appoints Professor W. G. Hale, of the University of Chicago, Professor Minton Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Professor A. L. Frothingham, Jr., of Princeton University, a Committee (with power to add to their number) to inquire into the feasibility of establishing an American School in Rome in connection with the School of Architecture recently established, to communicate with the managers of this School of Architecture, and to report upon the matter to the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The members of the Committee thus appointed accepted the duties laid upon them. Professor Hale, as first named in the motion, was made Chairman of the Committee, and Professor Frothingham Secretary. Mr. C. C. Cuyler of New York consented to act as Treasurer.

In accordance with the powers given them, and in the conviction that it was necessary to rouse interest in many parts of the country, the original Committee of three organized a Committee of seventy-five members, — consisting of both college professors, or unattached scholars, and men in business, — representing forty-four different institutions and fifty-eight different cities. In the choice of these members, it was in general intended that each University or College represented should have one member of its faculty upon the Committee, and that this member should be a professional archaeologist, if a chair of archaeology existed in the institution. In only a few cases, and for reasons of special importance, was a second member of any faculty appointed. With the consent of this Committee, obtained by correspondence, the original Committee prepared a circular, which set forth the purposes and needs of the School, and proposed that money be raised for an experiment of three years, — since, in the depressed financial condition of the country, it was obviously unwise to attempt to raise in four months a sum of money sufficient for a permanent endowment. This circular was widely distributed through the agency of the general Committee, and subscriptions were secured, most of which took the form of an annual payment for three years.

When it appeared probable that enough money would be

subscribed to warrant the establishment of the School for the initial three years, a meeting of the entire Committee was appointed for May 18, 1895, at Columbia University.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Archaeological Institute, held in New York on May 11, 1895, the Committee already referred to, consisting of Professors Goodwin, Seymour, and Frothingham, reported, through its Chairman, Professor Goodwin, that in its opinion it was desirable that such a School as had been contemplated should be established in Rome. The Committee appointed at Philadelphia next reported, through its Chairman and Secretary, who were members of the Council, that funds sufficient to warrant an experiment of three years had been secured. The Institute was then requested to take the proposed School under its patronage and authority, upon the same general terms on which it had founded the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and to appoint the Committee of the School, as then constituted, its Managing Committee, giving it the power to enlarge, reduce, or otherwise change its membership, to elect its officers, to determine the name and scope of the School, and to establish its regulations. A motion granting these requests was then passed by the Council, subject to the provision that the relations of the School to the Institute should meet the approval of a Committee, which should consist of the President of the Institute and the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the School at Athens and the School in Rome. It may here be stated in advance that the organization of the School as afterwards effected was satisfactory to this Committee, and that the School was accordingly taken into the desired relations with the Institute.

The Council of the Institute, further, at the request of the representatives of the School, granted the sum of six hundred dollars for a Fellowship to be held in Rome during the following year, and the sum of three hundred dollars for excavations.

On May 18, the Managing Committee of the School met at Columbia University, and proceeded to effect a permanent or-

ganization. A Constitution was proposed, discussed, amended, and adopted. It was agreed, among other provisions, that the name of the School, which had intentionally been left undetermined until the general Committee should decide upon it, should be "The American School of Classical Studies in Rome." The sense in which this name is to be taken is explained in the first Regulation of the School. To the mind of the Committee the phrase "Classical Studies," which is sometimes too narrowly interpreted in this country, does not exclude Archaeology, but necessarily includes it. All archaeological studies that deal with Rome under the Early Monarchy, the Republic, and the Empire, or with Italian civilization outside of Rome, during these periods, are classical studies. The publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens have almost always been archaeological. In our School in Rome the teaching and the investigations of the past year have dealt exclusively with archaeological subjects; for the deciphering of ancient documents written with a pen upon parchment or papyrus,—the only subject of our year's work the nature of which could be called in question,—is as truly archaeological as the deciphering of ancient inscriptions written with a sharp instrument or a brush upon walls, or incised upon stones. The publications, further, that will result from the year's activity, will be wholly archaeological, with the exception of a single paper, which, adducing new archaeological evidence to settle a linguistic question, will present the linguistic evidence along with the other. It may indeed safely be assumed that, in any School of Classical Studies conducted in Rome, the great claims of archaeology will securely maintain themselves. Since this is sure, the advantage of the title, as it now stands, is not only that it is in harmony with that of the sister School at Athens, but also that it leaves the Director of the School in Rome free to deal with *any* phase of classical work that can be done better in Italy than in America. And if, anywhere in our country, the phrase "Classical Studies" is narrowly and injuriously interpreted, the work and publications of the School in Rome

will perform a genuine service in disseminating broader conceptions of the nature and mission of such studies.

After the adoption of the Constitution, officers and committees were appointed. Professor Hale, of the University of Chicago, was elected Chairman, and Professor Frothingham, of Princeton, Secretary, of the Managing Committee. Later in the meeting these gentlemen were elected respectively Director and Associate Director of the School in its first year, and to serve during their absence in Italy Professor Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, was elected Acting Chairman, and Professor Platner, of the Western Reserve University, Acting Secretary, of the Managing Committee. Professor Warren was also elected to be Director of the School in its second year. Mr. Cuyler was elected Treasurer.

A communication from the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was read, informing the Committee of the School in Rome that its Chairman had been made a member, *ex officio*, of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, and of its Executive Committee, and that the President of the Archaeological Institute of America had similarly been made a member, *ex officio*, of both Committees of the School at Athens. In harmony with this action, the Managing Committee of the School in Rome made the President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens members, *ex officio*, of the Managing and Executive Committees of the School in Rome. The two Schools are thus happily and permanently connected with each other and with the Institute by a provision which secures the constant acquaintance of each of these three bodies with the work and plans of the other two.

In addition to the Fellowship of six hundred dollars, granted by the Institute as narrated above, a second Fellowship yielding the same amount was established by the Managing Committee. To these two a third, with an income of five hundred dollars, was added, by friends of the School, through the

efforts of Professor Frothingham, to be open only to students in Christian Archaeology. The Fellowship in Christian Archaeology was subsequently awarded to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, a graduate of Princeton University and of the Princeton Theological Seminary; the Fellowship of the School to Mr. William K. Denison, Bachelor of Arts of Tufts College and Master of Arts of Harvard University; and the Fellowship of the Institute to Mr. Walter Dennison, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts of the University of Michigan.

The fund pledged to the support of the School was reported to be about \$23,000. This amount was subsequently raised to \$25,905¹ by an additional gift of three thousand dollars made by Mr. E. D. Morgan of Newport, R.I., and paid in a single sum in order that it might be used immediately in the purchase of the beginnings of a library.

Some time before the meeting of our Managing Committee, the Managing Committee of the American School of Architecture in Rome, through Mr. C. F. McKim, its Treasurer, proposed the formation of an American Academy in Rome, to comprise the School of Architecture, the School of Classical Studies, and such other Schools of Art as might afterwards be established. The two fundamental ideas of the project, as advocated by Mr. McKim, were, first, that each School should be an integral part of the Academy, and, secondly, that subscriptions should be solicited, not for individual Schools, but for a common fund. There was much that was attractive in this plan. Although the several Schools would surrender their autonomy, yet there would be a distinct gain for each in being part of a powerful organization, which would appeal to the public for support with greater effect than could any School individually, and would lend to each member the combined impulse and the broad spirit of the whole. From the point of view of our own School, on the other hand, there was the danger of imperfect sympathy on the part of the other Schools, which, having different aims and methods, might not

¹ This amount has since suffered some shrinkage.

clearly feel the value and recognize the needs of the kind of work which a body of specialists would see to be imperative for us. The question being a grave one, it would have been improper for our School to take any step before full discussion at a meeting of the Managing Committee; and it was impossible, by the time this stage had been reached, — namely, the middle of the summer, — to secure a proper attendance for such a meeting. The Executive Committee accordingly passed a general resolution expressing interest in the scheme, and promising that it should be considered by the Managing Committee at its next meeting.

The history of the proceedings of the Managing Committee from the summer of 1895 to September 1, 1896, will be found in the Reports of Professors Warren and Smith, which follow. I have only to add, in retrospect of the entire period covered by these reports and my own, that the financial record of the School has on the whole been satisfactory. There has been a temporary difficulty in raising the special subscriptions necessary for the work at Beneventum (see the Reports of Professors Smith and Frothingham, pp. 16 and 57), and some of the original subscriptions have not been paid; but on the other hand I am glad to say that a saving of \$1666.62 has been made upon the appropriations voted by the Managing Committee for the regular expenses of the School.

WM. GARDNER HALE, *Chairman*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER, 1895, TO MAY, 1896

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report as Acting Chairman of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome from the time of Professor Hale's departure for Europe in September, 1895, to the meeting of the Managing Committee held on May 7, 1896, inclusive.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee on May 18, 1895, I was authorized to appoint a committee of conference, to consist of three members, of whom I was to be one, to confer with the representatives of the School of Architecture and of other Schools to be established in Rome, looking toward the establishment of an American Academy in Rome. I accordingly appointed Professor Seymour, of Yale, and Professor Smith, of Harvard, to act with me on that committee. Professor Seymour and I were present at a meeting held in October in New York, but Professor Smith was unfortunately prevented from attending. Subsequently I attended two other less formal meetings held in New York, and considerable correspondence passed between the members of the committee and Professor Ware, of Columbia University, in reference to the draft of a proposed constitution for the Academy. It was at one time thought advisable to call a meeting of the Managing Committee at the Christmas holidays to consider the plan for an Academy, but as the whole scheme was not matured with sufficient definiteness to be laid before the Committee, it was deemed wiser not to hold the meeting. Shortly after this, Mr. McKim went abroad for several months, and the whole matter was deferred to the May meeting.

In the expectation that a meeting of the Managing Committee would be held at Christmas, the Director and Associate Director of the School had sent from Rome carefully prepared plans for the making of moulds of the arch of Trajan at Beneventum, and for investigations to be carried on by the School on the site of ancient Norba. As no meeting was held, the approval of these plans by the Executive Committee was secured by correspondence, so that the work might proceed without delay, and some special contributions were received for these objects. The annual meeting of the Managing Committee of the School was called for May 7, 1896. On the previous day, an informal meeting of a few of the promoters of the plan for an Academy took place, to which I was invited. At my request Professor Platner, of Western Reserve University, who was in New York,

was also asked to be present. Up to this time it had seemed quite possible for our School to coöperate in the establishment of the proposed Academy and still to preserve its own independence. At this meeting, however, it became apparent that our School as such could not become an integral part of the Academy, inasmuch as the representatives of the other Schools desired to have only a limited number of Fellows within the Academy building, thus excluding from its privileges most of the members of our School. It was, moreover, intimated that for the present the School would be expected to provide a fund for the Classical Fellowships out of its own resources, the endowment of the Academy not being adequate to provide such Fellowships. These facts were stated to the Managing Committee at its meeting on May 7, by both Professor Platner and myself, and, while the spirit of that meeting was entirely friendly to the establishment of an American Academy in Rome, the difficulties of making the American School of Classical Studies, which had already been taken under the protection of the Institute, an integral part of the Academy, were fully realized, and no action looking to the participation of the School in the plan for an Academy was taken, except that the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee for such further conference with the promoters of the plan as might be desired. The Committee appointed consisted of Professors Peck and Seymour, of Yale, and Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan; and here the matter rested.

At the second annual meeting of the Managing Committee, Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton, was elected Professor of Archaeology in the School for the year 1896-97, and Professor Clement L. Smith, of Harvard, Director of the School for the year 1897-98; and both of these gentlemen signified their acceptance of the appointments. The budget for the year 1896-97 was approved, and the Executive Committee was authorized to make further appropriations by unanimous vote. A Committee on Fellowships was appointed, consisting of Professors Hale, Smith, and Platner. The eighth Regulation was

amended to its present form. The Executive Committee also voted that the Director should be authorized to have a book-plate made commemorating Mr. E. D. Morgan's gift of three thousand dollars for the library of the School, and to place it in books equal in value to that amount. The preliminary reports of Professor Hale, the Director, and of Professor Frothingham, the Associate Director, which were read at the meeting, were listened to with great interest, as indicating that most gratifying progress had been made in the face of great difficulties toward the establishment of a permanent School which was destined to be a credit alike to the Institute and to the country.

MINTON WARREN, *Acting Chairman*.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE, MAY TO OCTOBER, 1896

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following report as Acting Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome from the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Committee in May, 1896, to the return of Professor Hale and his resumption of duties as Chairman of the Committee in the autumn.

During this period no meeting of the Managing Committee was held, but the Executive Committee was called to act in its behalf in two important emergencies.

The first of these emergencies grew out of our relations with the School of Architecture, from which we had leased rooms in the Villa dell' Aurora for the year 1895-96. It had become clear, for the reasons set forth in Professor Warren's report, that a union of our School with the projected American Academy, of which the School of Architecture was to be a constituent part, was impracticable; and as the Villa dell' Aurora would eventually be needed for the use of the Academy, the

question of our continuing to occupy rooms in the building demanded immediate consideration. The School of Architecture, while desiring to retain us as tenants, could give us no assurance of possession for another year. The Executive Committee thereupon authorized Professors Hale, Warren, and Frothingham, acting as a Committee, to secure other suitable quarters for the School during the year 1896-97, or, if they deemed it more advantageous, for the two years 1896-98. This commission was carefully executed by the gentlemen named, who obtained for us a lease, until December 31, 1898, of the furnished villa at No. 2 Via Gaeta.

On the completion of the casts of Trajan's Arch at Beneventum, since the collection of subscriptions had been slow, and since the cost had considerably exceeded what was regarded as a liberal estimate, the Executive Committee, at the request of the Director and the Associate Director, authorized the Treasurer to advance a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of the contract. The Committee made the appropriation with some reluctance, but under the circumstances it seemed unavoidable. This temporary diminution of the funds of the School has now been nearly made good, and in the end they will probably suffer no loss from this source.

The Committee, consisting of Professors Smith, Seymour, and Platner, appointed at the annual meeting to award the three Fellowships for 1896-97, considered the applications of the candidates. The Fellowship in Christian Archaeology was awarded to Mr. Albert F. Earnshaw, a graduate of Princeton in 1892, and of the Union Theological Seminary in 1896, — the only applicant. Mr. Walter Dennison was reappointed to the Fellowship by him held in 1895-96. The third Fellowship was awarded to Mr. Gordon J. Laing, a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1891, and a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University since 1893.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, *Acting Chairman.*

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1895-96

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit my report as Director of the School in Rome during the year 1895-96.

It should be borne in mind that, in this opening year, the Direction of the School had to feel its way, learning gradually the resources that could be drawn upon, and the best order in which to employ them.

The School started without traditions, except such as could be derived, on the score of relationship, from the elder School at Athens. The most important experience which that School had to impart was that, in a place where almost everything is new to the students, and where everything has a large literature accumulated around it, the system of a dozen or so of hours of recitations or lectures a week must be abandoned. The study of a few fields, with time for thorough individual and independent research in each,—such was the programme of the School at Athens.

The instructors and members of the School met on the appointed day, October 15, 1895, for preliminary organization. It was at once arranged that Mr. Walter Dennison, Fellow of the School, who had already spent some time in Rome, and had heard Professor HülSEN's lectures on Topography the previous year, should take the students upon topographical expeditions as a preparation for further work.

Professor Frothingham and I began our instruction the next week. He gave one lecture weekly upon Classical

Archaeology, and one upon Christian Archaeology. I gave two each week upon Epigraphy.

While I was endeavoring to arrange for a course in Topography, I learned from Professor Hülsen, Second Secretary of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, that students of other Schools in the city were permitted to join the students of the German Institute, and that, in point of fact, his classes always contained such persons. He assured me that the students of the American School would be welcomed to his course on Topography. This invitation was gladly accepted. A similar arrangement exists in Athens, where the students of the American School are admitted to Dr. Dörpfeld's topographical lectures. Our students had been advised to go to Germany, if possible, in the summer preceding the opening of the School, in order to increase their facility in written and spoken German. Several of them had done this; others were already able at least to read the language without great difficulty. Meanwhile, Mr. Dennison's methodical and careful topographical expeditions had continued, and the students had been making themselves familiar with the books of Middleton, Lanciani, and others. Thus Professor Hülsen's lectures were from the beginning fairly understood, and in a short time the students were able to follow them with ease. The interest of the students was very great, and their personal devotion to Professor Hülsen was marked. A pleasant indication of their feeling was given at Christmas time, in the presentation to him of a fine copy of a Pompeian bronze, the work of Sig. Angelo del Nero.

In gaining admission to these lectures, which began in November, we had come in contact with a definitely established system of work, the result of an experience of over fifty years in Rome. It will be worth while to state what that system is. Beginning ordinarily in the middle of November, Professor Hülsen gives a course of eighteen or twenty lectures on Topography: while these continue, no other work is given in the Institute. They occupy the time until Christmas.

About January 15, Professor Hülsen begins a similar course in Epigraphy, lecturing in part at the Institute, but oftener in the museums. At the same time, the head of the Institute, Professor Petersen, begins a course of weekly lectures in the museums, not limited to any particular field, but dealing with the history and chronology of art. About ten of these lectures were given in the year 1895-96. Toward the end of March the students go to Greece. On their return, early in July, they are met by Dr. Mau at Pompeii, who directs their ten days' study of this city. This is all the stated work of the Institute. The theory upon which it is conducted is that, when advanced students take up a subject like Topography or Epigraphy, they need for it the whole or nearly the whole of their time. The German Institute holds open meetings every other week from December to April. The papers read are rarely presented by students; most of them are by professors of the Institute, or by outsiders. It will be understood that the comparatively small amount of teaching, and the constant repetition of the subjects in which the professors of the Institute are incessantly working, give these scholars abundant leisure for research.

When Professor Hülsen's lectures began, it seemed necessary, for reasons made clear above, to postpone the courses which Professor Frothingham and I had been giving for a month. In other words, the situation forced us to adopt, at least temporarily, the system of the German Institute. I imagine that in the future the plans adopted by other directors will be substantially the same: though modifications may be introduced, due to the different stage of preparation at which our American students, for the present at least, begin their work.

A modification was, indeed, introduced in the present year, as will appear. In due season I made my official calls upon the heads of other schools in Rome, and from all I received the greatest courtesy. From one in particular, Professor von Sickel, Director of the Austrian Historical Institute, and a noted

palaeographer, I received information which proved to be of great value; namely, that a course of lectures on Palaeography was soon to be opened at the Vatican by Professor Melampo, recently appointed to the chair made vacant by the death of Professor Carini; and that I could probably gain admission for our students. I accordingly went to the opening lecture, taking with me two men, by way of experiment, to see how they would profit from a lecture in Italian. The introduction was well arranged, and the students found the lecturer's Italian singularly clear and easy to follow. All the regular members of the School attended the next meeting, and it was decided to ask Professor Melampo and Cardinal Galimberti, whose consent was necessary, to permit our students to attend regularly. At this second meeting we found the long tables in front of the benches covered with copies of reproductions of a page of manuscript, sufficient in number to give a copy to each student, or to each pair of students: and a large part of the work of the hour consisted in the transliteration of the reproduction. The same general system was followed throughout the course. Every day there was a practical exercise, preceded, sometimes, by a brief lecture. This exercise took, at times, the form of simple transliteration, at others the form of written answers to questions suggested by the facsimiles set before the class. The work occupied three hours a week, and, from December 3, when it opened, until the close of the course in Topography at Christmas time, our students were kept very busy, both by the novelty of the subjects studied and, — a serious factor in Rome, where Horace's irony calls the distances *humane commoda*, — by the wide separation of the places of work from one another and from the School building.

Here, then, is the modification of the system of the German Institute spoken of above. While we have adopted the principle of concentration, and the idea that most courses should cover about twenty conferences, we have not been able to have merely a single course going on at a time. There are certain subjects upon which it is important that every student who

comes for a single year only—and the majority of our students will for some time be such—should make at least a beginning. It is to be expected, however, that within a few years our students will bring with them at least an elementary knowledge of Epigraphy, Palaeography, and Archaeology in the narrower sense; and, to this extent, they will be able to devote themselves with greater concentration to a few fields.

In addition to the courses already mentioned, it seemed desirable to provide for our students, if possible, a course in Numismatics, not only because of the general interest of the subject itself, and its importance to Roman History, Roman Portraiture, and Roman Epigraphy, but also because of the zeal with which several of them had privately begun to study coins. This course should be given by a trained specialist, with a large collection of coins at his service. A most suitable person, if arrangements could be made with him, was unquestionably Professor Stevenson, Curator of Coins at the Vatican. Such a course had never been given, however, nor was the public admitted to the coin-room, and Professor Stevenson was in doubt whether the plan was possible. It could not be carried out without the consent of the highest authority. His Holiness the Pope, however, with that liberality with which he has always treated questions affecting the advancement of scholarship, gave his approval, and the arrangement was made. Only students of the American School were admitted to the course, and, since the treasury of the School bore all charges, it may be viewed as our own course,—though made possible for us only by the generosity of the Papal government and the enthusiasm of Professor Stevenson himself. In order to save time, the hour in Numismatics was set directly after the hour in Palaeography. The course was intended to continue ten weeks, with two exercises a week. In consequence, however, of the illness of the lecturer during part of the time, only twelve lectures were actually given.

The course in Numismatics began in the second week of January, upon the opening of the active work of the Vatican

after the holidays. At about the same time, Professor Frothingham resumed his weekly lectures in Pagan and Christian Archaeology, and continued them until the students went to Greece, except when obliged to be absent on account of the work at Norba.

During the last weeks of January, accordingly, most of our students had six stated exercises of an hour each, weekly, three in Palaeography, one in Archaeology, and two in Numismatics. Early in February I resumed my own course on Epigraphy, and from this time until March 26, when our students began their tour in Greece, I conducted two weekly exercises, usually of an hour and a half each, sometimes of two hours and a half, when the omission of other work made this possible. The introductory lectures of the first month of the year had been given in the School building. When these, for reasons given above, were postponed, I arranged that, in preparation for work at a later time before the inscriptions themselves, the students should first make themselves familiar with Cagnat's *Épigraphie Latine*, then read Wilmanns's *Selections* and parts of the *Corpus*, and add to this whatever experimentation they could find time for, as they went about in the museums. When we met again, I found, of course, different stages of preparation: but all were then at a stage at which profitable work could be carried on, by the members of the class, in face of the inscriptions themselves. In the conduct of the course, I took up the inscriptions by subjects. In some cases I gave a brief introductory lecture; in others, I spent a large part of the time in interpreting. In the main, however, the reading and interpretation were done by the students. Sometimes a number of easy inscriptions would be interpreted, after previous study, by a single person; sometimes to two or even three persons would be assigned a difficult inscription or a difficult group. My endeavor was always to select inscriptions which should throw light upon one another, and, if possible, fix in the memory, without sensible effort, facts difficult to retain when simply read about, together with a mass

of other particulars, in a book. Some time having been given to the study of the inscriptions assigned, the remainder of the period was then devoted to the work of interpreting, the whole class giving its attention to the interpreter, and, as far as possible, making corrections or suggestions where he was at fault. I cannot, of course, speak of the interest of the students themselves, which doubtless varied, but my own interest and pleasure in the work were very keen. I could not have foreseen how great the difference would be between reading the inscriptions in the *Corpus* or in printed selections, and reading the actual inscriptions themselves, as the stone-cutter and time had left them, with all their variations of style and legibility : to say nothing of the human interest often lent to them by the form of the monument upon which they were cut, and their sculptured accessories. Nor could I have anticipated how great would be the pleasure in the exercise of restoring imperfect stones, when seen precisely as they are, and without the solutions generally provided in the *Corpus*. To these advantages should be added the heightened sense of reality and importance that are given, by the surroundings of the student in Rome, to matters of ancient administration and history, which play so large a part in the interpretation of Latin inscriptions.

In addition to this course in Epigraphy, I had hoped to give a course in Roman Private Life, especially as represented on the monuments. Such a course could be made of great value to students, and would doubtless also stimulate some of them to give courses upon the same subject in the university and college positions which it is hoped that most of them will eventually hold. While many photographs can already be had to illustrate the subject, the number of useful things remaining unphotographed is great, and some future director or professor can render a service to the School, and to American teachers, by having photographs made, and then preparing a classified list of available material which might be had by any scholar or University. I had myself hoped to begin this undertaking : but I had altogether underrated the amount of time which

would have to be devoted, in this opening year, to work that leaves no visible evidence behind it.

The sketch which I have just given of the arrangements thus far made for the School omits to mention the fact that a few of our students attended Professor Petersen's lectures in the winter. Mr. Walter Dennison, who, in Archaeology, was in advance of the rest of the School, was able to command a good deal of time for the further study of Epigraphy, including the Epigraphy of the Italic Dialects, and for a substantial piece of work upon an epigraphical subject, which was undertaken at my suggestion.

Through the kind offices of Father Farrelly, Acting Head of the American College in Rome, admission had been procured for the Rev. Walter Lowrie, our Fellow in Christian Archaeology, and Mr. Branson, special student in the History of Art, to the lectures of Professor Armellini, of the College of the Propaganda, on Christian Archaeology. These lectures were not given, however, in consequence of the unhappy death of the lecturer.

The resources of Rome in advanced work of a kind suitable for our students are extremely rich. Beside all that I have mentioned, there remain courses, in the University of Rome, in Topography, Greek Epigraphy, Greek Archaeology, and similar subjects, given by Lanciani, Halbherr, and Loewy, to which members of our School would be welcomed. As to the languages employed in these and other courses, it is one of the good fruits of the year that spoken German and Italian have lost their terrors for most of our students.

While the officers and students of the School were thus engaged, the School undertook three other pieces of work, in two of which it was measurably successful. In the third, though unsuccessful, it reached indirectly results of great importance.

It is the policy of the Italian Government not to grant rights of independent excavation to foreign Schools. Professor Frothingham, however, believing that this policy might be

changed, proposed a plan of excavations on the site of the city and necropolis of the ancient Norba, which was destroyed in the civil wars in the time of Sulla. As a preliminary, it seemed to him best to make such a study of the site of the town as was possible without excavation, and he accordingly, at the cost of much time and labor, prepared an excellent and interesting topographical plan of the ancient city. He also succeeded in tracing a system of ancient roads, not hitherto known, which connected Norba with the adjacent towns. He spoke on these two subjects at the meeting of the German Institute on April 10. In the course of his work, it became clear that the traditional policy of the Italian Government, which does not grant the rights to make excavations (*scavi*) to foreign Schools, would be maintained, and that, in this important field at Norba, we should not be allowed even to make probings (*tasti*). We were obliged, therefore, to remain content with the results which could be obtained by surface work. Fortunately these are valuable, and do Professor Frothingham and the School much credit.

The School engaged also in a second project which was proposed by Professor Frothingham, and, upon our joint recommendation, was approved by the Executive Committee at home, — the making of moulds from the Arch of Trajan at Beneventum. For this we succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Italian Government. Money for the purpose was raised, partly in America, — mainly through the efforts of the Acting Chairman, Professor Warren, and of Professor Kelsey, of Michigan University, — and partly, by the Associate Director and the Director, among American residents or visitors in Italy. The sculptures of the arch are in remarkably good preservation, and belong to the best period of Roman art. One of them, indeed, — the group of four gods watching the scene below, — is perhaps the noblest piece of Roman sculpture that has come down to us. The task was well worth accomplishing, and forms a happy continuation of the work recently undertaken by the German Institute in making casts of the Column of Marcus

Aurelius in Rome. Both these projects will be dealt with more fully in Professor Frothingham's Report.

A third project was less successful. The indirect consequences were, however, of immediate value, and led ultimately to results greater than I should have dared to hope for in the beginning. I had desired that the School should publish a complete facsimile of some important manuscript. Nothing appeared better suited to this purpose than the Codex Vetus (B) of Plautus, in the possession of the Vatican Library. Through Father Ehrle, the Prefect of the Library, I made formal application, on behalf of the School, for the right to publish this manuscript in facsimile. It then appeared that the authorities of the Vatican Library had recently decided, from time to time and as success seemed to warrant, to publish reproductions of manuscripts: and the importance of this manuscript of Plautus was clearly recognized. I therefore abandoned all idea of publishing any manuscript in the Vatican Library, and visited the Laurentian Library in Florence, desiring to see the condition of the two manuscripts (Laur. 68. 1 and 2) containing different parts of the *Annals* of Tacitus (the sole authority for the *Annals*), and the manuscript (Laur. 51. 10) of Varro *De Lingua Latina*. One of these I hoped we might be allowed to publish. I was kindly received by the Prefect, Signor Biagi, but was informed that the Library had recently adopted a plan of issuing publications of this sort, and that we could not be allowed to publish any manuscript independently. It appeared, too, that even participation with the Library in the publication of a facsimile would be impossible without the consent of the general Government, and that it was morally sure that such consent would not be granted. We had thus encountered the same difficulty from the side of the Government which we had experienced before from the side of the Vatican, — the natural, but for us unfortunate, desire of the Government and the Vatican to have matters of scientific research and publication, in the case of all fresh materials, conducted in their own names. It is still probable that we may be

allowed to publish manuscripts from libraries of less importance in Italy which are under the control of the local government, or from libraries outside of Italy, as in Switzerland, Spain, France, or England. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of such work in stimulating the interest of American students in a field of great consequence to American editors of the classics.

My plans, then, did not succeed in the form in which I had projected them; but the indirect results of the attempts were at once fortunate. The Prefect of the Vatican Library, seeing the interest taken by the School in the study of Palaeography, opened the Vatican Library, for actual work, first to some of our men, and then to all. No manuscript upon which any of them desired to work, no matter how precious, was withheld.

The importance of the privileges thus opened to the School can hardly be exaggerated, especially if we should be limited in the field of archaeological exploration at first hand. The resources of the Vatican seem to be inexhaustible, and not only will there always be opportunities for highly specialized work, here and elsewhere in Italy, but there actually are at present a great many inedited manuscripts of value even in Rome; while the possibility of some fresh discovery is always present.

Some of our men acquired a taste which will bring them back to European libraries in the future: and several of them engaged in work which is going to bear immediate fruit. Mr. Shipley undertook a study of the ninth century manuscript (Reginensis 762) of the third decade of Livy (universally recognized as a copy of the Paris manuscript P, of the fifth or sixth century), with a view to illustrating by examples what has heretofore been largely a matter of inference; namely, what actually happens in the way of misunderstanding and corruption, or, on the other hand, of intentional correction and reconstruction, in the transmission of texts through the repeated process of copying. Dr. Burton and Mr. W. K. Denison, who had both made a special study

of Catullus at Harvard, began work tentatively upon two inedited manuscripts of this author. Mr. Tambllyn made an examination of the alphabets of certain early manuscripts; but a task of more immediate importance was later found for him.

So much for the regular work of the School up to the time of the departure of the students for Greece. In addition there is a number of lectures and excursions to chronicle. In January, Professor Waldstein lectured in the Conservatori Museum, with his accustomed skill and contagious enthusiasm, upon the subject of Archaic and Archaistic Sculpture, and quickened the desire of our students to visit Greece. A few of our men were also able to attend Professor Petersen's valuable lectures in the museums in the winter, and several of them went with him upon his excursion to Hadrian's Villa. Later in the year, Professor Lanciani, the charm of whose lecturing is well-known to American audiences, accompanied the entire School upon a memorable expedition to Ostia. In April, Professor Marucchi, Curator of the Egyptian Museum in the Vatican, a well-known authority upon Christian Archaeology, took the School upon three visits to the three most important catacombs, devoting the whole afternoon in each case to the expedition. In April also, Father Ehrle, Prefect of the Vatican Library, conducted the School through the Library, devoting more than two hours to the showing of its most famous manuscripts.

In the autumn took place Professor Frothingham's visits with the School to the sites of ancient hill-towns in Latium, and his visit to some of the necropoleis of Etruria; of these he will speak in his report. In the spring I visited with the School the valley and probable site of Horace's Sabine farm, and, on the last day of our work before the departure of our students for Greece, Livia's Villa at Porta Prima.

By means of the bicycle,—a most efficient auxiliary in a country of such excellent roads as Italy possesses,—our students were able to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the Campagna, and to visit easily many points of note in it

and beyond it, such as Veii, Livia's Villa at Porta Prima, Soracte, Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli and the valley of the Anio beyond, Frascati, Albano, the Alban Lake, the lake of Nemi, Ostia, and the Sacred Grove of the Arval Brothers. From such excursions one carries away not only a serviceable acquaintance with places of archaeological consequence, but, — what is hardly secondary in importance, — lasting memories of color and atmosphere and form of a noble and varied landscape, filled with historical and literary associations of the highest interest.

By the eighth Regulation provision is made whereby our students may go to Greece for two months of work. This provision, which represents the unanimous opinion of the Committee that drew it up, is wise. There is a certain loss, to be sure, especially for those who can remain but a single year abroad, in an absence of two months from Rome, just at the time when, if they are to succeed in doing a special piece of work, they are ripening for it. But, on the other hand, the fortunes of Greek and Latin studies are ultimately indissolubly linked, and the completest sympathy is desirable between specialist workers in the two parts of what is really but a single field. Just as it is impossible fully to understand Latin literature without a knowledge of Greek literature, is it impossible fully to understand the visible remains of Roman civilization without a direct and sympathetic, even if not detailed, knowledge of the visible remains of Greek civilization. It should become the tradition of our School, as it has for many years been the tradition of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, that students who have not yet been in Greece should make a visit there for serious work in the spring.

Neither Professor Frothingham nor I accompanied the students to Greece. He, as is already apparent, was busily occupied with the prosecution of the work at Norba and Beneventum, and I had work to do which will presently be described. By a Regulation of the Roman School — repeated conversely

in the case of the Regulations of the School at Athens—the students are under the general direction, while in Greece, of the head of the Greek School. Our students, then, at the end of March found their way, by various routes and in various parties, to Athens, several accompanying Mr. Lord, the Director of the School of Architecture, who took the members of that School to Greece by way of Sicily.

One definite arrangement had been made for our students in advance by correspondence. Professor Dörpfeld, one of the Secretaries of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, makes, annually, an excursion through Peloponnesus, and another among the Greek Islands, with students of the German School and others who may arrive from Germany; and members of our School at Athens have each year been permitted to take part. In the first year of the Roman School, on account of the large number of people who went to Athens to see the Olympic Games, the applications for the excursion were unusually numerous. Still it was arranged that two students of the School should take part in the first excursion and five in the second. Seven of our students accordingly had the benefit of Dr. Dörpfeld's personal guidance over Greek ground. Apart from instruction received, acquaintance thus formed with a scholar who is a recognized leader in his specialty is of great effect in quickening the spirit and ambition of the young student: and the same quickening influence was, of course, exerted upon the members of our School by their association in Rome with men of the first rank in their profession.

Our students bore well the strain put upon their loyalty to Italy by their stay in what is, in many ways, the most exquisite country in the world. One of them wrote that, while they had greatly enjoyed Greece and Athens, they were at heart a little homesick for Rome, and would be quite ready to return. This is fortunate: for, while Greek literature appeals to young minds and old minds alike, a real appreciation of Roman literature demands a certain maturity; and it is well if this difference, which tends to carry a majority of our young graduate stu-

dents into Greek rather than into Latin, can to some extent be offset by the power which Rome itself exerts upon those who go there to study. The hurried traveller often misses it: but those who live for any length of time in the great city which was the centre of the civilizing and organizing power of the ancient world, come, if they have any historical sense, to feel profoundly that sentiment which led the ancient Romans so often to call the city, in their inscriptions, the *urbs sacra*. This sense of the great place of Rome in the world will never pass away. Mommsen, the last speaker at the closing session of the year at the German Institute, said, in the language which is *de rigueur* at these meetings, "noi passiamo: Roma resta eterna." To bring our future professors of Latin in colleges, and teachers of Latin in schools, under the power of this spell, and so to make them better professors and teachers, and the study of Latin a more human and civilizing study, is one of the main aims of the School in Rome.

It remained for our students, on their return from Greece, to see Pompeii and the Museum of Naples, methodically and intelligently. This calls for the best expert guidance. The School was so fortunate as to make an arrangement with Dr. August Mau, the well-known editor of Overbeck's *Pompeii*, and undoubtedly the first expert in the field. Toward the end of May, he met our students, together with several students from the Greek School, and spent seven afternoons with them in Pompeii, and three days in the Museum of Naples. The specific plan of work was that each student, with Dr. Mau's Guide to Pompeii in hand, should each morning prepare himself by going over an assigned route: after which Dr. Mau was to accompany the party in the afternoon, and, assuming an acquaintance with all that is said in the Guide, devote himself to more advanced and detailed discussion. The advantage to our students of doing this work under the best possible guidance will be appreciated by the Managing Committee in America, as it was by the students themselves. It is to be hoped, too, that the arrangements which have been made

this year with Dr. Mau, Professor Stevenson, and Professor Marucchi, may be continued from year to year, and become a regular part of our work. The course given by Professor Marucchi, indeed, might profitably be doubled in length, for the sake of students who may be specializing in Christian Archaeology.

The Regulations of the School provide for stated work only up to the first of June, but both Professor Frothingham and I recognized long beforehand that we could not leave Rome so early. His task at Norba would evidently not be completed so soon; and it was also clear that I should need to remain to guide the students, upon their return, in the final stages of work in Rome, undertaken with a view to publication.

During the absence of the students in Greece I had two tasks in hand: first, the testing of work done by the four who had been studying manuscripts in the Vatican Library; and, secondly, the collection of evidence, which I expected to find in certain early manuscripts, upon an interesting and pedagogically important question of Latin pronunciation, — the division of consonants between syllables. I had long been convinced, with a very few other Latinists, of the unsoundness of the orthodox doctrine that, of a group of consonants between two vowels or diphthongs, as many consonants were pronounced with the following vowel or diphthong as can begin a Latin word (or a Latin word borrowed from the Greek); and it had long been clear that no intelligible system of quantitative pronunciation could be laid down for teachers and students until this traditional doctrine should be driven out of our text-books. But I had not had time to put my views into print, or even to complete the evidence which I had begun to collect, from the occasional division of syllables by points in Roman inscriptions: while one class of evidence, namely, the actual division in early manuscripts, was inaccessible to me upon any serious scale. In the course of my teaching in Rome, the practical work in Epigraphy had led to renewed interest in collecting the evidence of inscriptions: and, on

the other hand, what fugitive time I had already been able to get for manuscript study in Rome had made it clear that, as I had long surmised from the study of the published specimen facsimiles of single sheets of various manuscripts, this important evidence would also be against the prevailing doctrine. I therefore spent a considerable part of my time, during the absence of the students in Greece, in work upon early prose manuscripts. Since these were palimpsests and were generally in a bad condition, the work was slow and arduous, but it yielded the results which I had expected, and proved to be so important that I have arranged to have similar data obtained for me from a number of early manuscripts in various other libraries in Italy, France, Germany, and Austria. My paper on this subject, if acceptable, will be published in the *Journal*, and will be supplemented by a paper undertaken by Mr. Walter Denuison, on the division of syllables in inscriptions where words are divided at the end of the lines. If I am not mistaken, the two papers together will constitute an authoritative and final settlement of the question. I presented a condensed statement of my conclusions, covering the whole ground, at the final meeting of the German Archaeological Institute,—the “*Adunanza Solenne*” of the year, held upon the traditional birthday of the City.

In addition to this work for the proposed paper, I was engaged, during the students’ absence in Greece, in an examination of the work which they had done upon manuscripts in the Vatican Library. Since this was their first attempt, it was necessary that the results should be minutely scrutinized. I further desired to study the Vatican manuscripts of Catullus myself, in order to ascertain which were best worth collating. Of the modern editors of Catullus,—Ellis, Baehrens, Schulze, Schwabe, Haupt, Schmidt, Riese, Rostand and Benoist, Nigra, Giri, Postgate, Palmer, Owen, Merrill, and others,—none mentions the existence of any Vatican manuscript except the one known as V, which was collated by Umpfenbach, before 1867, for Professor Ellis’s monumental

edition. In answer to a letter of inquiry, I was informed that Theodor Heyse, in the first edition (1855) of his *Catull's Buch der Lieder in deutscher Nachbildung*, — an edition now little known, and at the moment inaccessible to me, — enumerates six more manuscripts of Catullus as existing in the Vatican.

Not understanding in advance the system of catalogues of the Vatican Library, which is in effect an accumulation of catalogues as they have been made from time to time during a long period, I began at one end of the catalogue shelf and went through to the other. In this way I found that there were in the Library, not seven, but twelve manuscripts of Catullus; although a mistake in the catalogue number for a time baffled my attempts to get hold of the twelfth. Of the eleven on which I could lay my hands I made a long and careful comparative test.

Before going farther in my account, it will be helpful if I make a brief statement of the present condition of the general problems of the text of Catullus.

There are some seventy-five manuscripts of Catullus in existence. Of these, two have been universally recognized as of the first importance, — the Paris manuscript known as G, and the Bodleian manuscript at Oxford known as O. In addition to these, a single poem is found in a ninth century collection, known as T, in the National Library in Paris. All these manuscripts go back to the same ultimate source, and accordingly form but a single family. The Paris manuscript (G), according to a statement at the close, is generally believed to have been copied in the year 1375 in Verona; and certain verses, likewise found at the close, show that the manuscript from which it was copied had been discovered in Verona, or discovered elsewhere and brought to Verona, somewhere in the first quarter of the century. That manuscript, which seems to have disappeared early, and which probably will never be seen again, is the source of all the manuscripts which have come down to us, with the exception of that of the ninth century mentioned above. The Oxford manuscript bears no

date, but is at least not much younger than the Paris manuscript. The Paris and Oxford manuscripts alone are supposed to be direct copies from the lost Verona manuscript, or but slightly removed from it. All the other manuscripts are copies of copies, and the great question with regard to them has been whether they were all derivable from one of the two principal manuscripts, or whether some of them were derived from still another copy or copies, since lost, of the lost Verona manuscript. In the latter case their evidence, after careful cross-examination and sifting, should be taken into account in reconstructing the text of this lost Verona manuscript, from which obviously all attempts to restore the extremely corrupt text of Catullus must proceed. Especial interest attaches to a manuscript in the Library of St. Mark in Venice, and to a manuscript in Berlin known as D. The general opinion is that D, and a few manuscripts of less importance closely related to it, represent an independent tradition of the lost Verona manuscript: as regards the St. Mark manuscript, opinions differ, some scholars holding that it is an excellent manuscript and represents a genuine independent tradition, others believing that it is simply a derivative of the Paris manuscript, into which a number of wild guesses of the scribe have been inserted. My hope, in setting our students to work upon the manuscripts in the Vatican, was that some further light might be shed on these problems. Even if the manuscripts proved to be in themselves distinctly inferior, they might possibly be put to service as connecting links.

Making my tests, I found that six of them were late and poor. These six I afterwards put into the hands of Mr. Dixon, who obtained their readings in a number of critical passages, and will publish a brief paper upon them in the *Journal*, to the end that the whole subject of the Vatican manuscripts of Catullus may be left in a finished state by the conclusion of the year's work. The results, however, are not wholly negative, for in a general way the relations of these manuscripts can be made out. Moreover, — as I suspected at the time, and as I afterwards determined by a personal examination of the six British Museum

manuscripts from which Professor Ellis gives occasional citations, — the six less important manuscripts in the Vatican are of equal value with these.

The four remaining manuscripts out of the eleven proved to be of such a character that, upon the return of the students from Greece, I had all four collated. — one by Dr. Burton (the manuscript, as it chanced, upon which he had been previously engaged), and the other three by Mr. William K. Denison, Mr. Tamblyn, and Mr. Holmes. These manuscripts seem to me to belong probably not below the second rank, and to promise to prove worthy of a place in any complete critical apparatus. Some of them present individual wildnesses, but this is also true of the Berlin manuscript D, and of the manuscript H in Hamburg, which are both cited in any considerable apparatus. Moreover, a good deal of interesting light is thrown by these new manuscripts upon the relationships of already known manuscripts to one another.

The twelfth manuscript, as implied above, did not appear when sent for, but in its stead, and under the number attached to it, came a manuscript of another author. Here, then, I was at the point at which undoubtedly Heyse had been before me; for his book, of which I afterward obtained a copy, enumerates, I found, not seven Vatican manuscripts, but eleven, — two of them from the same collection — the Ottoboni, — to which the missing one belonged, so that he could not have seen their titles in the catalogue without seeing the title of the twelfth manuscript as well. It is pathetic to read his appendix, dated from Rome itself, and to know that, as he wrote it, there slumbered, on a shelf of a Library in which he had examined eleven manuscripts of his favorite author, a twelfth which was greater than any and all of them. Heyse does not, however, even mention the existence of a twelfth title; and it is possibly owing to this apparent completeness and actual incompleteness of his list that the twelfth manuscript has remained unknown until the present time. In my own case, the knowledge of the probable existence of an unknown docu-

ment, even among so many, roused the deepest interest. The chances were of course that it was of no value: but there was also the possibility of the opposite. In addition, I had desired to be able to give a complete account of the Vatican manuscripts of Catullus when the results of our first year's work should be published. I therefore, after wasting some time in experimenting with variations upon the catalogue number, asked to see the Ottoboni Inventorio, or catalogue by numbers, such as exists for each of the title-catalogues of the Library. Through the courtesy of the Prefect, these Inventori are now more easily accessible to scholars than formerly, but there never has been a time when a proper person could not obtain the privilege of consulting them. It required but a few minutes of running to and fro in the Ottoboni Inventorio in the neighborhood of the hundred to which the number in the title catalogue belonged to find the true number. The manuscript was brought me, and from the first glance I thought it probably was—as it afterward proved to be—a hitherto unknown manuscript of the same general class and of like value with the great manuscripts of Oxford and Paris. It would be premature to state the conclusions to which I find myself tending. It must suffice here merely to call attention to the obvious importance of this new light upon the problems of the criticism of Catullus. Moreover, we have in the Codex Romanus (R), as I have named the manuscript, not simply a third witness of credibility,—we have a third witness which is in some respects of greater competency than either of the others. The new manuscript is not only the most beautifully executed of the three, but it is actually the richest. Of the so-called double or triple readings (which have arisen in good part from the doubts of a scribe or scribes with regard to the actual reading of the text from which the copy was made), but few are found in the Oxford manuscript, ninety-three in the Paris manuscript, and a hundred and thirty-three in the new Roman manuscript.

As to the date of the Roman manuscript, the “71 Carte 39.”

or "No. 71, 39 Sheets." at the top of the first page (see the accompanying facsimile, PLATE I), makes it morally certain that it once belonged to Coluccio Salutati, the noted humanist, a younger contemporary and friend of Petrarch, a great collector of manuscripts in the midst of his busy work as a Florentine magistrate, and the writer of three extant letters of the year 1374, asking for a copy of the Verona manuscript, or for the loan of the manuscript itself that he might have a copy made.

In a forthcoming number of the *Journal*, each of the six students of the School engaged in the study of the Vatican manuscripts of Catullus will have a short paper upon the particular manuscript, or set of manuscripts, upon which he worked, and these will be followed by a combined collation of the five more important manuscripts, made up of the separate collations of Messrs. Burton, Denison, Holmes, Tamblin, and myself.

I am glad to be able to announce also that, at my request and upon my representation of its importance, the authorities of the Vatican have consented to publish a facsimile of the newly found manuscript. This will appear at the same time with our collation of the Vatican manuscripts, and will contain a statement that the manuscript was discovered by the Director of the School, and that it is published at his request. The details of photographing, printing, binding, cost, etc., have been left in my hands. Although the work will be thoroughly well done, I have been able to arrange for a lower price than has yet been made for any such publication. It is proper for me to state that, in order to make the venture feasible from the publisher's point of view, I have personally engaged myself to take a certain number of copies for America. The School incurs no risk in the matter.

I desire to record my indebtedness also to the Council of the Vatican for permission to work ten additional days after the library was closed for the summer. The late discovery of the manuscript, and the need of devoting more or less attention, while collating it, to the work of the six students who

were occupied with other manuscripts, kept me from finishing my collation before the first of July, and I should have been obliged to remain until the reopening of the library in October, if this special privilege, now rarely given, had not been granted.

In the *Classical Review* for July, 1896, I made a brief statement of my discovery; and the kindness of Professor Lanciani brought me an invitation, which I gladly accepted, to present a paper on the subject before the Reale Accademia dei Lincei in Rome.

I may in this connection anticipate a part of my narrative by saying that the promise which I thought I divined in the new manuscript for the settlement of the question of the origin of the secondary manuscripts led me to desire a further knowledge of the more important of the latter than even Professor Ellis's apparatus gives; and that I accordingly arranged to have complete collations made, during the summer vacation, of the two which are reported to be the oldest, A in Milan and B in Bologna, the one by Mr. Shipley and the other by Mr. Dixon. I myself spent four weeks of the vacation in Paris and Oxford, principally in the study of manuscripts and early editions of Catullus. The results of this work will be published later.

The number of meetings of the School held during the year for the presentation of papers was not large. The time at which individual work, in this mass of new subjects, begins to ripen, is the time at which it is plainly best for the students to go to Greece. Moreover, there is in Rome no such abundance of fresh archaeological material for study as exists in Greece; and really independent work in Epigraphy, Palaeography, and the like, no matter how modest, can hardly be taken up at all near the beginning of the year. In the future, as we receive students who have already pursued introductory studies at home, this condition will of course be improved; but in the five months that preceded the visit to Greece in the present year, only four papers were far enough advanced for presentation at public meetings, one by Professor Frothingham on

Norba and the system of ancient roads in the neighborhood; one by myself on syllabification in ancient Roman speech, especially as judged in the light of Epigraphy and Palaeography; one by Mr. Walter Denmison on syllabification in the division of words at the end of lines in inscriptions, and the conclusions to be drawn from it; and one by Mr. Shipley on the relations of the Vatican manuscript Regimensis 762 of Livy to the Paris manuscript P, as represented in Luchs's recent collation. After the return of the students, other papers were presented: one by myself on the newly found Codex Romanus of Catullus, another by Mr. Shipley describing the continuation of his studies on the manuscripts of Livy, and brief papers by Mr. Denison, Dr. Burton, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Tambllyn upon the manuscripts of Catullus which they were collating and the probable respective affinities of these manuscripts. The number of papers thus presented at meetings is respectable. But the year's work is not to be judged upon this basis, but upon the basis of the number and character of the published papers which result from it. Each regular student of the School will, I trust, present for publication in the *Journal* some contribution of real value,—a result for which I had not ventured in advance to hope, in our opening year, and from men who were all, with one exception, new to the work to be done.

The number of students who, as candidates for a certificate, completed the required ten months of study was ten. Of these, one, the Rev. Mr. Lowrie, was engaged with Christian Archaeology solely. The rest were students on the Pagan side, though a number of them took Professor Frothingham's lectures on Christian Archaeology, without doing outside work in the subject.

The number of special students,—students in attendance for a period between three months and ten,—was two. Of these Mr. D. F. Platt devoted himself to Classical Archaeology, and Mr. D. C. Branson to the History of Art, and especially to Italian Painting of the twelfth century.

The Regulations of the School prescribe a year of ten months

of work. One of our students remained in Rome to the end of this period. Another was called home somewhat early by serious illness in his family, but carried with him material for the continuation of his special work. The rest, leaving Rome about July 1, spent the last six weeks of the school year in work in libraries or museums in Italy, France, England, or Germany.

Such is the record of the year. A dozen picked men,—a large number for a foreign school in Rome: courses in Topography, Classical Archaeology,—both Pagan and Christian,—Epigraphy, Numismatics, and Palaeography: actual work at manuscripts in the Library of the Vatican: two months in Greece, with excursions with Dörpfeld for seven out of the ten fully enrolled students: and ten days in Pompeii and the Museum at Naples under Mau. What would not many men of the older generation have given in their day of unguided sight-seeing for such opportunities as these twelve young men have had!

We were able to extend a welcome, at various times during the year, to American scholars who were visiting Rome for purposes of serious work, and to put our Library at their disposal. Among these I may mention in particular Professor Fowler, of Western Reserve University, Professor Elmer, of Cornell University, Professor Mary E. Case, of Wells College, Professor Adeline B. Hawes, of Wellesley College, together with Professor G. D. Lord, of Dartmouth College, Mr. Heermance, Dr. Hoppin, Dr. Alice Walton, and Miss Reed, all of the School at Athens, who spent some time in Rome on their way to America. To these students of the sister School, as to the students of the School in Rome, the Government granted free admission to the national museums, excavations, and galleries in all parts of Italy.

Professor Ashmore, of Union University, availed himself of the privileges of the School for several months in the winter, and Mr. William Rankin, Fellow of Princeton University, and student of Italian Painting, especially of the fourteenth century, did the same in the two autumn months.

Our library was put at the service of President Taylor of Vassar College, who visited Rome twice in the year; and we had the pleasure of his company, as well as that of Professor Case, on the trip to Ostia conducted by Professor Lanciani.

Professor Seligman, of Columbia University, a member of our Managing Committee, who spent several months of the winter in Rome, showed his interest in the School in many ways, — among others, by taking part in some of its excursions, and by contributing to the fund for the work at Beneventum. To his mediation is due the presentation to the School of a funerary *cippus*, by Mr. James Loeb of New York City. Miss Emma Brace of New York also left a token of her good will in the form of a second copy of Middleton's *Ancient Rome*.

A good beginning of a Library has been made. In addition to Mr. Morgan's gift of three thousand dollars, nearly seven hundred dollars were spent for books. I have also the pleasure of recording that, in answer to letters stating the founding of the School and its aims, contributions of publications were received from the following firms: — in America: Messrs. Ginn & Company, Messrs. Harper Brothers, Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, the G. & C. Merriam Company, and the University Publishing Company; in England: the Cambridge University Press, the Clarendon Press of Oxford, and Messrs. Macmillan & Company of London. The Committee feel special satisfaction in recording these latter gifts, which testify to the cosmopolitanism of scholarship. In addition, we have to thank the Johns Hopkins University for the gift of a complete file of the *American Journal of Philology*, the American Philological Association for a complete set of its *Transactions*, and Mr. D. Nutt, of London, for a complete file of the *Classical Review*. For a subject-catalogue of this Library, as likewise for an author-catalogue not quite completed at the end of the year, the Committee is under obligation to Mr. Shipley. Its thanks are also due to Mr. Swearingen for a duplicate of the subject-catalogue, made and sent home for the use of the Director-

elect. It is intended, I may add, that the duplicate catalogue shall always be kept complete.

This closes the report of the work of the year. It remains only to speak of the former and the new home of the School.

By the invitation of the School of Architecture, we shared during this first year in the use of the Villa dell' Aurora, the beauty and cheer and comfort of which were a constant factor in our life. Our Executive Committee had expected that not only the School but also the Director would be housed in the villa. At its first meeting a sum of money had been appropriated for furnishing the building. Later, Mr. McKim and Professor Ware concluded that the villa did not have room for a second family in addition to that of the Director of the School of Architecture, and I had given up all expectation of living there. On arriving in Rome, however, I not only experienced great difficulty in finding suitable quarters, but I also found that, without any sacrifice on the part of the School, the spare space in the villa, though not adapted for housekeeping, could be made to serve. Further, I felt strongly that it would be for the best interests of our School if its Director should be so housed. In this way, whatever hospitality was exercised by the family of the Director would indirectly be exercised for the School, and the Director would himself be always at hand. I found Mr. Lord, the Director of the School of Architecture, to be most obliging in the matter. With his good will, I sent a telegram to the Acting Chairman of the School, asking him for his approval, and that of Mr. McKim, to the carrying out of the original plan, with the exception that I should myself meet the expense of furnishing. This approval was given. The arrangement proved advantageous. Indeed, I do not see how, if I had lived elsewhere, I could have managed the practical business, especially in the early months, of receiving and caring for books and school furniture, of directing workmen, and of contending, in company with Mr. Lord, against certain difficulties under which we labored.

As has been told in the reports of Professor Warren and Professor Smith above, the two fundamental ideas of integral connection with the proposed Academy, on the part of each School, and of a common fund for all the Schools, had been abandoned, before the May meeting of our Committee, by the leading promoters of the Academy. Immediately upon the receipt of the news, a telegram, signed by the Director and the Associate Director, was despatched to the Chairman, asking that authority be given them to secure a new home for the School, and mentioning that a charming villa, which had already been inspected, was at our service. The authority was granted, and the matter was put in charge of the Director and the Associate Director of the year, together with the Director for the next year, Professor Warren, who was to spend a short time in Rome in June. This committee, after inspecting several houses, chose the villa named in the telegram,—the Villa Cheremeteff,—a house at the corner of the Via Gaeta and the Via Palestro (Via Gaeta, No. 2),¹ which had been leased by Mr. Waldo Story and furnished by him for his own use, but was afterwards sub-leased by him upon his return to the Palazzo Barberini. The building is furnished in admirable taste, and is in every way a suitable home for the school. It has English plumbing, and a furnace,—two excellent things that are by no means common in Rome. There is, for the present, sufficient room on the ground floor for the Library and working rooms of the School: the Director's family has a dining-room on the same floor, removed from the rooms of the School by the hall, and, on the first floor, a drawing-room, a long gallery, and bed-rooms, beside bed-rooms and a large study on the second floor. If we should continue permanently to occupy the building, an additional large room could be thrown across the front of the little garden. The situation of the house, though not central, is more convenient than that of our former home, since from the

¹ The Committee is indebted to Hugh M. G. Garden, Esq., of Chicago, for the drawings for the accompanying cuts, made from the original Roman plans.

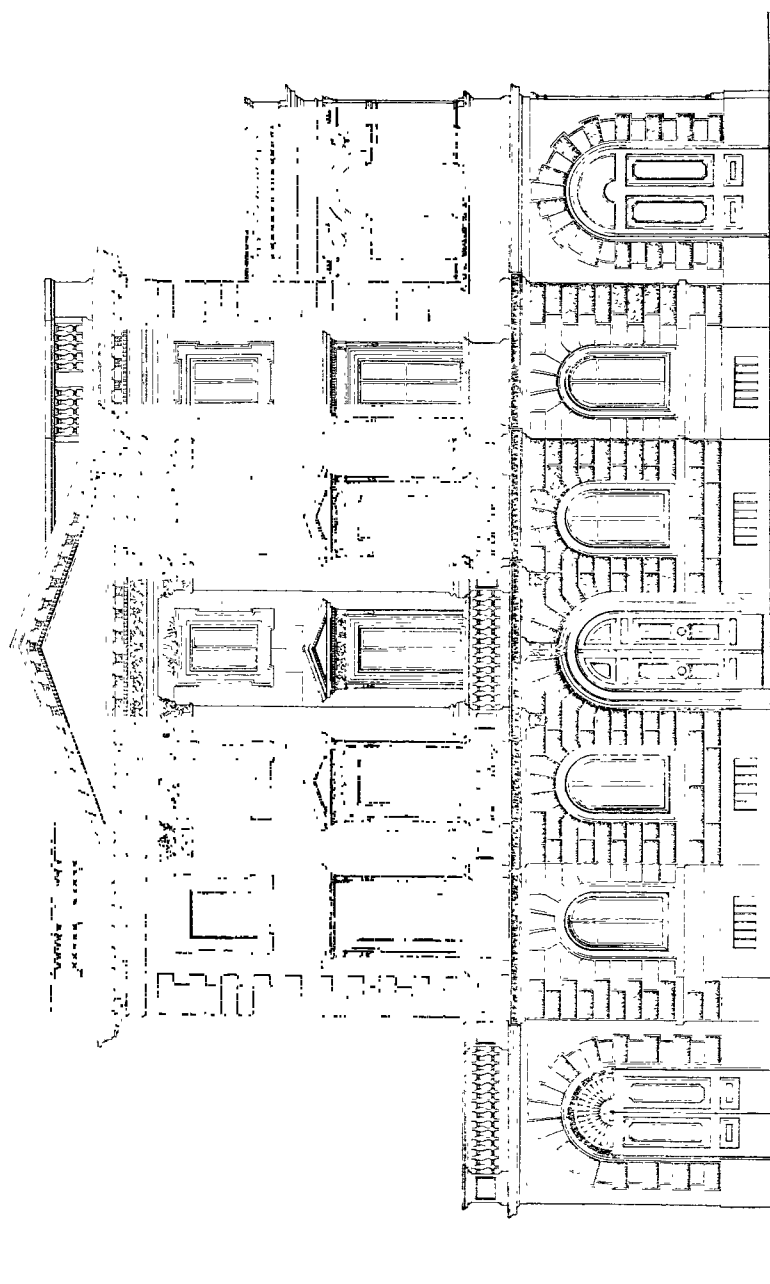
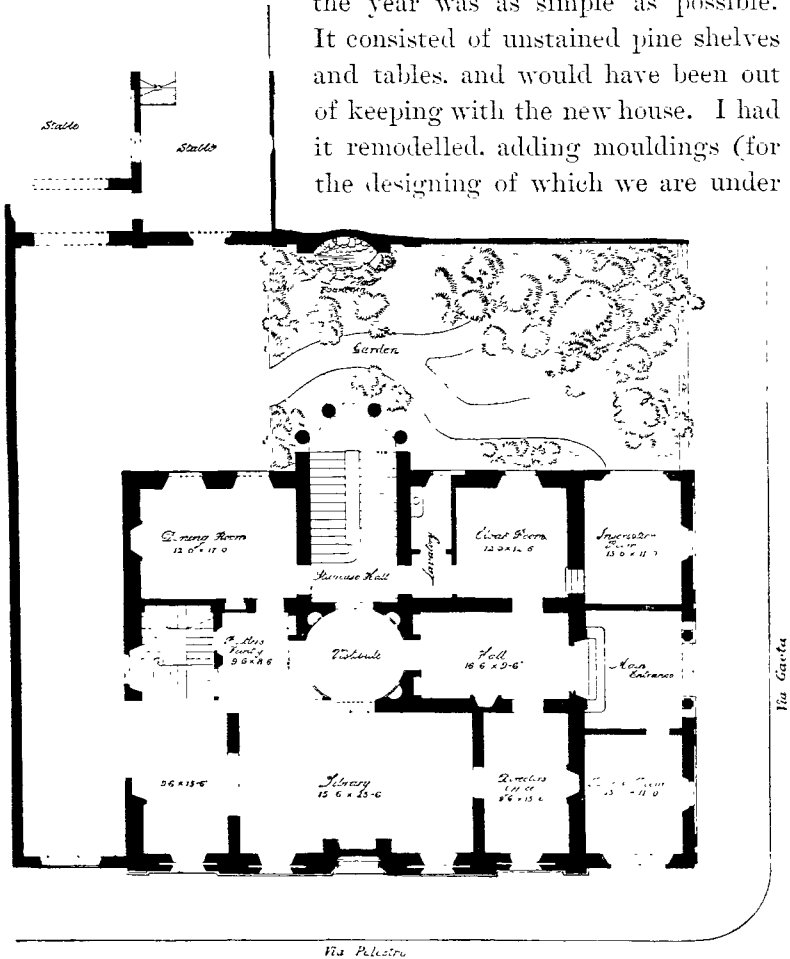


FIGURE 1.
 AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME. VILLA CHIGI.
 (Elevation on Via Palestrina)

Piazza dei Termini, which is not far away, horse cars, soon to be converted into electric cars, radiate to all parts of the city. The ground is the highest in Rome, and excellently drained. The quarter is largely occupied by the houses of ambassadors and other people in public life.

My concluding work in Rome consisted in moving the books and other property of the School to its new home.

The furniture which we had had made at the beginning of the year was as simple as possible. It consisted of unstained pine shelves and tables, and would have been out of keeping with the new house. I had it remodelled, adding mouldings (for the designing of which we are under



Via Peliccia

FIGURE 2

VILLA CHIREMETTE. PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

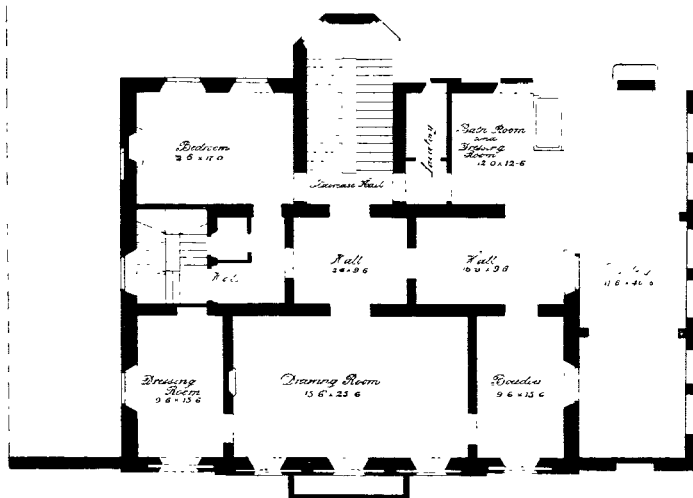


FIGURE 3.
VILLA CHERMETEEFF. PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

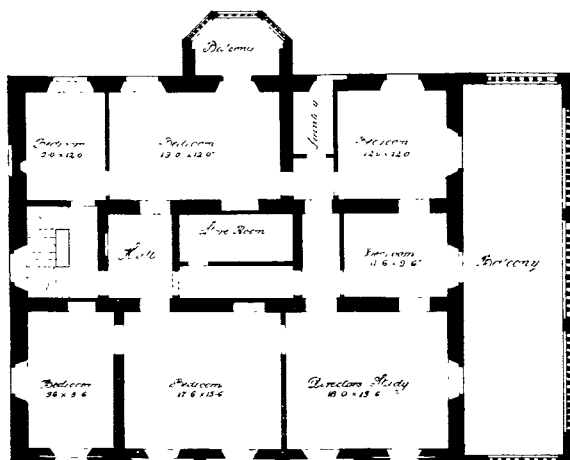


FIGURE 4
VILLA CHERMETEEFF. PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR.

obligation to Mr. Story), and a coat of stain of the same shade as the ordinary dark Italian furniture. New bookcases of the same pattern were also constructed and set in place. The conversion of the furniture is complete, and it is for the present entirely satisfactory.

The making of this furniture occupied so much time that it was not possible to move it in season to allow of arranging the books in their new places. The task of doing this was lightened for the new Director, however, by the catalogue-system already mentioned, which assigned to each book a relative place through a subject number and an individual number written upon a label on its back.

Our relations with the outside world during the year which is now closed have been all that could have been asked, if allowance is made for the traditional policy of Italy with regard to affording opportunities to foreigners for original excavation. The attitude of the Government towards us has been completely friendly. The answer to the official notification of the establishment of the School, made by His Excellency the American Ambassador, immediately upon his return to Rome in October, was an offer of assistance in any way that might be possible. Our students were admitted without payment to the Government museums and excavations in Rome for the year, and later, when they came to travel, to all the Government museums and galleries in Italy. Similar kindness was shown us by Monsignor della Volpe, *Maggiordomo* of the Vatican, who admitted our students to the Papal museums and galleries for three months. I have already recorded, though I could not easily sufficiently express, our thanks for the kindness of Father Ehrle, Prefect of the Vatican Library, of Professor Melampo, Professor of Palaeography at the Vatican, of Professor Marucchi, Curator of Egyptian Antiquities, and of Professor Stevenson, Curator of Coins. To this list I should add the name of Comm. Galli, Curator of the Vatican galleries. The friendly spirit of the German Institute was shown in the admission of our students to Professor Hül-

sen's lectures on Topography, in the regular invitation of our officers and students to each open meeting of the Institute, and in the opening to us of the Institute's very valuable library. To the same desire to extend a welcome to the new School was doubtless due the election of the writer as Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute of Berlin, Rome, and Athens, after the *Adunanza Solenne* referred to above. The Pontifical Academy of Archaeology likewise sent us frequent invitations to its sessions. The British and American Archaeological Society, of which I became a member, though unable, through lack of time, to avail myself largely of its privileges, opened its library to our officers, and sent our students tickets, through its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Lamb, to Professor Lanciani's lecture on the excavations at Nemi. The American Ambassador, the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, and the American Consul-General, the Honorable Wallace S. Jones, deserve grateful mention. But any attempt to express our sense of our obligations in Rome would necessarily fail, since it could not take into account the constant kindness and uniformly cordial attitude shown us at every hand, in unofficial ways, by the heads of other Schools and their families and students, by Roman specialists, and by visiting scholars from England, France, and Germany, -- among whom I cannot refrain from naming three, Professor Usener of Bonn, Professor Förster of Breslau, and Mr. W. M. Lindsay of Oxford.

In the midst of this general kindness and appreciation, however, the School has suffered, and for a while must continue to suffer, through a misjudgment in itself most natural. The public at large, not only in Rome but elsewhere, is unable to understand, just as it was at the time of the foundation of the School at Athens, why we appoint our officers of instruction annually. Professor Mommsen, for example, said to me last year in Rome that he could not think well of the system of constant change of Directors practised by the School at Athens in the past, and apparently to be practised by the School in

Rome. My answer was that I was glad to hear his condemnation, that I might assure him that we ourselves thought as badly of the system as he did, and resorted to it only as an inevitable beginning, until we had money. "But," he answered, "you have so much money in America, and give it so freely for education." The first is true, the second is true, and the unspoken inference ought surely to come true. The money which was raised for the three-year experiment will be exhausted at the end of the coming year; but it cannot be believed that the American public will suffer an institution to die that can so powerfully affect American education, and that has already earned its title to existence.

WM. GARDNER HALE, *Chairman.*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

1895-96

GENTLEMEN, — My work as Associate Director of the School was of two kinds, — instruction to the students and original investigation.

My weekly course of lectures on the archaeology of ancient Italy began with the study of the so-called "Pelasgic" cities, which are scattered through lower Etruria and Latium. In this connection I took the School on an excursion through some of the principal cities of the Volscian and Hernician leagues, such as Signia (Segni), Aletrium (Alatri), Ferentinum (Ferentino), and Verulae (Veroli). This trip was supplemented by visits to the Volscian cities on the western side of the hills overlooking the Pontine Plain, the centre of study being Norba, where I carried on a survey during the three winter months. The other cities of this group which were visited were Cora (Cori), Setia (Sezza), Privernum (Piperno), Anxur (Terracina), and Circeii (S. Felice Circeo). In the last excursion I was accompanied only by Mr. Lowrie, but in the previous ones by almost the entire membership of the School. Our guide in the study of these groups of ancient cities was Fonteanive's *Avanzi detti ciclopici nella provincia di Roma*, a convenient if not an original book. In fact no book of any sort of a satisfactory nature has been written on these cities. The civilization represented by them is contemporary with, if not earlier than, that of the Etruscans, and appears to be of a totally different origin. Its character is similar to that of the Homeric age in Greek lands. A large number of archaeologists is awaiting with great interest any discoveries which may be made on these sites.

thinking that they may possibly solve the most important problems in the origin of Italian civilization. Thus far no excavations have revealed the position of a single necropolis, and we know only their works of colossal architecture and engineering, which surpass those of the Mycenaean age in Greece.

The other great section of pre-Roman civilization, the Etruscan, was then taken up with Martha's *L'Art Étrusque*, and *L'Archéologie Étrusque et Romaine* as text-books. Especial attention was paid to the Etruscan museum outside of the Porta del Popolo — Museum of the Agro Romano — at the villa of Pope Julius. This museum, the arrangement of which is due to Comm. Barnabei and Count Cozza, is illustrated in the most systematic way in a series of articles published by its directors in the *Monumenti Antichi*. The museum itself furnishes the best instance of an Etruscan collection arranged on perfectly scientific principles, the contents of each tomb being kept separate and the tombs themselves being arranged in chronological order, thus making it easy to follow the historic succession of types and the transformation of culture. In order to supplement the study of the contents of the tombs, as represented in this museum, by a study of the monuments themselves, a visit was made with nearly all the students of the School to some of the principal sites of lower Etruria — Caere (Cervetri), Tarquinii (Corneto), Tuscania (Toscanella), and the rock-cut necropoleis near Viterbo. Many of the students also went to Veii. These sites were selected as complementary to one another. At Caere we were able to study the best examples of large and architectural interiors of tombs; at Tarquinii, the finest painted interiors; at Castel d'Asso and Norchia near Viterbo, the external form and decoration of the tombs, which often reproduced types of the temple and of the Greek and Etruscan house with such an accuracy of detail, that these tombs form some of the best material for a future reconstruction in ground-plan and elevation of the Homeric and post-Homeric house.

In connection with their study of Faliscan antiquities, and

in order to give them some practical experience of the manner in which excavations are carried on in Etruscan necropoleis, I took some of the students to Narce, not far south of Falerii, where some excavations were being carried on which were of unusual importance for the early civilization of Etruria, between the tenth and the seventh centuries B.C. Here we were present at the opening of a number of primitive well-tombs and trench-tombs, of the archaic period, the contents of which had never been disturbed.

When the students joined Dr. Hülsen's course in Roman topography, they were obliged to give their entire time to this work, and my classes were discontinued. When I resumed my lectures at the beginning of January, I thought it best to have a course of weekly meetings on Greek sculpture and architecture, in view of their trip to Greece and Sicily in the spring. Greek Archaic Sculpture was principally studied, with the first volume of Collignon's *Histoire de la Sculpture Grecque* as the text-book. I laid emphasis on the early period of sculpture, since this is the one which can be best studied in the Greek museums and in the recent excavations at Delphi. At a number of the meetings papers were read by the students on the various schools of sculpture. At the beginning of this course, and as a part of it, it was arranged to have Dr. Waldstein give a lecture on archaic and archaistic sculpture at the Museum of the *Conservatori* at the Capitol, illustrating it with the monuments of the museum itself.

A weekly course of lectures on Early Christian and Mediaeval Art was given by me during part of the session, illustrated largely, of course, by the monuments of Rome, which were supplemented by those of the rest of Italy. In connection with the lectures on the primitive period of Christian Art I arranged for three visits to the catacombs of St. Callixtus, St. Priscilla, and St. Praetextatus, under the direction of Professor Marucchi. The lectures given by him in these catacombs were extremely thorough and interesting and were attended by the entire School. I took the School also to a number of the principal

basilicas of Rome, illustrating the development of architecture and church decoration from the time of Constantine to the thirteenth century. The history of fresco painting, of mosaic painting, of illumination, and of the different branches of sculpture, large and small, during the same period were also briefly sketched and illustrated, principally with the aid of Garrucci's *Storia dell' Arte Cristiana*. During our various Pelasgic and Etruscan excursions we were also able to study a number of important mediaeval monuments, especially at Corneto, Toscanella, Viterbo, Casamari, Ferentino, and Alatri.

The most difficult question which we were obliged to solve during this first season on behalf of the School was the possibility of carrying on excavations. Without being positive in the matter, I had hoped that we should not find an invincible opposition on the part of the Italian Ministry toward our accomplishing something in this important department of work. I found, however, that Professor Barnabei, who is at the head of the department of excavations at the Ministry of Public Instruction, was at this time opposed in principle to allowing the School, as a foreign institution, to undertake any work of original and independent excavation. This attitude prevented me, as will be seen, from making at Norba anything more than a complete survey of the remains above ground.

In addition I thought it best, with the consent of Professor Hale, to select for the School's study a second monument of a character differing widely from that of Norba: the triumphal Arch of Trajan at Beneventum,—the one representing the Roman and the other the pre-Roman period, and both being regarded as the best-known examples of their class.

The Arch of Trajan at Beneventum (PLATE II) was erected at the beginning of the Via Traiana, which leads from Beneventum to Brundisium, and was built by Trajan at his own expense. In the year 115 A.D., while the Emperor was still in the East, and after the completion of the road, the arch was dedicated to him by the Senate, perhaps in anticipation of his

return to Rome through Beneventum. This arch is important for various reasons. Historically it is the second of the great sculptured arches still in existence in Italy, that of Titus in Rome, which it resembles in its proportions, alone being earlier. But the Arch of Titus is of great simplicity,—its only sculptures in relief being part of a frieze, some Victories, an Apotheosis of the Emperor, and the two famous reliefs under the arch, which correspond exactly in size to the two similar reliefs in the Arch of Trajan. In the wealth of its sculptures, the arch at Beneventum is approached only by the Arch of Constantine in Rome, where, however, we have no homogeneous work as at Beneventum, but a combination of fine, low reliefs from a destroyed arch of Trajan with degraded sculptures of Constantine's own time. In its long, triumphal frieze, encircling the entire monument, in the high relief and complicated composition of its sculptures, the Beneventum arch is unique. Add to this the idealism of many of the types, the wonderful portraiture in others, and the artistic perfection of the composition, and we cannot help regarding the reliefs of the Beneventum arch as the foremost works of Roman sculpture. The reign of Trajan, in which Greek idealism and Roman power of portraying character harmoniously met, seems to be, in fact, the high-water mark of Roman sculpture. Until a few years ago the arch of Beneventum was almost unknown; lately it had been examined by the local inspector of monuments, Meomartini, and by the Secretary of the German Institute in Rome, Professor Petersen. It had not, however, been adequately photographed, nor had moulds been taken of any of its sculptures.

With the approval of the Neapolitan section of the Office for the Preservation of Monuments, the Ministry of Public Instruction granted to our School the privilege of taking moulds of any part of the arch, with certain guarantees for the safety of the monument. On the advice of Dr. Petersen, the person selected to make the moulds and casts was Sig. Annibale Piernovelli, who was also highly recommended by a number of the best sculptors in Italy, and had lately executed to

the satisfaction of the German Institute the moulds and casts of the Column of Marcus Aurelius in Rome.

I took Sig. Piernovelli with me to Beneventum to ascertain the amount of relief in the sculptures, so as to decide on the best method of moulding, and also on the amount of sculpture to be moulded in order to make the work complete, leaving out only duplicated, unessential, and badly injured parts. Notwithstanding the far higher relief of the arch and the increased expense of working at a distance from Rome, Sig. Piernovelli made exactly the same terms as for the Column of Marcus Aurelius. These terms were sixty-five lire per square metre for the first cast, including the cost of the temporary moulds, and twenty-five lire per square metre for all subsequent casts. To this should be added five hundred and eleven lire for the scaffolding, and further sums for transportation to Rome, and for the making of negatives and photographs on a large scale of all the details of the arch while the scaffolding was still in place. As the Ministry would not allow us to make permanent plaster moulds, for fear of damaging the monument, we made clay moulds from which two perfect copies alone could be taken, — one for ourselves, and one for the Italian Government, to which according to law we were obliged to give it. From our own copy we take the moulds for all other reproductions.

During the course of the work I visited Beneventum a number of times in order to take advantage of the unique opportunity to make a careful study of the arch from the levels of the scaffolding and to prepare the material for a publication of the sculptures. When the work was finished, it was found that the casts measured considerably more than had been anticipated. This was due to several causes. In the first place, Sig. Piernovelli had not taken account in his preliminary measurements, on which our first estimate was based, of two conditions: first, that, each relief being taken in a number of pieces, and each piece being cast so as to overlap the next for the sake of safety, the measurement of the bas-

relief on the original was increased considerably in the cast: second, that in most of the bas-reliefs there was a great deal of work in the round or in extremely high relief, which had to be reckoned not by straightaway measurement, but by following the curved lines of the projecting parts, in order not to be unjust to the moulder. In the second place, after the scaffolding was erected, and I was able to make a more detailed examination, I found it necessary to add to the list of reliefs to be moulded several which I had originally omitted and which on close examination I found to be among the finest sculptures of the arch. This was especially the case with the reclining figure of the river goddess, the bas-relief with the three divinities in the background, and the beautiful keystone of the arch.

When completed, our mouldings of the arch were the most extensive work of the sort ever made in Italy, with the possible exception of the casts of the Arch of Constantine and the Column of Trajan undertaken by Napoleon III. It was no easy matter to meet the heavy expense involved. Professor Warren had raised about six hundred and seventy-five dollars during the autumn and winter for the work of the School at Norba or on the arch. It seemed as if the expenses of the work at Norba and throughout the Volscian hills could be brought within the limit of the eight hundred dollars already available for that purpose, so that Professor Hale and I agreed that it would be advisable to devote to the arch the whole of the amount raised by Professor Warren. Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago and her son Mr. Stanley McCormick contributed two hundred and fifty dollars, Professor Willard Fiske of Florence, Mr. E. E. Ayer of Chicago, and Professor Seligman of Columbia University contributed one hundred dollars, fifty dollars, and twenty-five dollars respectively. These various amounts were to be used exclusively for the cost of the moulds. I also succeeded in interesting persons connected with several institutions. Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson and Mr. Martin A. Ryerson

of Chicago, during their stay in Rome, promised to contribute, if necessary, seven hundred dollars, this sum to be divided between the cost of the moulds and casts of the sculptures for the Art Institute of Chicago. Dr. Pepper and Mrs. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, promised, for the Cast Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, to purchase casts to the amount of about four hundred dollars for its new museum. The graduating class of the University of Michigan, through the influence of Professor Kelsey, offered four hundred and fifty dollars for a series of casts of the arch, as their gift to their Alma Mater. In this way large series of the casts will be on exhibition in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Ann Arbor. The original set is the property of the School. I have prepared an illustrated catalogue of all the casts, giving the price for the entire set and for single casts. As soon as this catalogue is put into circulation, the School will be able to furnish the casts to any institution or museum, either singly or in sets, and thus gradually to obtain a steady income from this source. It may be a good investment for the School, for, owing to the lack of a similar series of casts of Roman monumental sculpture in the market, it is probable that there will be considerable demand for ours. No large collection of casts can afford to be without some specimens from the arch. However, it will soon become a question whether some arrangement should not be made to bring the original set of casts to this country.

The one hundred dollars voted by the Committee for the purpose almost sufficed to cover the cost of the series of large-sized photographs, which were made from the scaffolding by Sig. Lucchetti, the photographer of the German Institute. Each bas-relief was taken separately on a large plate.

At the close of the season it was found, that, on account of the additional expenses described above, the amount promised for the arch fell short by nearly one thousand dollars of meeting the cost. I remained in Rome until late in August, largely for the purpose of seeing the various sets of casts made and of providing for their packing. During this time, it was not

possible to take any steps toward making good the deficit. At the last moment, at the time of my return in the early autumn, it was cancelled by the generosity of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, who contributed one thousand dollars to the arch.

The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the arch are so selected, apparently, as to give a few of the characteristic events, exploits, and benefactions of the reign of Trajan up to the time of its erection. There are records of his victories over the Germans and Dacians, the erection of Dacia into a Roman province, and the triumphal entry into Rome after the second Dacian war. Other compositions are connected with his pacific triumphs: for example, the representation of Trajan as *Restitutor Italiae*, as encouraging the arts of peace, as instituting the *Alimentarii Pueri* and *Puellae*, as opening a port, as presiding over the generous distribution of provisions called *Congiarium*. Groups of gods occur more than once, and those in the upper reliefs are the finest of all the figures (PLATE III). They are represented as approving of the pacification of Dacia and presiding over it from afar: as welcoming Trajan to the Capitol, themselves invisible: as being present at the making of treaties and the inauguration of public works. In them especially do we see Greek ideal types employed and we recognize the hand of the Greek artist.

It is to be hoped that the arch will form the subject of a publication by the School which shall reproduce all its details in a series of large photographic plates from our own negatives. Similar publications have already been begun in Germany for the Column of Trajan and for that of Marcus Aurelius, which have given occasion to a careful study of the campaigns of these emperors.

The work at Norba was rendered possible by the appropriation of three hundred dollars made for archaeological purposes by the Institute in 1895, by the use of the yearly subscription of two hundred and fifty dollars for archaeological purposes made, on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, by Dr. William Pepper and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, and by a

special appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars to cover the estimated remainder of the cost.

The history of this work is not so simple as of that at Beneventum. I was led to select the site of Norba for two reasons. In the first place, Latium, although of great importance in the history of ancient Italy, has never been carefully explored, nor have systematic excavations been carried on at any of its sites, so that it seemed as if the School might find in this province a field both fertile and uncultivated. In the second place, Norba would naturally be the starting-point for any such investigation. It is the only pre-Roman site with an uninterrupted circuit of walls and containing within these walls important public and private monuments built in the so-called "Pelasgic," Cyclopean, or polygonal style, with large irregular blocks of stone put together without mortar. I had wished for several years to study this city. It so happened that especial attention had been directed to Norba by Professor Lanciani, a few months before my arrival, and that a strong plea for the excavation of this and other cities of Latium had recently been made by the well-known archaeologists Gamurrini and Pigorini, who were of the opinion that here was the key to the origin and development of pre-Roman culture before the rise of Etruria. No practical steps had yet been taken, but the government archaeologists were ready to direct more attention to this region instead of confining themselves, as they had hitherto done, to the study of Etruria, although at the same time this group of official archaeologists was opposed to granting that culture began its forward march in Latium earlier than in Etruria. It was therefore almost inevitable that the move made on the part of our School to occupy Norba would be watched with interest. It seemed to me that the best plan would be to begin by taking moral possession of the site by thorough studies of everything above ground, which could be done without special permission. When these were completed, including a survey-plan of all the monuments of the city and its neighborhood, as well as the ancient roads leading to it, I ex-

pected to present a report to the Ministry of Public Instruction detailing the work done and asking, in view of what was already accomplished, that I should be allowed to complete the plan of study of the city by an excavation. It seemed as if our position would be so strong that this request could hardly be refused.

In pursuance of the plan detailed above, I engaged in December the services of a young architect and engineer, Sig. Guido Cirilli, who had already shown ability in the study of historic monuments. He began at once under my guidance to make a plan of all the constructions at Norba. This, of course, could not but be imperfect without the help of excavations, because a large part of many of the structures, and all the streets, were still covered with an accumulation of earth, and the form and relation of the various buildings thus remained imperfectly disclosed. Still, by sinking surveying poles, and by using other means within the law, many interesting discoveries were made, hidden walls and lines of streets were brought to light, and wells, cisterns, and underground passages were explored. At present we know exactly where excavations can best be made and how far it is necessary to go in order to reach the ancient level. Excavations would be extremely easy, because the accumulation of earth is very light, varying apparently from less than a foot to a maximum of about three feet.

The city walls enclose two hills,—the high one being the acropolis, the smaller one the sacred hill with two temples. Encircling the base of the two hills is a broad, flat space, largely artificial, and sustained on the slope toward the Pontine plain by a series of immense inner bastions. This terraced part is the principal quarter,—the upper city which contained the most important structures. Between the bastions and the outer city walls, toward the plain, is the lower city.

I was able to distinguish three manners in the internal structures, which appear to correspond to successive periods. Difficult though it may be to base any chronological conclusion on constructive methods, I believe that it can be proved from

this source alone that Norba cannot have been built later than the ninth century B.C.; that the city was largely rebuilt in the first half of the sixth century, if not earlier, and that, after a decline, it had a temporary revival in the third or fourth century. Finally comes the tragic story of its destruction by the troops of Sulla in the year 82 B.C., when the inhabitants, who found themselves betrayed, set fire to the city, and the men died fighting and the women and children were burned: since this downfall it has never been inhabited, except that, like so many other abandoned sites, it was partly occupied by a Roman villa. In Pliny's time it was already famous as a ruin frequented by visitors of an antiquarian turn of mind. Since then the ruins have never been completely covered, but they were not studied, apparently, until 1829, when Gerhard, the learned Secretary of the German Institute, published, in the first volume of the *Annali* of the Institute, an article on Norba, illustrated with drawings by a German architect named Knapp. However interesting this article was, as calling attention to Norba, it was of no use in my study, because it did not recognize any differences in style or period in any of the constructions, but described the city as if it had been built all in one period. The plan also, although fairly full, was most inaccurate in all its details and measurements, so that no account could be taken of it. The only other description of the ruins that has come to my knowledge is that in Fonteanive's *Guide to the Polygonal Ruins of the Province of Rome*; but in the case of Norba the author does nothing but repeat Gerhard's article.

The study of the plan of Norba confirmed me in my opinion that the cities of Latium represented an entirely distinct civilization from the Etruscan. The arrangement of the Etruscan city, as is well known, is more or less rectangular, the religious consecration of the city involving its division into four quarters by two streets running at right angles, the *Cardo* and the *Decumanus*, at the intersection of which the priest stood at the time of the consecration. There is no trace of this fundamental characteristic at Norba: the streets do not run at

right angles, the ground-plan, instead of being rectangular, approaching as closely to the circle as the conformation of the ground will allow. This curvilinear ground-plan and the irregular lines of streets are equally characteristic of the other cities of the Volscian League, and are also to be found in certain cities of Etruria whose foundation is attributed by tradition, not to the Etruscans, but to colonists of Greek descent. To those who object to giving so high an antiquity to Norba and the other cities of this region, one can urge not only the architectural evidence, but the fact that, among the few objects thus far found in tombs at Norba and Cora, nothing has come to light that can be attributed with certainty to a period later than 750 B.C.

Even if we are not permitted to carry on excavations, the results of our topographical study of Norba will be extremely interesting, because we have ascertained the general plan of the city, the lines of the paved streets with their raised sidewalks, the system of furnishing each house with a well, constructed like the Mycenaean *tholoi* and connected with an immense general cistern on the slope of the acropolis, the ground-plan of the various classes of public and private structures, and the form and material of the roadways leading to the city. The illustrative material which we have prepared is very complete. The plan of Norba has been made so large as to give accurate measurements of every structure. A general cross-section gives the relation of the different parts of the city in elevation. There is a perspective view of one end of the city toward the plain, with the approaches, the road-bed, gate, walls, and temple hill; many excellent water-color and pen-and-ink sketches of the walls, and separate sections and ground-plans of several of the structures, have also been prepared. More than fifty photographic negatives were made by Lucchetti and other photographers. All this material will be ample to illustrate whatever publication the School may wish to issue.

During the course of the preliminary work Comm. Barnabei

came up to Norba to see what was being done, bringing with him the entire government Archaeological Commission, including Cozza, Pasqui, Borsari, and others. They all expressed themselves as wonderfully impressed by the city and as very much pleased with the quality of the survey. This favorable impression was, I may say, confirmed after my presentation of the completed results at a meeting of the German Institute, when my report was said to be the most fully illustrated communication ever made to the Institute. At the time of their visit I entertained the Commission at dinner in the great cistern. At its close, Comm. Barnabei informed me that while there was no desire to seem obstructive, the Ministry wished to have complete monopoly of excavating the necropolis of Norba, to which he looked for the solution of many questions. He added, however, that if I should desire to make topographical excavations within the city, he should be pleased to see that permission was granted; also, in case the Government should excavate the necropolis, I should be given free access to the excavations at all times, and should be allowed to make scientific use of the material discovered.

After this visit it seemed needless to adhere to my original plan of making a preliminary report to the Ministry before asking for permission to excavate, and relying on Comm. Barnabei's favorable attitude, Professor Hale and I made a joint request to be allowed to make topographical *tasti* ('probings') in Norba. Before this request was presented Comm. Barnabei informed me, as a modification of his former offer, that I should be allowed to do this work only at the expense of the Ministry and under the supervision of one of its inspectors. The answer to our formal request, however, was a refusal: the reason given being that no foreign school could be allowed to undertake such work, which came within the duties of the Government itself.

In order to find some compensation for this partial and perhaps only temporary check at Norba, I decided to extend operations to the other cities of the Volscian League. I thus

studied the sites of Cora, Setia, Privernum, Anxur-Terracina, and Circeii. I made, with the assistance of Sig. Cirilli, the plans of the first two of these cities, and hope that the Committee of the School will be in favor of completing the plans of the other cities, the comparative study of which is extremely interesting.

The most important result of the explorations outside of Norba was the discovery of a network of ancient pre-Roman military roads, which join together all these cities of the Volscian league. Starting at Norba, where their lines are the clearest, I followed a series of roads leading from each of its gates and sometimes dividing into two or more branches at a certain distance from the city. We first surveyed all the roads in the immediate vicinity of Norba and made a careful study of their construction. The many lines of walls that had been noticed outside of the city along the side of the mountain had never been identified as sustaining walls of roads. They rise at certain points to a height of eight to twelve feet, and are in a rougher form of the same polygonal construction used in the city walls. Starting at the gate which led toward Cora, we were able to follow the road almost without interruption as far as ancient Cora itself. Its line of ramps winds down the Norba hillside in such a way as to give quite easy grades. The structure of the road-bed is of great solidity. It is always more than four metres in width and formed of superposed layers of stone, the larger unbroken stone being at the bottom and covered by layers continually decreasing in size until a sort of macadam roadway is reached at the surface. The structure is clearly visible at a point just outside the gate, where a section of it is broken away. The road-bed has become almost as hard as concrete, and can be removed in sections without crumbling. As a general rule these roads are flanked by a double wall on each side. — a lower, retaining wall of considerable height (sometimes twelve feet high), and an upper wall of no considerable height, which is sometimes omitted, as it serves mainly to mark the limit of the road. As these roads are built usually on rocky ground

along the side of the steep mountain slope, it was necessary to provide against washouts. For this purpose protecting walls were built in lines parallel to the road, both above and below it, to prevent the carrying down of loose material and the undermining of the foundations of the road. There are sometimes as many as four such parallel lines of wall.

The roads which I discovered do not all belong to the same period. The earliest seem to date from the first great agricultural development of the Volscian cities during the eighth century B.C., at about the time of the foundation of Rome. This is probably the date of the earliest of the roads leading from Norba and especially of that communicating with Cora. These earliest roads never descend to the plain below, except when it is necessary to place the mountain-city in communication with the cities of the plain, as is the case with the road leading from Norba across the upper corner of the Pontine plain in the direction of Satricum. The later among these groups of roads, those connecting Setia with Privernum and Privernum with Anxur-Terracina, more readily abandon the hillsides for the plain and approximate more closely to the plan of Roman roads of the period of the Claudian Via Appia.

In the immediate neighborhood of the cities, the roads are more carefully constructed and are bounded by walls approaching, in the carefulness of their construction, the quality of the city walls themselves. Their carefully constructed ascending ramps are sometimes broken up, at a short distance below the city, by small terraces with projecting bastions.

Along the line of the ancient roads we find series of interesting constructions of various kinds. About midway between each of two neighboring cities is in each case an esplanade of considerable size, fortified by a bastion and jutting out from the mountain road over the plain. Possibly these bastions were for the defence of the road and to protect the inhabitants of the neighboring *pagi* in case of sudden predatory incursions.

Other constructions, of a somewhat later date and belonging to the third, fourth, and even the fifth manner of polygonal

masonry, are found in the neighborhood of the later roads along the plain. One of these groups discovered by Sig. Cirilli in the vicinity of Cora, near the road leading to Norba, has the appearance of a small settlement (*pagus*). And this was undoubtedly the case with other groups of structures further south. These roads seem to be earlier than the fifth century B.C. or in a few cases belong at the latest to this century, and they differ from the earliest of the known Roman roads of the following century.

In carrying on this investigation, I made a preliminary survey, or rather a voyage of discovery, with Sig. Cirilli. After we had made out in detail the line from Cora to Norba we undertook the discovery of the roads leading from Norba to Setia, Privernum, and Anxur. This excursion took six days of tramping over the mountain sides, in which we did not even follow the goat-paths. It was necessary to find and examine every stone which did not appear to be in its natural position, for the roads were so exposed that after more than two thousand years of disuse they were almost entirely washed away and we were continually losing track of their direction.

After the preliminary survey, I set two engineers, Sig. Cirilli and Sig. Corseri, at work with their surveying apparatus: they used as a basis for their work the largest topographical maps of the Italian military staff, which I caused to be enlarged by draughtsmen. This was a long and tedious piece of work, requiring the greatest care. It was completed for the sections Norba-Cora and Norba-Setia. It remains for the Managing Committee to decide whether it shall be continued as far as Terracina.

During the course of this study I investigated the ancient sites. The most important results were the discovery of a large settlement or *pagus* at the foot of the mountain in the plain of Privernum, connected with a mountain road leading to Setia. I also became persuaded that the supposed site of the ancient Privernum in the plain below the present Piperno was occupied only after the Roman conquest, when the site was changed, and that the earlier pre-Roman city must be sought elsewhere.

Of far more importance was the study of the site of the

ancient Circeii on the promontory which was formerly the island of Circe. The extensive ruins which still remain there are very unusual in their grouping and arrangement: and their character and relationship have been a matter of much dispute. I believe that the ancient city was built near the water's edge as a seaport—I traced part of its circuit—and that it was connected by an immense broad raised causeway, unique in character, fortified by high walls, and leading up to a citadel or acropolis which rose high above the city and outside of its limits upon the rocky hill at the southern extremity of the island. This acropolis, of rectangular form, has been usually supposed to be the city itself. The third element, in this group of three, is the primitive sanctuary of Circe, the famous temple rebuilt at various times, which crowns the summit of the highest peak on the promontory, toward the centre of the mountain. These ruins at Circeii were the first to attract, early in the century, the attention of the archaeologist Dodwell, who then started an investigation of this entire class of monuments that resulted in the craze for "Pelagic" monuments which marked the first thirty years of this century. They are unique in character, and it is desirable that the School should have a survey made of them.

It seems to me that it is chiefly by such original work, undertaken each year, that our School can attain to a high position among similar institutions, and justify the money and energy employed in establishing it.

My work in the Volscian hills was continued well into the month of July. Sig. Piernovelli was then completing the copies of the casts of the Beneventum arch for American museums, after the original set from which they were to be taken had been brought from Beneventum to Rome. Supervision of this final part of the work and arrangements for the packing and shipping of the casts to America kept me in Rome until August 22, through nearly all the hot season.

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR., *Associate Director*.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Cat. C. 1829

Optimum uenio longis a finibus exul
 Causi mei reditus computrota fuit
 Salicet a calamis tribuit cui scia non
 Quinque notat tuale pretereuntis iter
 Quo licet ingenio uestroz celebrare catulli
 Eunt sub morte clusa papirus erat.
 Catulli uenientis dicitur iapit ad corneliu.

Qui tunc leproz nouum libelluz
 Arto more pumice exsolitur
 Corneli tibi. namq; tu solebas
 A'is ee aliquid putari nugas.
 Tam tam cum aulus est unus utaloz

Gen. met. . saluati . unde . aq
 labu . ostendit . ex . quinq; . p . d . u . t .
 p . s . p . d . e . s . f . i . o . d . u . t . i . l . i .
 d . i . e . t . m . e . q . u . o . r . i . t . a . p . u . t . i .
 m . a . r . i . e . t . f . i . n . e . . p . o . t . u . t . r . e . q . u . i . d . a . m .
 l . o . n . b . i . i . p . o . p . e . d . e . . t . a . l . i . q . u . i . t . r . a . c . t . u .

Omne cuius inbus explicare curis
 Datis Iupiter et liberos.
 Quare tibi tale quicquid hec libelli
 Qualecunq; q; patroni iurgo
 Plus uno manet perenne sedo.
 fienis . uisens . lesbie.



Saluati . unde . aq . u . t . i . l . i .

Illecebre mee puelle
 Qui cum luteo quem in sinu tenere
 Qui pumit digitum dare appetenti
 Et acris solet mature moris
 Cum cetero meo nitenti
 Ratum nescio que huius iura
 Et solitolum sui colens
 Ecece ut cum grauis acquiescet auro
 Ecum luteo sic ipsa possent
 Et raris animi lenate curis
 Nam gratum est n . q; ferat puelle
 Aureolum fuisse maluz
 Quot conam soluit diu legatim

aut . negati



ARCH OF TRAJAN AT BENEVENTUM



FOUR DIVINITIES FROM ARCH OF TRAJAN
AT BENEVENTUM

Archaeological
Institute
of America

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUN-
CIL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF AMERICA

[PLATES IV-VIII]

To the Members of the Institute :

The Council of the Institute, at a special meeting held in New York on January 30, 1897, received, and reluctantly accepted, the resignation of its President. Mr. Low had indicated at previous meetings his desire to relinquish his office as President, for reasons whose force appealed to the Council ; but it had been loath to deprive the Institute of his great services. At its annual meeting, held in New York on May 8, 1897, the Council entered upon its minutes the following vote :

"In accepting the resignation by President Low of the office of President of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Council desires to place upon its records the expression of its deep regret that he should find it necessary to leave the position which he has filled with great distinction for the past seven years, and, also, of its warm appreciation of the value and importance of the services which he has rendered to the Institute during this term.

"It recognizes gratefully the fidelity and ability with which, while burdened with other high official duties, he has conducted the affairs and promoted the interests of the Institute, and, as a token of its estimate of the worth of his work in behalf of the Institute, it requests him to allow his name to stand upon the list of the officers of the Institute as one of its Honorary Presidents.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Minute to President Low."

At the annual meeting the Council also requested Professor C. E. Norton, the founder and first President of the Institute,

to accept the office of Honorary President, an office which it had just created. The services of Professor Norton and President Low embrace a period of eighteen years. The former presided over the work of the Institute from its foundation in 1879 to 1889; the latter, from 1890 to 1896. These gentlemen, by long and distinguished service, have won the right to be released from active duty; but the Institute is still assured, by their acceptance of the newly created office, of their continued interest in its work, and it will still be able to avail itself of their counsel and advice on all questions of large importance.

At the meeting held on January 30, the Council received also Mr. W. H. H. Beebe's resignation of the offices of Recording Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute. At the request of the Council, however, Mr. Beebe consented to continue to perform the duties of these offices until his successor should be chosen at the annual meeting. At that meeting, by formal vote, the Council expressed to him its thanks for the fidelity and efficiency of his discharge of the offices which he had held during the previous seven years.

The thanks of the Council were subsequently officially expressed to the Trustees of Columbia University for their courtesy in putting at the disposal of the Council and of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, for many years, the use of their room in Columbia University.

The Council has the honor to lay before the members of the Institute the second volume in the Classical Series of the Papers of the Institute, Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke's *Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1882 and 1883*, with an Appendix on the Relations of Modern to Ancient Life. The first volume in this Series was Mr. Clarke's *Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1881*. The work of the expedition to Assos, the first exploration and excavation of a classical site undertaken by the Institute, was finished in 1883, and Mr. Clarke at once began the preparation of his final Report. He intended that this should be a complete account of the results achieved by the expedition, and the present volume amply

shows with what skill and thoroughness he had planned his Report. But circumstances beyond his control have prevented its completion, and the Council has finally determined to publish so much of the Report as Mr. Clarke has been able to finish. It regrets that it is not able to lay before the members of the Institute a full account of the results of this noteworthy expedition, but it does not feel justified in longer withholding from students of classical antiquity so important a contribution to knowledge. The facts thus briefly narrated are stated more fully in the sympathetic Introductory Note to the volume written by Professor Norton, the President of the Institute at the time of the expedition.

A considerable part of the cost of the printing of the volume has been defrayed by a gift for the purpose, made long since by the Boston Society of Architects, to whom the Council would again express grateful acknowledgment of its indebtedness.

The volume contains eighty-four cuts and plates, designed to illustrate the text, but these constitute only a small part of the illustrative material furnished by the staff of the expedition, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Francis H. Bacon, and Mr. Robert Koldewey. The best mode of publication of the important drawings and photographs made during the excavations of 1881, 1882, and 1883, has often been the subject of careful consideration by the Council. This material has recently been edited by Mr. Bacon with great skill and patience, with the assistance of Mr. Koldewey, who came from Europe for the purpose in the autumn of 1896. Of this undertaking, rendered more difficult by the lapse of fourteen years since the drawings were made, Mr. Bacon writes :

"We have arranged the enormous mass of notes, drawings, etc., and have agreed on the way in which each should be published. My plan is to publish carefully and completely the exact 'facts' about Assos, with photographs and descriptive notes, eschewing theories and avoiding all discussion of historical questions. The book, therefore, will consist almost entirely of plans and illustrations. Mr. Millet, of the J. B. Millet Publishing Company, has undertaken to publish and distribute the book, and he will issue a prospectus in the autumn of 1897. As now planned, the

book will consist of about 150 folio plates, with text on fly-leaves opposite, and will be issued in parts. For all this, the Institute undertakes no pecuniary obligation. My own interest in the matter is a desire to see published the principal work of my youth, and a feeling that the public will be interested in seeing how a provincial Greek city really looked."

The five plates appended to this Report, which of necessity have been reduced in size, illustrate the charm and scientific value of this publication (PLATES IV-VIII). Its cost, in folio, is unfortunately too great to be met directly by a subvention from the treasury of the Institute, but the Council will lend Mr. Bacon all the assistance within its power. The members of the Institute cannot but feel a lively and personal interest in the speedy issue of this important work. It will be sold by subscription, and the well-known ability of Mr. Millet gives assurance of its satisfactory publication. The Council within a short time will lay the prospectus before the members of the Institute, and will then more fully state the claims of the undertaking on their consideration.

The publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum presents a similar problem. The first consideration of this problem belongs by right and duty to the Managing Committee of the School at Athens. The Institute contributed, it is true, to these excavations and their preliminary publication the sum of \$5750, but, following the settled policy which experience proves to be wise and which is now embodied in the Regulations of the Institute, the Council, while aiding the undertakings of the Schools so far as it is able, leaves their management to their respective Committees. The following Report was made to the Council at its last annual meeting by a committee consisting of Professor Ware, of Columbia University, Professor Wright, of Harvard University, and Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York:

"At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, on the 8th of May, 1896, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare and recommend to the Council of the Institute a scheme for the publication of the results of the excavations at Assos and at Argos. The excavations at Assos were undertaken directly

by the Institute during the years 1881-83. The excavations at Argos were carried on through the medium of the School at Athens, during the years 1892-95.

"It is the opinion of the Managing Committee of the School that these undertakings, the earliest and the latest which the Institute has set on foot, and the most notable in magnitude and duration, and in the value of their results, should be published in similar form, as nearly simultaneously as possible, and in a shape suitable to their importance. In both cases a considerable number of plates of large size will be needed to exhibit adequately the results attained. This makes it imperative to issue a volume in folio. Smaller plates can of course be included, putting several subjects upon the same page. In both cases there will be, besides the drawings, a considerable number of photographic illustrations. It has been found that photographs made on a comparatively small scale can be enlarged in the printing to suitable size without losing in clearness of definition.

"In both cases a brief descriptive text should accompany the plates. But if in either case a detailed description or comment is to be made, as would certainly be the case with the Argos Expedition, the Committee are of opinion that it should not be printed in folio, but should form a separate volume in octavo, so as to correspond with the other publications of the Institute and of the School, and with the Preliminary Report of the Assos Expedition printed in 1883. Text in folio is cumbersome and inaccessible, and though a somewhat larger page than that adopted by the Institute might, in some respects, be more convenient, it seems likely that more would be lost by lack of uniformity in the series than would be gained by increase in size.

"These volumes of text would be entirely, or almost entirely, without illustration, as the volumes of plates would be almost entirely without text. But this would not prevent the insertion of some of the smaller plates in the Journal of the Institute, as one-page or two-page illustrations, if it were found desirable.

"These two volumes of plates, with the accompanying text, would constitute a valuable contribution to archaeological science. They would be works which no important library could be without, and they should command a considerable sale among architects and amateurs. We recommend that their publication should be undertaken by the Institute, by subscription or otherwise, and that the Committee on Publication should be requested to arrange for this."

At a meeting held on May 7, 1897, the Managing Committee of the School at Athens referred the question of the best mode of publication of the excavations at the Heraeum to its Executive Committee: the report just quoted is now in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Council. The two Committees will confer on the problems presented by the Heraeum pub-

lications, and hope for a satisfactory solution. The Report for 1897 of the Professor of Art at the School at Athens (p. 117) shows that the descriptive letter-press is nearly ready. This will probably be published, in the main, in the Journal of the Institute in such form as to admit of its subsequent issue in a separate volume or volumes, if that seems desirable: the publication of the folio plates presents a question of greater difficulty.

The Council has the pleasure of announcing also the publication in the autumn of the present year of the sixth volume of the *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. This is a beautifully illustrated volume of varied and interesting contents, of which the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School gives an account in the present Report. The Council welcomes with peculiar satisfaction this additional evidence of the fruitful activity of the School. The School was founded by the Institute in 1881, but has been controlled and directed, with wisdom and success, by its own Committee. This handsome volume happily appears just at the time when the relations of the School to the Institute, which have always been harmonious, have been more clearly defined, and the bond that unites the two has been made closer.

In its Sixteenth Annual Report the Council recorded the conclusion of Professor Halbherr's explorations in Crete in 1893-94, and announced the publication of their results in the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*. After long delay, for which Professor Halbherr is not responsible, the promise then made is now about to be fulfilled. Two articles written by Professor Halbherr, entitled,

Inscriptions from Various Cretan Cities;
Christian Inscriptions. —

will be published, with an Introductory Paper, in the fourth number of the eleventh volume of the Journal, which is now in press and will be issued immediately.

Six other papers continue the series, entitled,

Epigraphical Researches in Gortyna, by Professor Halbherr;
Some Cretan Sculptures in the Museum of the Syllogos at Candia,
by Professor Halbherr;
Note on a Mycenaean Vase and on some Geometric Vases of the
Syllogos of Candia, by Signor Orsi;
Some Roman Busts in the Museum of the Syllogos of Candia, by
Signor Mariani;
Statue of an Asclepiad from Gortyna, by Signor Mariani;
The Prehistoric Grotto of Miamù, by Signor Taramelli.

These six articles are now in type, and their immediate publication in the *Journal of the Institute* (*American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series*) is announced. The Council is indebted to Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, for valuable aid in preparing these papers for publication in English.

Under date of October 7, 1897, Professor Halbherr writes that other articles — with the titles,

Topographical Researches within the Asclepieum at Lebena, by Professor Halbherr and Signor Taramelli;
The Acropolis of Gortyna, by Signor Taramelli;
Excavations and Researches in the Mycenaean Cemeteries of
Erganos, Courtes, and Haghios Ilias, by Professor Halbherr;
Antiquities discovered at Priniàs and Haghios Ilias. —

will be sent to the editors of the *Journal* early in 1898. The titles of these articles are provisional; the illustrations, both plates and cuts within the text, are ready.

Additional articles, which will complete the entire series, will be prepared in the course of 1898.

When the *American Journal of Archaeology* was founded, with Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, as Advisory Editor and Dr. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., then of Johns Hopkins University, as Managing Editor, the following announcement was made in the advertisement prefixed to the first volume, published in 1885: "The *American Journal of Archaeology* and of the History of the Fine Arts is the official

organ of the Archaeological Institute of America, and will aim to further the interests for which the Institute was founded." Since 1885, beginning in the year when the first volume of the Journal was published, the Council has made contributions annually to its support; since July 1, 1893, this yearly subvention has been \$1600.

The publications of the Institute have consisted of Annual Reports of the Council, volumes of Papers in the Classical Series, volumes of Papers in the American Series, Bulletins, and Reports; those of the School at Athens, of Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, volumes of Papers, Bulletins, and Reports. Since 1888 monographs written by officers or students of the School at Athens, consisting chiefly of reports of excavations, have first appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, and have subsequently been included in volumes of Papers of the School (volumes V and VI). Other monographs written by members of the Institute have occasionally appeared in the Journal, and some of these have subsequently been reissued separately and included among the publications of the Institute. (See Appendix, pp. 105 ff.)

This plan, which was gradually adopted, and was at first adequate, proved in time to be unsatisfactory. It separated scientific material that should have been kept together, and was unnecessarily expensive. The establishment of the School of Classical Studies in Rome, with its immediate need of a vehicle for publishing its work, brought under consideration the question of the best mode of publication of the work of the Institute as a whole, and at its meeting on January 30 the Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committees of the two Schools of Classical Studies, determined to begin immediately the uniform and regular publication of its Papers, Reports, and other documents. This action was subsequently confirmed at its annual meeting.

The new periodical which is to contain these issues will be styled, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, SECOND SERIES: THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

OF AMERICA. It will be conducted by an Editorial Board, the members of which will represent the several interests of the Institute and the institutions in its care. The Board consists of an Editor-in-Chief, chosen by the Council, two editors, chosen respectively by the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, and a fourth editor, chosen by the Council, together with the President of the Institute, and the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, as honorary members. By an arrangement made between the Council and the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, the new periodical replaces and succeeds the Journal, which after the completion of its eleventh volume (1896) makes over its copy-right, subscription list, and exchanges.

The *American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series*, will be issued six times a year. It will contain :

- I. Archaeological Papers of the Institute in the fields of American, Christian, Classical, and Oriental Archaeology; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.
- II. Proceedings of the Institute; Summaries of Archaeological News and Discussions; Classified Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature; Correspondence; Notes and Notices.
- III. Reports of the Institute, including those of the Council, of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, and of other Committees of the Institute.
- IV. Bulletins (separately paged) containing material in general supplementary to that of the Reports.

The Journal will be published — in America and Europe — by The Macmillan Company (66, Fifth Avenue, New York), who will receive subscriptions, and will keep on sale the several numbers of the Journal.

The Macmillan Company will have on sale also all former publications of the Institute, except such as are out of print.

Members of the Institute, by a Regulation of the Institute, are entitled to receive the Journal without charge, and copies of every number will be sent to them regularly.

The Council believes that the plan adopted will prove to be a satisfactory solution of pressing difficulties. The Institute thus acquires a means for the regular and orderly issue of all its publications, except special works of unusual size and cost : the close connection of the Schools with the Institute is made apparent : the cost of publication is greatly diminished. The desirable result last mentioned will be accomplished partly by the concentration of Reports, as in the present number, partly by the issue of all publications through a single firm. The Journal will be supported by an annual fund derived from subscriptions and advertisements, and from contributions made by the Institute and by the Schools. In the hands of the gentlemen who have consented to serve as the Editorial Board, Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University, Professor James R. Wheeler, of Columbia University, Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, and Professor Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, the Journal is certain to maintain a high standard of scientific and literary excellence.

The Council is able to announce the early publication of the six numbers of the Journal of the Institute for 1897. The first number, containing the First Annual Report (1895-96) of the School in Rome, has already been issued. An entire number has been devoted to the interesting account, there given, of the founding of the School and of its work during the first year : the Second Annual Report of the School is made a part of the present issue, and its subsequent Reports will in like manner be published in the same number with those of the Council and of the School at Athens. The material for the third and fourth numbers of the Journal, to contain papers by Professor Halbherr and others on the explorations in Crete (see p. 75), is already in type. Copy for the remaining numbers is in the hands of the editors, and will be sent to press immediately. The transfer of the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, was not

finally effected until May ; the selection of a publisher and the drawing of the contract necessarily preceded the publication of any number : the determination of the typographical form of the *Journal* involved many delicate and difficult questions of detail. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the numbers of the *Journal* for 1897 should all appear at about the same time near the close of the year. In 1898 and thereafter they will be issued regularly at intervals of two months, unless difficulties now unforeseen occur.

The Institute possesses a large stock of previous publications, which was transferred to The Macmillan Company at the time of the signing of the contract. This stock is safely stored and has been insured. The plates of previous publications are in the keeping of the University Press, at Cambridge, and of the Norwood Press, at Norwood.

In February, 1897, the President received an announcement that the French School at Athens would celebrate in April the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, and that this noteworthy jubilee, which would be signalized by the presence of learned men from all parts of the world, would be made the occasion of an International Congress of Classical Archaeologists, that might be organized as a permanent association. The Committee in charge of this first meeting comprised the Rector of the University at Athens, the Ephor General of Antiquities in Greece, and the Directors or Secretaries of the five foreign Schools of Archaeology in Athens. This Committee expressed the hope that each nation might be represented at the Congress by its own orator, and the Council unanimously requested Professor Allan Marquand, then a professor at the American School in Rome, to serve as the representative of the United States. In consequence of the grievous political troubles through which Greece was then passing, the Congress was deferred. The Council subsequently invited Professor Frank B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, who was Annual Director of the School at Athens in 1888-89, and its chief executive officer in 1892-93, and purposed to be again in

Greece in the latter part of 1897, to act as the official representative of this country, if the Congress, as was proposed, should convene in the autumn.

The excavations at Corinth were resumed by the Director of the School at Athens on April 14, 1897, but, for reasons given in his Report (p. 110), were suspended after a week's work. The Council had previously issued an appeal for funds, which outlined the plan of future excavations, and it received in response the sum of \$1060. This sum was not drawn upon, and remains on deposit, at interest, with the Treasurer of the School. It will be available for excavations in 1898. The Council desires to express to Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Helen Griggs, Mr. James Loeb, and Professor Sidney G. Ashmore, its grateful acknowledgment of their prompt response to its appeal. No other excavations or explorations were undertaken by the Institute during the year.

The Council herewith submits the Reports for 1896-97 of the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, and the Reports made to these Committees for the same period by the Directors and Professors of the Schools. The various Annual Reports are now combined in a single number and published simultaneously. To these Reports are appended lists of names and addresses of persons composing the various bodies comprised in the Institute, the Regulations of the Institute and of the Schools, the Rules of the Affiliated Societies, financial statements, and other matter deemed to be of interest to the members of the Institute and patrons of the Schools.

The School at Athens, under the steady, sagacious, and energetic management of the Chairman of its Committee, pursues its even way, strengthening its claims on the confidence of the public, and yearly giving fresh evidence of its vigorous and useful activity. The narrative of its work in the field of excavation between 1886 and 1896, as given in the Report of its Managing Committee, presents a striking record of important contributions to knowledge of the antiquities of Greece ;

and the long list of the students who have been trained at the School and have returned to America to assume, many of them, positions of distinction, is indicative of its service to classical scholarship in America.

The establishment of the School in Rome in 1895-96 was an event of signal importance. It was founded with a comprehensive purpose; it seems destined to be a powerful influence in the development of the higher education in the United States. An interesting account of its establishment is given in the first number of the *Journal* for 1897 by the Chairman of its Managing Committee, who, as Chairman of the Committee and Director of the School during its first trying year, met the difficulties and perplexities that were inevitable to its inception with courage, energy, and wisdom. The scholarly activity and scientific achievements of the officers and students of the School during the brief period that has elapsed since its foundation, as recorded in the Reports for 1895-96 and 1896-97, are the best guarantee of its future usefulness, and should bring a quick response to the appeal of its Managing Committee for aid.

The establishment of an American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, the main object of which should be to enable properly qualified persons to prosecute Biblical, linguistic, archaeological, historical, and other kindred studies and researches under more favorable circumstances than can be secured at a distance from the Holy Land, was suggested by the President of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in his annual address given at Hartford in June, 1895. His suggestion was adopted by the Society and a Committee, consisting of Professor J. Henry Thayer, Professor Theodore F. Wright, and Professor H. G. Mitchell, was appointed to formulate the proposal. A circular, which stated the object of the School and the plan for its establishment, was subsequently issued and widely distributed. In response to this circular eleven institutions and individuals pledged each one hundred dollars a year for five years to the support of the proposed School. The American Oriental Society expressed its warm

approval of the enterprise, believing that the existence of such a School would give a new impulse to Biblical and Oriental scholarship. The subscriptions, however, that had been pledged did not seem sufficient to warrant immediate action.

The purpose and plan of the School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine were laid before the Council of the Institute at its last annual meeting by its President. The project for the establishment of the School was strongly commended, and in the hope that the Institute might be able to render it substantial aid at a critical time, the Council voted to appoint a committee of two to confer with the Committee in charge of the proposed School on the feasibility of its assuming a similar relation to the Institute to that held by the Schools at Athens and in Rome. The Committee in charge of the School promptly accepted the proposal for a conference, and the Council hope to be able to report at a later time that some safe plan has been devised for the establishment of the School.

The Council has viewed with serious concern the facts relating to the membership of the Institute published in its last Report, by which it appears that the total number of members, which was 411 in 1886-87 and had risen to 783 in 1890-91, had shrunk to 645 in 1895-96. The decrease in membership was doubtless due in part to the financial depression that had prevailed throughout the country, but the main cause is believed to have been the want of proper organization. Nor is it surprising that the form of organization which was adequate in 1884, when the members of the Institute numbered only a few more than 200 and there were only three Affiliated Societies, not more widely separated than Boston, New York, and Baltimore, should not suffice in 1895-96, when the membership had been tripled, and the Affiliated Societies numbered eleven, and were situated in places often remote one from the other. It was obvious that the relations of the Affiliated Societies to the governing body of the Institute were not so close as they should be. At its meeting on January 30, therefore, the Council authorized the appointment, by the President, of a

special Advisory Committee, to consider recommendations submitted by the President or any other member of the Council, and to report to the Council, at its annual meeting in May, on the condition of the Institute and to submit proposals for its future administration.

Professor Norton, President Low, and Professors Ware, Seymour, and Hale, who had all been closely identified with the work of the Institute in the past, consented to serve on this committee. The President, though not unfamiliar with the history of the Institute, made a careful study of its minutes and accounts, beginning at the time of its foundation in 1879, and addressed letters of inquiry to all the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies. These inquiries related chiefly to the mode of the administration of the Affiliated Society, with special reference to membership; the answers to them were full, explicit, and suggestive, and the Council desires to express its thanks to these officers for their ready and hearty coöperation. Fruitful suggestions came independently from other members of the Institute. Confidence in the future of the Institute and the belief that a remedy for existing evils could easily be applied were apparent in all these communications. They all manifested a helpful and hopeful spirit.

The Advisory Committee carefully considered the facts presented, and ultimately made recommendations through the President to the Council at its annual meeting on May 8. These recommendations, so far as they were adopted by the Council, are embodied in the revised Regulations, which are herewith submitted (Appendix, pp. 74-77). The main purpose of the changes instituted can be briefly stated. The independence of the Affiliated Societies and of the Schools at Athens and in Rome in the conduct of their own affairs (see Regulations XI and XVIII) is to be preserved, but both the Societies and the Schools are to be brought into closer relation with the government of the Institute; and the Council is so reconstituted, by an increase in the number of its members, as to secure a better informed and more consistent administration of

the interests of the Institute as a whole. The Council believes that these changes will secure a more effective organization of the Institute, and will enlarge the range of its healthful activities.

A statement of these changes follows, for purposes of record, with a brief specification of the reasons that influenced the Council in making them.

The administration of the business of the Institute has always been committed to the Council. As heretofore constituted, this body has consisted solely of members elected by the Affiliated Societies. Since the annual meetings of most of the Societies have been held in the spring of the year, Councillors have frequently been elected only a few days before the annual meeting of the Council. It was inevitable that their knowledge of the policy and traditions of the business control of the Institute could not be commensurate with their genuine interest in its work. This has thrown undue responsibility on the President. Further, it has frequently happened, for local reasons that were valid, that the President of the Affiliated Society has not been chosen to membership in the Council, although he is presumably the best informed member of his Society in regard to the aims and work of the Institute. The Institute, moreover, has been singular in entrusting interests so important to so small a number of representatives, especially in view of the fact that its members are geographically so widely separated. Other similar societies transact their business in sessions where the body meets as a whole. In 1895-96, the Institute, with a membership of 645, was governed by a Council of 22 members. Finally, under the previous system, no representatives of special important interests have, as such, had seats in the Council.

Under the new order (Regulation III), to the members of the Council elected by the Affiliated Societies, according to the practice previously in vogue, other members are to be added *ex officio*. These are the ten officers of the Institute with their varied and special interests, the Editor-in-chief of the Journal of the Institute, the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies, and

the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome. The Affiliated Societies and the Schools of Classical Studies have now *ex officio* representation on the Council. The members of the Council, under the new provision, will number about forty; but a body of this size is not too large for the transaction of such business as comes before the Council, if one may judge from the actual experience of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, which has been for years a large body but has not proved to be unwieldy. Such a Council, however, is too large for the transaction of business by correspondence, and an Executive Committee of five members has been established (Regulation V), consisting of the President and four other members, to be chosen by him annually.

The officers of the Institute and of the Council (Regulation IV) will hereafter be a President, Honorary Presidents, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The President and Vice-Presidents will be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council and will be eligible for reëlection. The Honorary Presidents will be former Presidents of the Institute. The Treasurer and the Secretary will be chosen by the Council, and will hold office at its pleasure.

The number of Vice-Presidents has been enlarged from one to five. The Council will doubtless aim in their election to select representatives from different parts of the country. The range of choice of President and Vice-Presidents is no longer limited to members of the Council, but all members of the Institute are now eligible to these offices.

By a previous regulation (Regulation II) new members of the Institute had to be formally approved by the action of the Council. This Regulation proved to be cumbersome. The approval of new members, both Life and Annual, now rests with the Affiliated Societies. A proposal to reduce the annual fee from \$10 to \$5 was made, but after deliberation the Council declined to adopt the measure. Members of the Institute receive all regular publications, both of the Institute and of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, free of charge; the cost of

these nearly equals the amount of the annual fee. The reduction of the income of the Institute by one-half would seriously cripple its activity and might prove to be a dangerous step.

The Regulations have long provided for classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members. The list of Honorary Members has contained distinguished names,—Brunn, Curtius, Humann, Maspero, Mommsen, Newton, Conze, Dennis, de Rossi, Waddington, Dörpfeld. The number of living Honorary Members is limited to ten. The Council now proposes to elect also a class of Corresponding Members, never before actually instituted. These will be scholars resident in other lands, and it is hoped that by this means the Institute will be brought into more intimate and friendly relations with similar organizations in other countries.

The Council will hereafter convene for its Annual Meeting on the second Saturday in May at ten o'clock in the morning; one-third of the members, present in person or by proxy, constitutes a quorum (Regulation IX). The meetings of the Managing Committees of the Schools in Rome and at Athens will be held on the two preceding days in the city where the Council is to meet. The relations of the Schools with the Institute are now so close that it has become eminently desirable that the different meetings should be held in close connection with one another. The President is authorized to invite the members of these Committees to attend the meetings of the Council. The provision is continued by which special meetings of the Institute as a whole for the transaction of business may be called. An occasion for such a meeting might easily arise, when some important undertaking was proposed whose success would be best assured if the general interest of the members was roused. The Council has taken significant action in instituting an annual meeting of the members of the Institute as a whole for the reading and discussion of scientific papers (Regulation X). The scientific activity of the Institute has heretofore been exhibited in its conduct and support of explorations

and excavations, in its publications, and through the two foreign Schools. The Council believes that the time has come when it is well to add to these a regular annual session, to be devoted to the discussion of scientific questions. The place of meeting, which will probably change from year to year, will be determined by the Council. The place and time of the first of these meetings cannot yet be announced. The meeting probably cannot be held in 1897-98.

The names of all Life Members are hereafter to be printed with the Annual Report of the Council, but those of Life Members deceased will be starred (Regulation XIII). Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may now be paid to the Treasurer of the Affiliated Society to which the contributing member belongs, as well as to the Treasurer of the Institute (Regulation XV). A former Regulation permitted them to be paid to any member of the Council. The Regulation relating to the time of payment of annual dues has been so changed as to prescribe that Annual Members who have failed to pay their dues for two consecutive years shall, unless special action be taken by the Affiliated Society to the contrary, be dropped from the list of the Institute (Regulation XV). The financial year closes for all branches of the Institute on the last day of August. All annual dues received by the Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies have heretofore been paid over to the Treasurer of the Institute, who has held ten per cent of the sum received subject to the call of the Treasurer of the Society. This Regulation has been found to prescribe a tortuous mode of accomplishing the object in view. Hereafter the Treasurer of the Society will reserve for local expenses ten per cent of the dues received by him, and turn over any balance that remains at the end of the year to the general funds of the Institute (Regulation XVI).

The Report of the Council is hereafter to be made, in behalf of the Council, by the President (Regulation VI). It is further provided that all members of the Institute shall receive copies of all its regular publications (Regulation XVII) free

of charge. Amendments to the Regulations may be proposed by any three members of the Council at any annual meeting: these amendments require for adoption the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council present and voting (Regulation XIX).

Finally, a new Regulation (Regulation XVIII) has been adopted defining the relations of the Schools at Athens and in Rome to the Institute. This Regulation states in part relations which had gradually been developed in the administration of the School at Athens, but it contains also new provisions intended to strengthen the bonds which unite the Schools to the Institute.

The preceding statement records all changes made in the Regulations.

A new seal has been designed for the Institute, which differs in size and device from the seal formerly in use. For this the Institute is indebted to the courtesy and skill of Mrs. H. Whitman, the President of the Boston Society, to whom the Council desires to express its sincere thanks.

Hereafter each person who becomes a member of the Institute will receive a certificate of membership, which will record the date of election, and will be signed by the President of the Affiliated Society of which he becomes a member and by the President of the Institute.

The Affiliated Societies, with two exceptions, have held their Annual Meetings in the spring of the year. At these meetings they have elected their officers and their representatives in the Council. This arrangement, for reasons which have already been stated, proved unsatisfactory; and by direction of the Council, the President proposed to the Affiliated Societies, in April, 1897, that their annual meetings should be held in the autumn. This proposal has been accepted by all the Societies that have as yet been able to take action, and the date agreed upon is likely to be some day in the first week of November. Under this arrangement, the elected members of the Council will hereafter be chosen at least six months before the annual

meeting of that body. The officers of the Societies will be furnished, in time for use at their annual meetings, with a full and detailed account, not previously made public, of the work of all branches of the Institute during the year then past, and an outline of its plans, so far as these have been formed, for the coming year. New publications of the Institute will, at this time, be laid before the members.

All the Societies have found it interesting and desirable to offer lectures on archaeological and kindred subjects to their members and friends, but they have often found it difficult to make proper provision for this. A course of such lectures will ultimately be provided each year by the Council, and any Society that so desires will be addressed at different times in the course of the winter on subjects of interest to its members.

The Council has received requests for the formation of two new Societies. It welcomes these proposals and hopes to put them into effect. Under the regulations, a Society may be established, by vote of the Council, whenever ten members of the Institute associate themselves for this purpose. Experience shows, however, that it is not wise to establish a Society unless the conditions are such as to assure it a continued and vigorous existence. It is not imperative that a Society should be large; it is important that its members should take an active interest in the purpose for which the Institute was founded, the promotion and direction of archaeological investigation and research. Many undertakings, especially in the attractive field of American Archaeology, might be engaged in by local Societies, without great outlay, which would directly fulfil this purpose. Incidentally, such an enterprise would rouse local pride and interest, and strengthen the Society that promoted it. In earlier years the Institute undertook important investigations in Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Five volumes in the American Series of the Papers of the Institute record investigations made by Mr. Bandelier in this field, under the auspices of the Institute, that

are of great historical and archaeological value. The Council hopes to resume explorations in America, and at its last meeting appointed a Committee to take this important matter into special consideration. It would welcome the active coöperation of any of the Societies.

For the COUNCIL,

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *President*.

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Reports for 1896–97 of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, of the Director of the School, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College.

Within the last academic year the renowned and hospitable city and land in which our School has its home have witnessed scenes of enthusiastic and devoted patriotism and of great humiliation and distress. Our sympathy for Greece is too deep for words, and this Report is not the proper place for expressions of regret that the people who were striving for the freedom and honor of their kindred, as true sons of honored sires, maintaining the ties which have been recognized for nearly three millenniums, should not have found strong friends for their support and defence. The regular work of the School was interrupted during this time only as quiet research was found difficult or impossible in the midst of war's alarms. Dr. Dörpfeld's archaeological tours through Peloponnesus and among the islands of the Aegean Sea, were necessarily abandoned, and thus one of the greatest special privileges of our students, which they have enjoyed for nearly a decade, was withdrawn for the year. The School's excava-

tions at Corinth were stopped after about a week of activity ; the call to arms was peremptory for the workmen. Miss Boyd, one of the students of the School, abandoned her plan of competing for one of the fellowships in the examination in May, and went to Thessaly as a volunteer nurse. In that service she gained distinction (for which she did not seek), and gratified the friends of our School by her spirit and her skill.

Professor Waldstein reports marked progress in the preparation for publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum. He was Director of the School from 1888 to 1892, and Professor of Art from 1892 to 1897. As he closes his connection with the School, in these relations, the Managing Committee, recognizing the fact that he was a chief agent in securing for it friends, influence, and reputation as a scientific institution, desires to record once more its high appreciation of the energy, skill, and tact with which he has conducted its work in Greece.

Professor Richardson has been reëlected Director of the School for a term of five years,—from 1898 to 1903,—and thus has received the strongest expression of confidence which the Committee of the School could bestow.

The Managing Committee has been glad to secure the services of Professor Alfred Emerson, of Cornell University, a distinguished archaeologist, as Professor of Archaeology for the year 1897-98.

Dr. J. C. Hoppin, who has been connected with the School since 1893, has been elected Lecturer on Greek Ceramics for 1897-98. He was Dr. Waldstein's chief assistant during the last campaign of excavation at the Argive Heraeum, and has been engaged in the laborious task of preparing for publication the fragments of pottery which were there found. His studies have combined theory and practice, in Greece and in Munich, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and have fitted him to give peculiarly valuable instruction in this subject to the students of our School.

As was announced in the last report of this Committee, Pro-

fessor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, will be Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the School during the year 1898-99.

Professor W. M. Sloane, of Princeton University, on accepting a professorial chair at Columbia University, withdrew from the Managing Committee of this School, of which he had been a member since 1882. Professor Samuel R. Winans has been elected to succeed him as representative of Princeton University on this Committee.

Professor George E. Howes, of the University of Vermont, has been elected a member of the Managing Committee as representative of that institution.

By vote of the Committee, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal* of the Institute has been made a member *ex officio* of our body, and thus we welcome to our number Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University.

Our Managing Committee has grown to be a large body, but it has increased so gradually and by the addition of such homogeneous elements, and its aim has been so steady and concentrated, that no inconvenience has been felt from its increased size. In recent years the Executive Committee has been called to act only at rare intervals, and chiefly to perform routine business which could be transacted by a unanimous vote; all important and difficult questions have been reserved for the action of the entire Managing Committee. The Executive Committee has been of convenience, however, and may be of greater importance hereafter, in case of an unexpected emergency, since the Managing Committee has voted to hold but one regular meeting each year. This annual meeting will be held in New York City on the Friday before the second Saturday in May, the day preceding the meeting of the Council of the Institute, and following the meeting of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome. Most questions of detail which occupied the time of the earlier meetings of the Committee have now been settled by precedents, and copies of the Director's preliminary report, which in former years has

been laid before the Committee at its meeting in November, will hereafter be sent to the members of the Committee in print. Our Committee is now so large, and its members live so far apart, that two meetings each year, with full attendance, cannot be expected.

With deep sorrow I record the sudden death, on the 4th of August of the present year, of Frederic De Forest Allen, Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University, who served this School as Director during one of its early and critical years, 1885-86. In spite of the fact that this year was to him one of heaviest affliction,—his only then living child died in Athens,—and that his health was such as to preclude his undertaking the archaeological researches and explorations which he had planned, his work in Greece was exact and conscientious, like everything which he ever undertook. With Mr. Fearn he conducted skilfully the negotiations with the Greek Government which ended in the gift to the School of the plot of ground on the slope of Mt. Lycabettus, on which the School's building has stood for more than ten years. His choice of the rural theatre at Thoricus as the site of the first excavations to be undertaken by the School was eminently wise. With the small amount of money at command—less than five hundred dollars was spent there in the excavations of two years—no extensive work could be done, but yet an important service was rendered to archaeological science. In the spring of 1886 noted Greek archaeologists were in ignorance of the very existence of the ruins of this little provincial theatre: in the most recent discussions, however, of the Greek theatre of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Dr. Dörpfeld assigns an important place to its evidence, and Professor Robert of Halle draws further inferences from it. If Professor Allen's health had not prevented him from continuing the personal supervision of these excavations at Thoricus, he might have discovered the ruins of still earlier structures, for he was not one to resign willingly the exploration of such a district, and would have been quick to see the evi-

dence for the existence of the beehive tomb which has been found near there since 1886.

Here we may review with interest the work of this School in conducting excavations. In the spring of 1886, Professor Allen expended \$316.35 in excavations at Thoricus. During the School year 1886-87, Professor D'Ooge expended \$452.49 at Thoricus and at Sicyon. In 1887-88, Professor Merriam expended \$288.30 for excavations at Sicyon and a like amount (\$288.13) for work at Icaria—in all \$576.43. In the autumn of 1888, Professor Tarbell expended \$163.91 for the completion of the work at Icaria. In all, the excavations at Icaria cost \$452.04. In the spring of 1889, Dr. Waldstein conducted excavations at Plataea, Anthedon, and Thisbe, at a cost of \$392. On February 19, 1890, excavations were begun on the site of Plataea, under the direction of Dr. Waldstein, and were closed on March 12. The expenses of this campaign were defrayed from contributions and collections of Dr. Lamborn and Mr. Wesley Harper, and no report of the cost was made to the Committee. On February 1, 1891, Dr. Waldstein left Athens for another campaign in Eretria, whither he had been preceded by a few days by Mr. Fossum, a member of the School, who was sent to make preliminary arrangements. These excavations closed on March 20, but the work had not been continuous, since many days were lost on account of bad weather. The cost of this work was \$500. In January, 1892, the excavations at Eretria were resumed for a brief season under Professor Poland, and in March some digging was done by Dr. Waldstein's direction in Sparta; but the main work of the year in this department was at the Argive Heraeum. To this work of exploration and excavation the Archaeological Institute appropriated \$2500, and Dr. Waldstein's detailed account of this undertaking was published in the Thirteenth Report of the Institute. Again, in 1893, the Council of the Institute appropriated \$2500 for the continuance (and, it was hoped, completion) of this work at the Heraeum. The importance and extent of these excavations proved to be greater

than had been anticipated. Supposing this work to have been finished, the Council of the Institute granted only \$500 for the excavations of the School in 1894. According to Dr. Waldstein's estimates, \$4000 additional was needed for the completion of the work at the Heraeum, and this was provided, Mrs. Clark and Dr. Hoppin generously contributing \$1200 of this sum. Under Dr. Richardson's direction, \$1000 additional was expended in further excavations at Eretria, of which \$500 was given by a member of the School. In the spring of 1896, Dr. Richardson began excavations at Corinth, — the most extensive field yet undertaken by the School, — and expended rather more than the sum of \$1500 appropriated for this use, under his direction, by the Archaeological Institute, but did not expend all the money which had been contributed by others, and which was ready for service this year. But this spring (1897) our excavations were of less consequence than the cause of Greece, and little was accomplished in the week's work, for which about \$100 was expended. More than a thousand dollars was raised by the Council of the Institute for the Corinthian excavations, and was ready for the resumption of the work this autumn, if circumstances had been favorable. In all, the School has expended more than \$15,000 for excavations, of which about half has been granted for the purpose by the Council of the Institute. Certain sums for special explorations have not passed through the treasury of the School, and hence cannot be exactly reckoned, though the supervision of the work was in the hands of the Director. Three theatres have been uncovered by the School, — at Thoricus, Sicyon, and Eretria. Two of these are of unusual interest, and that at Sicyon is unique as yet in some particulars. The sites of two Attic demes have been determined, — Icaria and Plotheia, — of which the former was the early home of the Athenian drama. But by far the most important of all the excavations of the School yet accomplished is that of the Argive Heraeum, the most noted seat in Greece of the worship of Hera.

The main reasons for the conduct of excavations by the

School have been stated in previous Reports. Not only are new facts discovered by this work, and light thrown upon dark questions in classical archaeology, but fresh material is provided for the use of our students that affords them good opportunities and urgent stimulus for original investigation. The site of ancient Corinth on which the School began excavations in 1896 is of great importance, and the Director's success in determining in the first season the situation of the theatre and the *agora* augurs well for the future. As the Director reminds us, this is an undertaking which can be prosecuted most economically on a large scale, and we trust that the necessary money will be provided.

The Sixth Volume of Papers of the School is published this autumn. It contains 446 pages of text and 25 plates,—more than any of its predecessors. Fifty-six pages are devoted to Papers supplementary to Volume V, having to do with the excavations at Sicyon and at Plataea. One hundred and fifty pages are occupied with the excavations and discoveries at Eretria, 1891-95, of which 50 pages are concerned with the theatre. The account of the excavations at Sparta in 1893 fills 19 pages. Nearly 70 pages are occupied by the papers on the excavations and discoveries at the Argive Heraeum. Nearly 150 pages are filled by miscellaneous papers, of which the longest are by Professor Capps, on the Chorus in the Later Greek Drama, and Professor Pickard, on Dionysus *ἐν Αἰύναις*, while one of the most important is the publication by the Director of a Sacrificial Calendar from the Epakria. The Committee believes the volume will be valued, although its contents have been published earlier in the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, and are thus familiar to the members of the Institute.

The arrangement made by the Council in January last for the publication of the Journal of the Institute met with the hearty approval of our Committee at its meeting in May. Professor James R. Wheeler was chosen to represent this School on the editorial board of the Journal.

By the new arrangement for the publication of the Papers

of the School the duties of our Committee on Publication ceased. Our thanks are due to its chairman, Professor Perrin, for his able services in an office which involves much labor without recognition except from a few who appreciate its toil and importance.

Professor Perrin has consented to retain the care of the School's collection of lantern-slides for lending or duplicating to order. His recent catalogue enumerates 105 views of monuments and natural scenery in Athens and vicinity, 95 general views in Greece, 59 views of Greek sculpture, 37 of terra cotta figurines, etc., 18 of temples, 22 of theatres. — 371 in all. The collection itself is not designed to include subjects which can be readily obtained from ordinary dealers in lantern-slides, but rather to supplement these with unusual and commonly inaccessible subjects, or with views which specially illustrate the work of the School. Arrangements have been made, however, for furnishing to order slides from any designated and accessible subject.

The Committee of the School has directed that all its publications shall hereafter be in charge of The Macmillan Company.

Professor White has resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee on Fellowships, an office which he filled with rare judgment and ability, and Professor B. I. Wheeler has been chosen to succeed him in this place.

The Committee takes pleasure in reporting that by the will of the late Mrs. Eliza W. S. P. Field, of Philadelphia, the School receives one thousand dollars, of which the income is to accumulate until with the principal it shall form a sum sufficient in the opinion of the Trustees of the School to endow a scholarship in the name of her late husband.

A friend of the School, who prefers that the gift should remain anonymous, has generously supplied the means for granting a third fellowship for the year 1897-98. The Managing Committee welcomes the gift, believing that these fellowships are of high importance for the encouragement of advanced study and research in the field of Classical Archaeology.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following report for the award of fellowships for 1897-98 :

Examinations were held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 20, 21, and 22, at Athens, Greece; Halle, Germany; and Concord, Mass. The papers set at the examinations were made by Professors Brownson, Earle, Fowler, Goodell, R. Norton, Pickard, Richardson, Tarbell, Sterrett, Ware, B. I. Wheeler, J. R. Wheeler, Wilcox, and Mr. Edward Robinson, to whom the Committee desires to express publicly its thanks for assistance.

Seven candidates requested permission to take the examinations, but two subsequently withdrew. The Committee had the unexpected pleasure of awarding Fellowships to three candidates. The successful candidates were Carroll N. Brown, A.B. and A.M. (1891) of Harvard University, Instructor in Greek at the University of Vermont in 1892-93, Assistant in Classics at Harvard University in 1895-96, and Fellow of the School in 1896-97; George Henry Chase, A.B. (1896) of Harvard University, George Griswold Van Rensselaer Fellow of Harvard University; and Miss May Louise Nichols, A.B. (1888) of Smith College, Instructor in Classics in the Concord High School (Mass.).

The examinations were severe, but were passed with distinction.

Copies of the papers set at the examinations in May last will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following announcement of the competitive examinations for the fellowships of 1898-99 :

In the spring of 1898 the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens will award two Fellowships in Greek Archaeology. These Fellowships yield \$600 each, and are to be held for the school year 1898-99. Competition is open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States. The awards will be made chiefly on the basis of a written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

The examination will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 19, 20, and 21, 1898, at the American School at Athens, at the American School in Rome, and in America at any of the Universities and Colleges which are represented on the Managing Committee of the School. The Committee will consider applications for examinations at other places also. The award of the Fellowships will be made as soon after the examinations as practicable, and notice thereof will be sent to all candidates immediately. This notice will in all probability be mailed by June 25 at the latest. The Fellowships will be paid in three instalments of \$200 each, on August 15, January 15, and June 1.

The examinations in 1899 for the Fellowships to be held during the

academic year 1899-1900, may be expected earlier in the year than heretofore, — probably in February. The examinations will cover essentially the same ground as hitherto.

Each candidate must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement, for the Fellowships of 1898-99, must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler, Ithaca, N.Y., not later than April 1, 1898. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank for him to fill out at his convenience and hand in at the time of the examination. In this blank he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of the blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examination will cover the subjects named below, and will be based on the books specially named. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the *Journal*. Each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archaeology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings. The time at which examinations will be held is named in each case.

Greek Archaeology. An outline of the origin of Greek art, and the study of Greek terracottas, numismatics, glyptics, bronzes, and jewels. *One and one-half hours.* (Thursday, May 19, at 2 P.M.)

Collignon, *Manuel d'Archéologie grecque*, translated by J. H. Wright, *Manual of Greek Archaeology*; Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: Sittl, *Archäologie der Kunst*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, VI; and the appropriate articles in Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, named under "II Kunstgeschichte," in the "Systematisches Verzeichniss" at the close of the work.

Greek Architecture, with special study of the structure of the Parthenon. *One and one-half hours.* (Thursday, May 19, 3:30 P.M.)

J. Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II, 1; L. von Sybel, article *Parthenon* in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*.

REFERENCE: Reber, *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*; Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*; Lübke, *Geschichte der Architektur*; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, pp. 462-470.

Greek Sculpture, with special study of the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon. *One and one-half hours.* (Friday, May 20, 9 A.M.)

Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*; Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*; Robinson, *Catalogue of Casts*; Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*; Overbeck, *Die antiken Schriftquellen*, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640; Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*.

REFERENCE: Overbeck, *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*: Waldstein, *Essays on the Art of Phidias*: Collignon, *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*: Furtwangler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*: Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse Antiker Bildwerke*. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, Cecil Smith, *Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum*, I, with the series of photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

Greek Vases. *One and one-half hours.* (Friday, May 20, 10:30 A.M.)

Von Rohden, *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; Robinson's Introduction to the *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases* in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

REFERENCE: Rayet et Collignon, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*.

Greek Epigraphy. *Two hours.* (Friday, May 20, 2 P.M.)

Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*: Roehl, *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*: Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*: Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik* in von Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, I.

SUPPLEMENTARY: Newton, *On Greek Inscriptions*, in his *Essays on Art and Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: Kirchhoff, *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*: Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*: Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*: and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

Modern Greek. *One hour.* (Saturday, May 21, 9 A.M.)

Gardner, *A Modern Greek Grammar*: Carl Wied, *Praktisches Lehrbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*: Jannaris, *Wie spricht man in Athen?* Mitsotakis, *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgangssprache*: Thumb, *Handbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*. For the literary language: Stedman, *Modern Greek Mastery*. Constantinides, *Neohellenica*.

For Lexicons, see list in the Appendix to this number of the *Journal*.

The examination will test both the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, and his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day speech of the people.

Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Ancient Athens. *Two hours.* (Saturday, May 21, 10 A.M.)

Pausanias, Book I in the ed. of Hitzig et Blummer; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*: Lolling, *Topographie von Athen*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, III; Milchhofer, *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; and Milchhofer, *Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen*, in Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, pp. lxx-xciii, E-G.

REFERENCE: Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*: Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*; and Jahn-Michaels, *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*.

In the Fifteenth Report of this School a plan was presented for funding the receipts from the supporting colleges. The Committee had resolved that "any college or university which shall subscribe \$5555, or any part thereof, to this School shall be released from the annual payment of \$250, or the proportionate part thereof, and shall continue to hold the same relations to the School as at present." So far as the Committee has been informed only two universities have made definite progress toward funding their subscriptions to the School on this plan, but we are hopeful that the attempt may be renewed on the part of other institutions and may be successful. Last January a committee was formed of friends of the school, who were interested in completing its permanent endowment, and the following circular was issued.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

DEAR SIR,—We cordially unite with the signers of the following letter in urging all who have at heart the best interests of education in America, and who wish to see the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as firmly established as those of other nations, to contribute to its endowment fund. As the sum to be raised is a large one, viz. \$125,000, we hope that you will subscribe liberally, for, unless answers to this appeal are generous, the School will be obliged to continue its struggle for support in the present unsatisfactory manner. It has accomplished too great results for education, and has made its influence too widely felt, to be allowed to suffer through need of a sufficient endowment fund.

Subscriptions may be sent to any one of the undersigned.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2d, 23, Court Street, Boston.	SETH LOW, Columbia University, New York.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, 120, Broadway, New York.	H. G. MARQUAND, 11, East 68th Street, New York.
ROBERT BACON, 23, Wall Street, New York	JUNIUS S. MORGAN, 44, Pine Street, New York.
JOHN L. CADWALADER, 36, Wall Street, New York.	FRANCES R. MORSE, 12, Marlborough Street, Boston
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, 52, Wall Street, New York.	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Harvard University, Cambridge
GARDINER MARTIN LANE, 44, State Street, Boston.	H. C. POTTER, 27, Lafayette Place, New York.
SUSAN W. LONGWORTH (Mrs. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH), Cincinnati, Ohio.	WILLIAM SLOANE, Broadway and 19th Street, New York.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY 2, West 57th Street, New York.	

March 2d, 1897.

To Messrs. Charles F. Adams, 2d, J. W. Alexander, Robert Bacon, John L. Calwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Gardiner Martin Lane, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, President Seth Low, Messrs. H. G. Marquand, Junius S. Morgan, Miss Frances R. Morse, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Messrs. William Sloane, and William C. Whitney.

GENTLEMEN,—The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded in 1881 by the Archaeological Institute of America, to furnish to qualified students an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance: to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects, and to cooperate with the Archaeological Institute, so far as possible, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

The School was opened in October, 1882, by Professor Goodwin of Harvard. Since then, thirteen professors have been sent to Greece by eleven different colleges and universities, to take part in the administration and instruction of the School.

The Director of the School is Professor Rufus B. Richardson. He is assisted this year by Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England, and by Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College.

The Managing Committee is composed of thirty-seven members, of whom thirty-four are professors in the twenty-four colleges and universities which are at present united in the support of the School by voluntary contributions. The Chairman of this Committee is Professor Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale University.

In the years 1882-96, the School had in all seventy-three students, of whom eleven were women. Of these students, fifty-one are now teaching in this country, in twenty-one different states and the District of Columbia. Of the eight students in the School in its first year, six are now Professors of Greek in Columbia, the University of Chicago, Amherst, Bowdoin, Rutgers, and Western Reserve.

The School has published five volumes of papers, and a sixth volume is now in press. It has conducted important excavations on the sites of the Argive Heraeum, at Icaria, Eretria, Sicyon, Plataea, Corinth, etc. The sites of two domes have been determined, and many important discoveries have been made.

In 1886 the Greek Government generously gave to the School a lot of land of about an acre and a half, on which a large building was erected in 1887, as the residence of the Director, with quarters for six students and a library room, which now contains an excellent working library of more than 2500 volumes.

In order properly to accomplish its purpose, the School should have an endowment fund of at least \$175,000, so as to insure a fixed annual income of not less than \$7000, for the following objects:

Salary of Director	\$2,500
Salary of Professor or Secretary	1,000
Books and binding	650
Fellowship	600
Building, grounds, light. service	1,000
Printing	600
Committee's expenses and incidentals	150
Excavations	500
	<hr/>
	\$7,000

The German and French Schools at Athens each receive from their respective governments about twice the amount at present at the disposal of the American School.

In the year 1888-89, \$50,000 was secured for a permanent endowment fund of the American School, but more than two-thirds of the present income of about \$7000 is derived from the voluntary contributions of the supporting colleges. These are bound by no pledges, and for the most part collect the amount annually contributed by them from their alumni. These contributions cannot be depended upon indefinitely. So long as the support of the School is largely derived from annual voluntary contributions, often difficult to collect, its future is insecure.

Realizing that the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has already done much for higher education in our country, and has clearly established its claim to confidence, and wishing to place it on a solid foundation, we earnestly appeal for the generous support of all who are interested in the advancement of learning, and ask that you will act as a committee to collect and receive subscriptions to the endowment fund of \$125,000, in order that the permanent usefulness and influence of the School may be assured.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
Mich

HENRY DRISLER,
Columbia University, New York City.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,
Md.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE,
Chairman of the Managing Committee
of the School in Rome, University of
Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT HARKNESS,
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM R. HARPER,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

TRACY PECK,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,
Chairman of the Managing Committee
of the School at Athens, Yale Uni-
versity, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE,
President of the Archaeological Insti-
tute of America, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass

Meetings in behalf of the School have been held in a few places, and much interest has been aroused, although compara-

tively little money has been secured. We hope that in the coming months, now that the financial distress of the country has been lightened, these attempts to complete the endowment fund of the School will be renewed and may be successful.

From the first, the expenses of the School have been kept at the lowest practicable point. Increased apparent economy of money in its administration would mean waste of opportunities.

Americans in Athens were deeply moved by the death from typhoid fever on December 11, 1896, of a member of the School, Dr. George M. Richardson, Professor of Archaeology in the University of California. He had enjoyed thorough training at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He had achieved success as a teacher, and had formed large plans for further studies and investigations abroad before returning to his work in California. Fortunately his illness was not long or painful. On November 30, he was taken to the excellent hospital of *Εὐαγγελισμός*, though he was not thought to be critically ill, and there was attended by a nurse who spoke English. At his funeral on the day following his death, the Directors of the four National Schools of Archaeology in Athens were present, and after the services in the English Chapel, the Director of the American School made an address at the grave. His was the first death at Athens of a member of the School, but in the spring of 1887, a scholar of high promise, Mr. J. M. Lewis, was taken ill in Greece and died almost immediately after reaching his home in New York.

In the early reports of this Committee the regret found frequent expression that the students of the School as a rule were inadequately prepared for their work in Greece. Within the last few years, however, the improvement in this respect has been greater than could have been anticipated. Of the ten students of the School in the year which has just begun, three have already received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, another has spent three years in study at German universities.

All but two received the degree of Bachelor of Arts more than five years ago, and the unusual scholarship of these two is indicated by the fact that one of these was Van Rensselaer Fellow at Harvard, and won a fellowship in the School at the examination of last May, while the other is the present incumbent of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship of Yale. Four of the ten have spent at least one year in Greece previously. The work of such scholars, so associated, manifestly is of a higher order than was possible when a large proportion of the students of the school were comparatively inexperienced in archaeological study.

With the measures which have been taken by the Council to secure a closer articulation of the organization of the Archaeological Institute and the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, this Committee is in hearty sympathy. It has special reasons for appreciating the rare vigor and administrative ability of the President of the Institute, and anticipates under his leadership the highest prosperity and usefulness for the Institute and the Schools.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, *Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, November 1, 1897

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1896-97

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on my administration of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1896.

In the expectation that my presence would be needed in the expropriation of the land required for excavation at Corinth, I spent the summer of 1896 with my family in Athens, where the heat up to August 1 was not excessive. The latter half of August we spent in Cephallenia, Ithaca, and Corfu. On September 11, I was called to Corinth to designate to the chief engineer of the eparchy the plots of ground which I wished surveyed for expropriation. In connection with this journey I made with Mr. De Cou a tour through Northern Arcadia, closing with the ascent of Mt. Cyllene and a visit to Pellene, which is a good site for future excavations.

My colleague, Professor Sterrett, reached Athens at the middle of September; Messrs. Brown and Chase, about a week later, Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on October 2. Miss Boyd, detained by missing a steamer on account of a severe storm, did not arrive until October 10. Professor G. M. Richardson came a few days later, and two former members of the School, Messrs. Hoppin and Peabody, joined us in November. Dr. Peabody left Greece on April 10; Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on May 10, at a time when it seemed advisable for all who could depart to do so. These last two will remain in Europe for special studies during the summer. Mr. Chase also will spend June and July in study in European

museums, after completing his eight months of residence and work in Greece.

I began my weekly archaeological exercises in the museums by a survey of the Mycenaean collection on October 8, and continued them — with one interruption caused by a tour of one week through Acarnania and Aetolia, my only absence from Athens for more than one night during the school year, — until March 23, when Dr. Waldstein, having already arrived on the 20th, announced two lectures a week, which seemed for the time to be sufficient work in the museums.

My course was much the same as in previous years, except that I occupied more time in lecturing, and gave less time to members of the School for the description of specified objects. It is my purpose, however, to revert to my former practice. In connection with each exercise I designated, as usual, books to be read by way of preparation. Our course, covering pretty nearly all the sculpture of the museums, with especial attention to the archaic sculpture in which Athens is particularly rich, was in some measure a review of the history of sculpture in the presence of the monuments themselves. Professor Sterrett has conducted a course of exercises in epigraphy, of which he will speak in detail.

The School has enjoyed, as usual, the great benefit of Dr. Dörpfeld's weekly peripatetic lectures on the architectural monuments of Athens and Eleusis, which render superfluous any other lectures on that subject. In the early part of the year I took the School to Eleusis for a survey of the ruins there, but this was intended only as a preparation for the later and fuller discussion of Dr. Dörpfeld.

Owing to serious illness in my family I was unable to take long journeys with the members of the School at the beginning of the year, as I had done the previous year, but Professor Sterrett conducted them through Boeotia and the Argolid. Some members of the School have also taken journeys independently. For example, Mr. Brown and Professor Ebersole visited Sparta and Megalopolis, and made the ascent of Tay-

getus. But in the critical condition of public affairs since the first of February, travelling has been less advisable. On this account the two tours of Dr. Dörpfeld through Peloponnesus and through the Islands of the Aegean have been omitted. We have travelled perhaps more than usual on bicycles, exploring Attica in this way with fair thoroughness. Although most of the roads in Greece are rather ill-fitted for bicycles, it is advisable for every student who has a bicycle to bring it with him.

We have held four public meetings during the year, at which the following subjects were presented: —

- Jan. 15. Professor Sterrett: *Σήματα λυγρά*.
The Director: The Excavations at Corinth.
- Feb. 5. Dr. Peabody: A Group of Statuary from Corinth.
Dr. Hoppin: Three Proto-Corinthian *Lecythæ*.
The Director: A large *Celebe* from Corinth.
- Mar. 12. Dr. W. Reichel (of the Austrian Archaeological Station): Der Salomonische Tempel.
Dr. Hoppin: A Caricature Figurine.
The Director: Figurines from the Recent Excavations at Corinth.
- Apr. 9. Mr. De Cou: Inscriptions on Bronze from the Argive Heraeum.
Dr. Peabody: A Gnostic Inscription.
Professor Waldstein: (1) Some Results of the Excavations at the Argive Heraeum, and (2) A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief.

Messrs. De Cou and Hoppin have, as in the preceding year, devoted themselves almost exclusively to work on the material from the Argive Heraeum. Messrs. Brown and Chase also in the latter part of the year have given some attention to this work. The other members of the School have given most of their time to general investigations; but Miss Perry has studied the Athenas of the Acropolis museum, and Professor Ebersole, profiting by the staging erected for the repairs of the Parthenon, has made a more careful study of the mutilated west metopes than has heretofore been possible.

In addition to the students regularly enrolled, the following persons attended the exercises of the School for several months: —

Ex-President William G. Ballantine, of Oberlin College.

Miss Kate Kimball, of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Miss Jenkins, of the Chicago University.

Mrs. Ebersole.

The School was visited, among others, by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, and President George Williamson Smith, of Trinity College.

The death of Professor George M. Richardson, by typhoid fever, on December 11, was a sad blow to the School. He had come to Athens with high ambitions and well-laid plans for a year's study. By his gifts and attainments, he was pointed out as the most scholarly member of the School this year.

In spite of the facts that troops were already assembled on the Turkish frontier, and the government had not expropriated the land long before designated for excavation at Corinth, I resumed work at Corinth on April 14, after purchasing directly from the proprietor about an acre of land adjacent to Trench III of last year's plan, on the south side of this trench. War had not yet been declared, and I proceeded with the intention of going ahead until I was actually stopped. But the declaration of war ensued immediately, and on April 23, while I was returning to Athens during the necessary pause in the work entailed by the Easter holidays, the great catastrophe to the Greek army, and the retreat to Pharsala, decided me to suspend operations for the year. The outlay has, of course, been large in proportion to the results, since we were not able to dig deep enough to warrant the hope of important finds. But the work is not lost. The earth which we removed will not need to be removed again.

Recognizing the uncertainty of the future, I did not purchase a track and cars, but worked with about eighty men and twenty carts,—not an economical method for our future excavations. The ground near Trench III shows three levels. On the upper level, near the temple, we attained a depth of from three to five feet, in some places reaching the original surface. This ground was sparsely strewn with fragments of Old Corinthian

pottery, but we discovered absolutely no objects of later date. We found six small *aryballi* entire, two of them with interesting figures fairly well preserved. A bronze horse and a few figurines of clay, all extremely archaic, were also found here.

At the lowest level at the middle of the valley we carried the excavation only to a depth of between one and two feet, except on the side next to the higher or second level, where we worked back into the bank which formed the lower edge of this upper level. Here we found five large blocks of a marble cornice with dentals below, and after several mouldings a row of lions' heads above,—a form somewhat like the cornice of the stoa at Pergamon published in *Altertümer von Pergamon*, Vol. II, p. 40. Our blocks are very massive, measuring 0.47 m. from front to rear and 0.18 m. in height. Two of these were partially exposed before we began to dig. The lions' heads are rather carelessly wrought. The building to which the blocks belong was probably Roman. Very probably it was a stoa which stood on the middle level, and, since foundations are more likely to escape destruction than entablatures, we may find the foundations after a little farther digging. We must believe that these blocks have rolled down from above. As we were seeking for signs of the agora in this spot, these indications of a stoa were particularly welcome. Judging from the configuration of the surface here, and from the massive wall discovered in Trench III, in line with the lower edge of the middle level, we may expect to find the stoa running parallel with the direction of the valley a little way up from the slope to the west of the broad pavement found at the lowest part of Trench III. (See *Fifteenth Annual Report*, plate opposite pp. 33 and 35.) It was a little startling to find here, only on the upper level, a tile fragment stamped LCORAC. This is perhaps the last part of the abbreviated title of "the city of Julius Caesar," COL. IVL COR. with AC added. Against supposing this addition to be an abbreviation for "agora" stand the lack of any sign of abbreviation after COR and the doubt whether in Roman times the word "agora" would be retained.

As yet, however, I have found no other interpretation of the AC.

Work in the well of Trench X, from which the large Corinthian *celebe*, with many other Old Corinthian vase fragments, were taken during the work of the preceding year, was resumed, but when we had gone a foot or two lower than before, the bank above it began to appear dangerous, and prudence demanded the abandonment of the work. The bank is nearly perpendicular and twenty feet high, and the heavy rains of last winter have already caused a part of it to fall in. A very few more fragments were added to what we already had, but so few as to make us doubtful whether we did not exhaust the well last year. In the work of this year I was assisted by Mr. Brown. Had the work continued, others would have joined us.

The account of the Excavation Fund in my hands is as follows : —

	Drachmae
Balance accounted for in the Annual Report for 1895-96 . . .	4073.20
Received from the Woman's Club, Johnstown, Pa., 40 francs . .	67.60
Received from Dr. Charles Peabody, \$ 500	4382.00
	<u>8522.80</u>
Expenses in 1896 subsequent to the rendering of the account in the Annual Report	1314.75
Expenses in 1897, including 700 drachmae for purchase of land	<u>3512.95</u>
	4827.70
Balance	<u>3695.10</u>
	8522.80

Besides this balance I have the "Emergency Fund," contributed by the Hon. John Hay, of 2535 francs, invested with the firm of Skouzé Bros., Athens, at four per cent. interest, and 5490 francs received from the Archaeological Institute of America in the Ionian Bank at Athens, without interest. The balance of 3695.10 drachmae above mentioned is deposited with Arthur Hill, Esq., also without interest. I hope that the work of excavation may be resumed in the autumn, when the money now at our disposal will be put to immediate use.

Although interruption of the excavations is to be regretted,

this is after all a slight matter when compared with the great injury which the war has caused to the national interests of Greece. Here we are of course only concerned with the events that have affected us. Such agitation did the war bring, that steady work for a time was well-nigh impossible, and if the results of our efforts this year are not so conspicuous as last year, no one ought to be surprised. Not only were the tours of the German School abandoned, but the projected celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the French School, with the great Archaeological Congress, was postponed till next autumn; and will probably ultimately be abandoned. As a School we regretted sincerely the fact that the prospect of war kept Professor Goodwin from spending some months in Athens, in accordance with his plans. Miss Boyd has thrown herself with all her energy and sympathy into the hospital service near the front, and who will say that she has not studied Greek life to some purpose?

Important additions have been made to our library. Foremost among the gifts which we have received is that of a complete and excellent set of the publications of the Archaeological Institute at Rome, a work which we have long wished to possess, presented by Dr. J. C. Hoppin. The following is the complete list of gifts:—

From Dr. J. C. Hoppin:

Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I-XXV, XXIX-LVII.

Bullettino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the years 1829-1853, 1856-1885.

Monumenti Inediti pubblicati dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I-XII and Supplement.

Monumenti, Annali, e Bulltini pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the years 1854, 1855.

Monumenti ed Annali pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the year 1856.

Memorie dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I, II.

Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Istituto Archeologico, for the years 1834-1885, 1891.

Hoppin, J. C., *Euthymides* (dissertation).

From the Universities of Upsala and Goteborg :

A collection of 58 dissertations, etc.

From Dr. Charles Peabody :

Journal of the American Oriental Society. Vols. XVII, XVIII. i.

Kluge, H., *Die Schrift der Mykenen.*

Kretschmer, P., *Einleitung in die Geschichte der griech. Sprache.*

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. II. *Black-figured.* By H. B. Walters.

Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By A. H. Smith.

Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Caria, Cos, Rhodes, etc. By B. V. Head.

From the American Philological Association :

Transactions. Vols. XXV, XXVI.

From Miss Daphne Kalopothakes :

Jex-Blake, K., and Sellers, E., *The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the History of Art.* Translation and Commentary.

Cherbuliez, Victor, *Un Cheval de Phidias.*

Also (from the respective authors, unless otherwise designated) :

Keidel, George C., *Romance and Other Studies* : No. 2. *A Manual of Aesopic Fable Literature.*

Lawton, W. C., *Art and Humanity in Homer.*

Sturgis, Russell, *European Architecture : a historical study.* From the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Philios, D., *Eleusis : ses mystères, ses ruines et son musée.*

Lambakes, G., Χριστιανική Ἀγιογραφία τῶν ἐννέα πρώτων αἰώνων.

Lambakes, G., Χριστιανική Ἀρχαιολογία τῆς Μονῆς Δαφνίου.

Lambakes, G., Ἔργα Ὀρησκευτικά.

Tarbell, F. B., *A History of Greek Art.*

Curtius, Ernst, *Die Schatzkammer von Olympia.*

Konstantinides, G., Μελέτη ἱστορικὴ καὶ τοπογραφικὴ περὶ τῶν Αἰγῶς Ποταμῶν.

Konstantinides, G., Ἐθνικὴ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος : ἐκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1895-96 πεπραγμένων.

Lambros, S. P., Ἡ Ὀνοματολογία τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ ἡ εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐποίκησις τῶν Ἀλβανῶν.

Bartlett, Helen, *The Metrical Division of the Paris Psalters.*

Heberdey, R., and Wilhelm, A., *Reisen in Kilikien.*

Argyriades, J., Διορθώσεις εἰς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλους Πολιτικά. Τεῦχος Α'.

Hoppin, James M., *Greek Art on Greek Soil.*

Karo, G., *De Arte Vascularia antiquissima quaestiones* (dissertation).

Svoronos, J. N., Φῶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σκανδάλων.

Svoronos, J. N., Ἐθνικὸν Νομισματικὸν Μουσεῖον. ἔκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἀκαδημαϊκὸν ἔτος 1891-92 πεπραγμένων.

Kjellberg, Leunart. *Asklepios: mythologisch-archaologische Studien*. I.

Kinch, K. F., *Beretning om en archaologisk Rejse i Makedonien*.

Washington, H. S., *On Igneous Rocks from Smyrna and Pergamon*.

Newton, H. A., *The Worship of Meteorites*. From Dr. H. S. Washington.

Stimson, J. W., *Principles and Methods in Art Education*.

Leonardos, B. I., Κριτικὰ καὶ Ἑρμηνευτικὰ εἰς τὸν Πλουτάρχου Ἑρωτικόν. Φιλολογικὸς Σύλλογος Παρνασσός. Ἐπετηρίς. Ἔτος Α'. From the Syllogos.

Furtwängler, A., *Führer durch die Vasen-Sammlung König Ludwigs I.* From Professor George M. Richardson.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vols. VI, VII. From Professor J. W. White.

Robinson, E., *Museum of Fine Arts Boston: Catalogue of Casts, Part III, Greek and Roman Sculpture*.

Mahaffy, J. P., *The Petrie Papyri*. Two volumes and thirty-eight autotype plates.

Kiepert's Wall Map of Greece, four Architectural Charts, and a Plaster Model showing the muscles of the human figure. From Professor George M. Richardson.

The most important addition to the library by purchase was *Die Archäologische Zeitung*, from its beginning to 1876, completing our set.

We have had to pay no one large sum for repairs or improvement on the grounds during this year. The grounds in front of the house are becoming very beautiful with the growth of the trees. In the rear, also, where the olives and pines are flourishing, improvement has been made by the addition of plants and shrubs near the house. The erection of the new building for the students of the British School has deprived us of the tennis court, which had been laid out by American enterprise on the grounds of the British School, kindly granted for this use.

Mr. Cecil Smith, the Director of the British School, with great hospitality, has arranged that the rooms in this new building which are not required for the members of that School shall be at the disposal of such members of our School as may desire them, and also that any of our students who so desire may share in the mess privileges afforded by this house.

The year has been marked by the usual friendly and cordial relations between all the archaeological schools. Dr. Reichel, one of the Directors of the new Austrian Archaeological Station, presented a paper at one of our public meetings, and had we held another such meeting, his colleague, Dr. Wilhelm, would also have presented a paper. I shall encourage this practice of international courtesy, which has already been shown at the French and German Schools. Our relations with the British School have continued peculiarly intimate, as was natural in the case of so near a neighbor. That School proves to be a mental and moral neighbor, and not merely the owner of an adjacent lot.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, *Director*.

ATHENS, June 1, 1897.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART

1896-97

To the Managing Committee of The American School of Classical Studies at Athens :

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to present the following report of my work as Professor of Art and Archaeology during the current year.

I arrived in Greece on March 20, and at once began my lectures to the students and my work on the objects found in our excavations at the Argive Heraeum.

I have already delivered four peripatetic lectures at the Museum, and one lecture in the library of the School, and at our open meeting last week. I read papers on "Some Results of the Excavations at the Heraeum" and on "A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief." To-morrow I give a demonstration on the Parthenon frieze to the students of the School, on the Parthenon itself, where the repairs which are now being carried out have necessitated the erection of scaffolding and platforms, so that we can inspect the frieze and other sculptures *in situ*.

As regards the work at our Heraeum Finds, I am happy to be able to report that since last year considerable progress toward completion has been made. If to any, who are not familiar with the nature of the work, our progress appears slow, I would but remind them that the final publication of the Olympian excavations was only completed this year, fifteen years after the excavations were ended, — and that the vases, etc., from the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis have not yet been published after nine years, though several members of the German School have been constantly at work on these objects.

Dr. Hoppin, who has been responsible for the general supervision of our collection during my absence, has pushed the arrangement and classification of the department of ceramics vigorously forward, so that we may anticipate the completion of his task next year. Mr. De Cou has shown the same energy in dealing with the bronzes. He has done with his own hands the work of cleaning the innumerable objects and fragments, and will have completed his classification and description in the course of this year.

The study and arrangement of the sculpture has been completed by me, and I hope to finish my work on the fragments themselves in the course of the next fortnight. Mr. Brown of our School has assisted me during the last few weeks, but leaves to-day to join the Director at Corinth.

The account of the terra-cotta reliefs has been prepared by the joint work of Dr. Hoppin and myself. I hope to put the manuscript and illustrations in your hands within the next two months.

Our collection of early terra-cotta figurines is perhaps the richest and most important yet discovered. Such works have not yet been the object of careful classification and study, and I have undertaken this laborious piece of investigation in conjunction with Mr. Chase of our School. I have prepared with him a general principle of classification, and he has begun, under my supervision, to arrange the hundreds of objects which our excavations have yielded. As he has undertaken to see the work to its close, I hope he will be enabled to continue his studies at the School for another year. I shall remain in constant communication with him.

I shall soon have ready the "Survey of the Finds," in which, with a few typical illustrations, all our finds (exclusive of sculpture and architecture) are treated in the light of the excavations as a whole, as they supplement one another, and finally, in their bearings on the main problems of archaeology. I have hitherto not ventured to publish such results of our excavations, as I desired to study the mass of our finds as now

arranged. I hope also within this year to complete the manuscript and illustrations for the department of sculpture.

I cannot close without referring to the fact that this is my ninth and last year of official connection with the School : and I look back upon these years, during which I have been Director and Professor, with mingled feelings in which is predominant an intense gratitude for the opportunities of labor which have been afforded me in the great cause which we all have equally at heart. If I venture to think that my own efforts have in some degree contributed to the undoubted advance which the School has made in every direction, I do so only with the sincere hope that its future will be still more useful and fruitful and glorious.

As I am writing I hear cheers to departing soldiers on the Square ; and, at this critical moment in the history of this dear country, whose memories are ever sacred to us, I feel assured that you, gentlemen, many thousand miles away, will consider the present and the future of this country, and will join me in a *ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς*.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

ATHENS, April 15, 1897.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. 1896-97

*To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical
Studies at Athens:*

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith submit my report as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1896-97.

I reached Athens on September 14, 1896. The School was opened promptly by the Director with a lecture on the Mycenaean treasures in the National Museum. The students were given a week in which to familiarize themselves with the objects and the literature of the subject, and then all the students visited the Argolis. The Director's younger daughter being ill, it fell to my lot to be the guide-lecturer of this expedition, a feat that was made possible for me because in former years I had made frequent visits to that region and was conversant with the modern language. We sailed from the Piraeus to Nauplia: we studied the walls of Tiryns and the Homeric palace: we inspected the museum and the theatre of Argos: we ascended the Larisa and studied the polygonal masonry in the substructure of the walls of the citadel. A day was devoted to Mycenae, our aim being to make ourselves thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to the ancient site. We then visited the Heraeum, which had for us an added charm, in that there our School had won honors by its successful excavations. We next visited Epidaurus and gained an abiding picture of the ruins there.

Shortly after our return to Athens I conducted the School on a tour through northern Greece. We sailed through the Isthmian canal to Itea, and inspected the excavations made by

the French School at Delphi; we walked through the ancient streets and were inspired by the celebrated bronze statue and other sculptures. The athletic members of our party made the ascent of Parnassus. We then proceeded by way of Arachova and the *Schiste Hólos* to Lebadea; thence to Chaeronea where we mourned the sad fate of the famous lion; next we studied the ruins of Minyan Orchomenus. We made the ascent of Helicon, refreshed ourselves at Hippocrene; we passed through the Vale of the Muses and by their shrine to Ascræ, home of Hesiod, and to Thespiæ. Then on to Leuctra with its famous *polyandria*, and to Plataea, the despair of topographers; thence to seven-gated Thebes, to Chalcis, Eretria, Aulis, and back by sea to Athens.

About the first of December I began a course of lectures on Greek epigraphy and continued it until the first of March, when upon consultation with the Director I surrendered the field to Dr. Wilhelm of the Austrian Archaeological Station, whose lectures before the monuments in the Epigraphical Museum were then covering the same ground, and doing it better than I could hope to do. My lectures were given weekly, sometimes twice a week, each exercise lasting from two and a half to three hours. Beginning with a history of the origin of the alphabet and its introduction into Greece, I attempted to give a complete history of all epichoric alphabets in the seventh, sixth, and fifth centuries B.C. My first lectures were based upon the outline drawn by Professor B. L. Wheeler last year, as now published on page 46 of the *Fifteenth Annual Report* of the School.

At the first open meeting of the School I read a paper on the *Σήματα λυγρά* of Homer.

In March I conducted the School on a tour to the island of Aegina. The women members of the School took part in all these tours and ascended Helicon with the rest of us; their pluck and courage deserve high praise.

As I look back upon my work in connection with the School, I can see how many things might have been done to better

advantage and with better results, but this will be the experience of the annual Professor in every case.

It has been a delight to me to revisit Athens and refresh myself by the love-touch with antiquity.

J. R. S. STERRETT.

ATHENS. April 9, 1897.

American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN. — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, from September 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897: together with the Report of the Director of the School for the year 1896-97, Professor Minton Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, and of the Professor of Archaeology for the same period, Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University.

In this its second year the School has had a constant and increasing success. The work done, as judged by the reports that have from time to time been sent home by the Director, has been interesting and vigorous. Nor has it been necessary to depend upon these reports alone: for, in addition to meeting the needs of regular students, the School is already fulfilling an important part of its mission by attracting older American scholars within its walls, either to seek the companionship of classical workers during a short stay in Rome, or to make methodical use of its facilities during a longer residence: and through the private accounts given by such visitors most satisfactory impressions have been received. — in particular from Professor Hendrickson, of the University of Chicago, who spent a part of the autumn in Rome, in close companionship with both its officers and its students, and from Professor

Goodwin, of Harvard University, whose experience as Director of the School at Athens in its opening year gives peculiar value to his judgment.

In this country, also, steps have been taken which bring increased hope to the friends of the School and of classical studies in general. The adoption of plans, — described by the President of the Archaeological Institute in his Report, — by which the Schools at Athens and Rome should take part with the Institute in the publication of the Journal of the Institute (*American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series*), brings them into closer and more vital relation with that body, provides, for the papers which may result from their work, an organ of publication worthy of the best efforts of instructors and students, and secures for these papers the criticism of a large and competent editorial board. The Institute has permanently established a Fellowship in each School. As in the first year, a second Fellowship has been conferred by the School in Rome out of its own resources. The special Fellowship, open only to students in Christian Archaeology, for which funds were raised originally by Professor Frothingham, has been maintained in the face of some difficulties, and it has been arranged that it shall not lapse in the third year. These three Fellowships will lend dignity and effectiveness to the work of the School.

Definitive steps have been taken with regard to the manner of conferring these Fellowships in the future, as will be seen in the following statement and proposition, which were submitted, by the Committee appointed for the purpose a year earlier, to the Managing Committee at its meeting on May 8, 1897, and duly adopted :

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Managing Committee, May 7, 1896, to prepare and conduct examinations for Fellowships proceeded, on the return of Professor Hale in the autumn, to perform the first part of the task assigned to it, — the formulation of a scheme of examinations. Owing to the delays incident to consultation by correspondence and to other causes which need not be specified here, the work made slower progress than had been anticipated; but long before it was completed, the

Committee became convinced that such a scheme of requirements as it deemed adequate ought not, either in the interests of the School or in fairness to candidates, to be put in force without at least a full year's notice. The Committee therefore determined to take the responsibility of withholding the announcement of examinations until the next meeting of the Managing Committee: and on laying the matter before the Executive Committee in December, it was authorized to issue an announcement of the Fellowships for 1897-98, and to receive applications in the same manner as heretofore. This has accordingly been done. The announcement was widely distributed among universities and colleges and theological seminaries, and was brought to the attention of the press: and in response to it the Committee has received, and herewith lays before the Managing Committee, twenty-one applications, of which five are for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.

Meanwhile the Committee has completed its scheme of examinations, which is submitted with this report. In preparing the lists of books suitable for the use of candidates in qualifying themselves to meet the several requirements, the Committee has received valuable advice and suggestions from Professor Charles Eliot Norton, for which we wish here to make grateful acknowledgment.

We respectfully recommend that at each annual meeting of the Managing Committee a Committee on Fellowships be appointed, which shall have authority to announce and conduct the examinations for Fellowships, and to make the award, subject to the existing Regulations of the School and to the following:

(1) The examinations shall be in writing, and shall be held in the latter part of May, on three days to be determined by the Committee, in consultation with the Committee on Fellowships of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. They shall be held, so far as may be practicable, at places selected with a view to the convenience of candidates.

(2) Written notice of candidacy shall be required, to be sent in at such date as the Committee may determine. Every candidate shall be further required to present, not later than at the time of the examination, on a blank form to be provided by the Committee for the purpose, a full and detailed statement of his previous studies.

(3) The Fellowships shall be awarded chiefly on the basis of the examinations, but other evidence of a candidate's qualifications shall receive due consideration.

(4) The Committee is authorized to revise, for each annual announcement, the lists of books recommended to candidates.

Should the plan of examinations here proposed be adopted by the Managing Committee, we recommend that provision be made for its publication and distribution before the summer vacation.

CLEMENT L. SMITH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
SAMUEL BALL PLATNER,	
WILLIAM GARDNER HALE,	

At a later date the same Committee on Fellowships, being charged with the duty of making the selections for the year 1897-98, reported the awards as follows :

To Howard Crosby Butler, A.B. (Princeton University, 1892), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1893), the Fellowship of the Institute.

To George N. Olcott, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893), member of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in the year 1896-97, the Fellowship of the School.

To Clarence Linton Meader, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, and sometime student in the School at Athens (1892-93), the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.

The Managing Committee would have been glad if the Committee upon Fellowships could have completed its labors for the year by publishing and distributing its plan of examination and list of books recommended ; but the Chairman, who was soon to sail for Italy to assume the direction of the School, asked to be relieved. A new committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Professors Minton Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, Professor E. T. Merrill, of Wesleyan University, and Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, with the understanding that Professor Merrill should act as Chairman until Professor Warren's return. This Committee gave still further study to the scheme of examinations and to the list of recommended books, and sent out a circular which was reprinted in the first Report of the School. Continuing its labors through the summer, it selected from the long list of recommended books those which it regarded as especially helpful to candidates for Fellowships. The announcement, and the briefer list which it prepared, here follow :

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE FELLOWSHIPS OF 1898-99

1. **Latin.** *One and one-half hours.* (Tuesday, May 11, at 3 P.M.)
2. **Greek.** *One and one-half hours.* (Tuesday, May 11, at 4:30 P.M.)

The examinations in these subjects are designed chiefly to test the candidate's acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the classical authors for purposes of research.

3. **The Elements of Latin Epigraphy.** *Two hours. (Thursday, May 19, at 9 A.M.)*

J. C. Egbert, *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions* (New York, 1896).

SUPPLEMENTARY: H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* (Vol. I. Berlin, 1892; Vol. II is soon to be published), or G. Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum principum academicum* (2 vols., Berlin, 1873). G. M. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions* (Oxford, 1893).

(For candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

Northcote and Brownlow, *Roma Subterranea*, Part III.

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. B. De Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores* (Rome, Vol. I. 1861; Vol. II. 1888).

REFERENCE: F. X. Kraus, *Die altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinlande* (Freiburg i. Br., 1890). L. Le Blant, *Inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule* (Paris, 1856-65). E. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1871), and *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1876). F. Ritschl and others, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (15 vols., Berlin, 1862-). E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae* (Berlin, 1885). T. Mommsen, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, with facsimile of the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (2d ed., Berlin, 1883).

4. **The Elements of Latin Palaeography.** *One hour. (Wednesday, May 18, at 9 A.M.)* *This subject is not required of candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.*

E. M. Thompson, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Palaeography*, Chapters i-vii and xiii-xviii (New York, 1893), or C. Paoli, *Latinsische Palaeographie und Urkundenlehre*, tr. by K. Lohmeyer (Innsbruck, 1889, 1895); with practice in W. Andt, *Schrifttafel zur Erlernung der lateinischen Palaeographie* (Berlin, 1897, 1888), or E. Chatelain, *Palaeographie des classiques latins* (Paris, 1884-).

SUPPLEMENTARY: Zangemeister and Wattenbach, *Exempla codicum Latinorum litteris maiusculis scriptorum* (Heidelberg, 1876, 1879).

REFERENCE: T. Birt, *Das antike Buchwesen* (Berlin, 1882). W. Wattenbach, *Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter* (3d ed., Leipzig, 1896). W. M. Lindsay, *An Introduction to Latin Textual Emendation* (London, 1896).

5. **The Physical and Political Geography of Ancient Italy.** *One half-hour. (Wednesday, May 18, at 5 P.M.)*

H. Kiepert, *Manual of Ancient Geography*, Chapter ix (London, 1881), and *Atlas Antiquus*, Tabb. vii-ix.

SUPPLEMENTARY: J. Jung, *Geographie von Italien* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 467 ff.). H. Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde* (Vol. I. Berlin, 1883).

6. **Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood.** *Two hours. (Wednesday, May 18, at 5 P.M.)*

O. Richter, *Topographie der Stadt Rom* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 725 ff.). R. Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* (Boston, 1897). A. Mau, *Führer durch Pompeii* (2d ed., Naples, 1896).

SUPPLEMENTARY: J. H. Middleton, *The Remains of Ancient Rome* (2 vols., London, 1892). J. Dennie, *Rome of To-Day and Yesterday: The Pagan City* (3d ed., New York and London, 1896). R. Lanciani, *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, and *Pagan and Christian Rome* (London and Boston, 1888, 1893). A. Schneider, *Das Alte Rom* (Leipzig, 1896). Kiepert and Hulsén, *Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae* (Berlin, 1896), containing three excellent maps, with valuable topographical index.

REFERENCE: O. Gilbert, *Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (3 parts, Leipzig, 1883, 1885, 1890). H. Jordan, *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (Berlin, Vols. I, 1, 2; II, 1878, 1885; 1871). Overbeck-Mau, *Pompeii in seinen Gebäuden*, etc. (4th ed., Leipzig, 1884). R. Lanciani, *Forma Urbis Romae* (Milan, 1893-).

7. Introduction to Etruscan and Roman Archaeology. (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Pottery, Coins.) *Two hours.* (Wednesday, May 18, at 10 A.M. This subject is not required of candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

a. ETRUSCAN. J. Martha, *L'Art étrusque* (Paris, 1889).

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. Dennis, *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria* (3d ed., London, 2 vols., 1883). J. Durm, *Die Baukunst der Etrusker* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II, 2, Darmstadt, 1885).

REFERENCE: Gerhard, *Etruskische Spiegel* (5 vols., Berlin, 1843-1893). Brunn and Korte, *I rilievi delle urne Etrusche* (Rome and Berlin, 2 vols. in 3 pts., 1870-1896).

b. ROMAN. J. Martha, *L'Archéologie étrusque et romaine*, Chapter v to end (Paris, Quantin). Durm, *Die Baukunst der Römer* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Darmstadt, 1885). F. B. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, Pa., 1896). L. M. Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*, last chapter (New York and London, 1883). H. v. Rohden, *Malerei und Vasenkunde*, and R. Weil (Römische) *Münzkunde* (in Baumeister's *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, Vol. II, pp. 851-880, 963-968; Vol. III, pp. 1931-2011).

SUPPLEMENTARY: A. Choisy, *L'Art de bâtir chez les Romains* (Paris, 1876). A. Furtwängler, *Masterspieces of Greek Sculpture* (New York, 1895). A. Mau, *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeii* (Berlin, 1882).

REFERENCE: H. v. Brunn, *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Skulptur* (Munich, 1888-1897). J. J. Bernoulli, *Römische Iconographie* (Stuttgart, 2 vols. in 4 pts., 1882-1891). W. Helbig, *Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome* (Leipzig, 1896). Th. Mommsen, *Histoire de la monnaie romaine*, translated from the German by De Blacas and De Witte (Paris, 4 vols., 1873-1875).

8. **Introduction to Christian Archaeology.** (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.) *Three hours.* (Wednesday, May 18, at 9 A.M. This subject is required only of candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

F. B. Tarbell. *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, Pa., 1896). F. X. Kraus. *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst* (Freiburg im Br., Vol. I, 1896). J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow. *Roma Sotterranea* (2d ed., 2 vols., London, 1879).

SUPPLEMENTARY: V. Schultze. *Archæologie der altchristlichen Kunst* (Munich, 1895). Pératé. *L'Archéologie chrétienne* (Paris, 1892). H. Holtzinger. *Die altchristliche Architektur* (Stuttgart, 1889). C. Bayet. *L'Art byzantin* (Paris, Quantin).

REFERENCE: R. Garrucci. *Storia dell' arte cristiana nei primi otto secoli della Chiesa* (Prato, 6 vols., 1873-1881). Delio and Bezold. *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlands* (Stuttgart, 1887-).

9. **Italian.** *One hour.* (Thursday, May 19, at 11 A.M.)

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the ordinary words and idioms of conversation, and ability to read simple Italian prose.

C. H. Grandgent. *Italian Grammar* (3d ed., Boston, 1894) and *Composition* (Boston, 1894). B. L. Bowen. *First Italian Readings* (Boston, 1896). Fassano. *Viaggio a Roma: Sprachführer für Deutsche in Italien* (Berlin, 4th ed., 1895). T. Millhouse. *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary* (4th ed., 2 vols., London and New York). For additional reading the following works are recommended: Goldoni. *Il Barbuto benefico* or *La Locandiera*; Farina. *Fante di picche. Il Signor Io. Amor bandato*; De Amicis. *La Vita militare. Spagna. Cuore*; Pellico. *Le mie Prigioni*; Barrili. *Donna di picche. Una Notte bazzaria*; Verga. *Novelle*; and especially the archaeological papers published in Italian in the periodicals mentioned in the fuller list in the Appendix.

In the spring of 1898, the Managing Committee of the American School in Rome will award three Fellowships in the School. — two of \$600 each, and the third (in Christian Archaeology) of \$500 — for the year 1898-99. These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States of America, and to other American students of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations; but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be considered.

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships (Professor Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.), and must be in his hands not later than April 1, 1898. The receipt of the application will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out at his convenience, and handed in at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday morning, May 17, 18, and 19, 1898, at the American School in Rome, at the American School at Athens, at any of the Universities and Colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of the School interested, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the Fellowships will be made, and notice thereof sent to all candidates, as soon as practicable after the examinations are held.

The subjects covered by the examinations with the precise time assigned to each are given above.

In the lists of books appended to Nos. 3-9, those in the first paragraph will serve to indicate the extent of the requirement in each case: those designated as supplementary are recommended for further study and reference, as opportunity may allow.

Correspondence on the subject of the Fellowships of the School in Rome should be addressed to Professor Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee already referred to (namely, on May 8, 1897), the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Treasurer were reëlected. Mr. Richard Norton, of Bryn Mawr College, was appointed to be Professor of Archaeology in the School during the year 1897-98, and Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale University, was invited to be the Director of the School in 1898-99. Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, was appointed to represent the School upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute. It was also enacted that the Editor-in-Chief of this Board should be a member, *ex officio*, of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome.

Though no formal action was taken at the meeting, the thanks of the Committee should be here expressed to the out-going President of the Institute, President Seth Low, of Columbia University (who resigned before the last session of the Council), for his friendly and appreciative attitude toward the School in Rome in the deliberations of the Institute, and for his own substantial contributions.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., have resigned from the Managing Committee on account of the pressure of other engagements, and in their places Professor J. C. Egbert,

Jr., of Columbia University, and Mr. Samuel S. Green, of Worcester, Mass., have been elected. The Committee has been further strengthened by the addition of the following members: Professor Charles E. Bennett, of Cornell University; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago; Mr. Henry P. Emerson, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.; and Professor Arthur T. Walker, of the University of Kansas.

The Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute, Professor John Henry Wright, of Harvard University, becomes a member, *ex officio*, and the President of the Institute, Professor John Williams White, of Harvard University, passes to *ex officio* membership from elective membership.

Against this record of activity is to be set a record of heavy loss. Young as the School is, it has already to deplore the death of two members of its Managing Committee, and of two of its most generous givers. Although, at the time of its inception, Professor George M. Lane was already under the shadow of declining health, his counsels with regard to the conduct of the School were asked with the certainty that they would be freely given, and to his interest is also due a good part of the contribution of New England to the fund. Mr. W. W. Story's helpfulness to the School, through his sympathy with its purposes, and his knowledge of the conditions of Roman official and social life, would have been invaluable to it, if death had spared him to see it actually planted upon Roman soil. The contributions of Mr. Martin Brimmer of Boston, and of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stickney of Chicago, formed a very appreciable part of the sum raised for the School in the hurried four months in which its fate was first at stake: and the generous sympathy and prompt help accorded by the latter, upon the representations of an equally generous woman who would not desire here to be named, put the Chairman, at a time when success had seemed more than doubtful, under a deep obligation which he may now be permitted to express. The name of Professor George M. Richardson, of the University of California, who

died this year in Athens, all too young, should be added to the list of losses though he held no direct relation to the School: for the contribution of San Francisco is mainly due to the zeal and patience with which he made the cause of the School known to the people of that city.

It is, perhaps, not too early to ask whether the institution which these generous and devoted friends have helped to found has proved to be worthy of the hopes with which it was projected.

The promise of such an institution is to be seen largely in the character and previous training of the students whom it attracts, in the interests it arouses and the capacities which it develops in these students, and in its helpful influence upon their subsequent careers. The students of the School in Rome have, as a class, been men of distinct ability. All of them had received the degree of Bachelor of Arts before becoming members. A notable number of them had done some graduate work in American or German Universities after taking that degree. Of the twenty who have been enrolled in these first two years, thirteen had had one or more years of study after graduation, the institutions whose advanced work had thus contributed to their preparation being the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Chicago, De Pauw, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Princeton, Toronto, Vanderbilt, and Yale, and Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries. Three of the twenty had already received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Four had previously held positions as teachers in American colleges or universities, these institutions being Millsaps College, Olivet College, the University of Toronto, and the University of Missouri. Nine had won Fellowships or Scholarships in American Universities, and held them while members of the School, the institutions thus represented being Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Northwestern. Such has been the character of the students. As to the interest which the work of the School has aroused in them, the papers which are soon to be published in the official organ of the

Institute, the *American Journal of Archaeology*, *Second Series*, will, I believe, give ample proof.¹ As regards the third evidence of usefulness, the helpful influence of the School upon the after careers of its students, the promise is already striking. Of the students of the first year, Mr. Tamblyn was appointed to a Fellowship in Columbia University; Professor Dixon and Messrs. Hellem and Shipley were reappointed to Fellowships in the University of Chicago, and Mr. Walter Dennison was reelected Fellow of the School; Dr. Burton was appointed to an Instructorship in Latin in Dartmouth College, to fill the vacancy for a part of the year made by the absence of Professor Moore. Professor Swearingen returned to the professorship of Latin in Millsaps College. Of the second-year students, Mr. Hoeing was elected Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. Olcott Fellow of the School. Before the close of the academic year 1896-97, Mr. W. K. Denison and Mr. Shipley, of the first-year students, received appointments to college positions, the former to an Assistant Professorship of Latin in Tufts College, the latter to an Assistantship in Latin in the University of Chicago; Mr. William Dennison, a member of the School in both years, was appointed to an Instructorship in Latin in the University of Michigan; and Mr. Laing, a member in the second year, was appointed to a

¹ It is worth mentioning, in this connection, that one of the members of the first year, Mr. Shipley, whose interest in palaeography had led him to take up work upon the Vatican manuscript Regimensis 762 of Livy, went to Paris in the summer to study its original, and was then, in consequence of fresh questions which arose in the progress of his work, led back to the Roman manuscript, to which he devoted the first three months of the second year, and that Professor Dixon, after returning to this country, went back to Europe to make good the lack of complete collations of certain of the most important secondary manuscripts of Catullus in the libraries of Paris, Rome, Florence, Berlin, and Hamburg, and had finished his work upon the manuscripts known as C, P, V, A, La², and Riccardi, 606, before he was summoned home by illness in his family. I may add that, inasmuch as full new collations had been made, in the summer of 1896, of A in Milan and B in Bologna, the former by Mr. Shipley and the latter by Professor Dixon, the collations of D, H, and L alone remained to be arranged for, to complete the material necessary for a final settlement of the question of the origin of the secondary manuscripts of Catullus (see the first Report of the School, p. 37).

Readership in Latin in Bryn Mawr College. The service which the School in Athens has rendered in preparing young men of promise for positions as teachers in our higher institutions of learning is thus evidently to be repeated in the case of the School in Rome; and the importance of this influence upon the education of the country is obviously great. Not less important, even if at first less obvious, is the service which the School is destined to render in the opportunities which it gives to students of Art, like Mr. Branson, and students of early Christian Art and Institutions, like the Rev. Walter Lowrie, now curate of St. James Parish Church, Philadelphia.

It may accordingly be said that the School has amply justified its existence. Is it to continue to exist? And, if so, is it to flourish, or is it to languish? The first question, and possibly the second, will be answered in the year now opening. When the School was established, upon subscriptions pledged for three years, a reserve of two thousand dollars was set aside against contingencies. The financial management has been careful. The cost of the first-year work at Beneventum, while large, was finally covered by special contributions from friends of the enterprise. For the regular expenses of the same year, a saving of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars was made from the amount appropriated by the Committee; while, in the second year, a similar saving of eight hundred and eighty has been effected. Yet so considerable has been the shrinkage in the subscriptions,—mainly because of the financial distress which overtook the country in 1896,—that, but for the reserve fund mentioned, the School would have been left with insufficient means for the third of its initial three years, the present year of 1897-98. As it is, all plans that had been made can be carried out to the full, and all obligations met. But the future at the end of the year,—a future now immediately confronting us,—remains in doubt. The School was established upon a temporary basis through funds contributed by men and women scattered over many

parts of the country. The School at Athens has been able to depend in part upon annual contributions from a number of colleges and universities. It seemed unwise to jeopardize the existence of that School, or even to run the risk of impairing its vigor, by attempting to draw upon the same sources for the School in Rome. Government support, such as provides a generous maintenance for the German, Austrian, and French Schools of a similar kind in Rome, is of course out of the question. It is, then, not to the colleges or the Government, but to the men and women of cultivated tastes in our country, and to Americans resident in Europe, that the School in Rome must owe its future success or failure. No nobler enterprise could possibly offer its appeal, nor any with which one could, with greater certainty of service through unnumbered years, associate his name,—or, *in memoriam*, the name of some other,—whether as endower of the School, or as giver of a building, or of funds for Fellowships or books. To equip the School with an endowment which would enable it to provide for instruction and investigation on as generous a scale as the German Institute, would require (if we look forward to a time when the rate of interest will be four per cent.) the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; but the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would enable it at once to have a permanent Director and a permanent home. A suitable home alone might probably be secured and furnished for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and would do much to bring stability to the enterprise and fresh hope to those who are giving freely of what they have to bestow, namely, time and labor, in its service. The sum of twelve thousand dollars, drawing interest at the rate of five per cent., or fifteen thousand at four per cent., would provide for one of the two Fellowships in Archaeology which should be maintained in addition to the Fellowship granted by the Archaeological Institute, and the sum of ten thousand dollars would provide for the absolutely necessary yearly addition to the Library. Our country is noted throughout the world for the liberality with which its private citizens have

endowed, and continue still to endow, institutions of learning. It is to be hoped that this same liberality will soon establish, upon permanent and strong foundations, the new institution in Rome, which offers opportunities for advanced work of the highest interest and importance, — opportunities long since open to the young of other nations, but until now practically closed to the young men and young women of America.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WM. GARDNER HALE, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1896-97

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit my report as Director of the School in Rome during the year 1896-97.

Wishing to have the advantage of a summer in Italy prior to the opening of the School, I left America on the 30th of May, and arrived in Naples on the 11th of June. I spent some time in Naples, Pompeii, Capri, and Castellammare, and went to Rome for about a week in the latter part of June. Here I enjoyed the hospitality of my predecessor in office, Professor Hale. I became acquainted with several of the students and was enabled to see something of the practical working of the School, although of course the regular lectures had been concluded. I saw many evidences, however, of the great interest which the members of the School were taking, both in inscriptions and in palaeography. From the experience of Professors Hale and Frothingham, I learned much that was of practical value to me in the subsequent year. The steps which led to our renting the Villa Cheremeteff, Via Gaeta 2, formerly leased by Mr. Waldo Story, have been narrated elsewhere. I am happy to be able to state that, after the experience of the year, I see no reason to regret our choice of quarters for the School. The library is light and airy and very cheerful, and there has been no difficulty in heating it. The students have found it much more comfortable for purposes of study than their own rooms in lodging-houses, so that it has been frequented not only during the day, but in the evenings, the hour of closing being 10 P.M. Besides the library, which is in

two connecting rooms, there is on the same floor a study for the Professor of Archaeology, and two other rooms which have been used by the students, one as a cloak-room, and one for work upon inscriptions. In the two upper floors there are ample living-rooms for the Director and his family. The drawing-room, being large, and tastefully furnished by Mr. Story, has, with the adjoining tea-room and well-lighted "galleria," proved to be very well adapted for social occasions. The "galleria" itself easily accommodates forty or fifty persons, and was used several times during the winter for lectures on subjects connected with the history of art.

Having spent the greater part of the summer in the Tuscan Apennines, I took possession of the house on the first of October, and devoted the next two weeks to putting the library in order and making other necessary preparations for the year's work. Although the students had not all arrived, I gave my opening lecture on October 15, and from that time on lectured three times a week on palaeography until the middle of December. Nearly all of the students were in Rome for the first time, and their knowledge of the topography of the city had been derived entirely from books. It was accordingly arranged that Mr. Walter Dennison, whose fellowship had been renewed, should perform a service similar to that rendered by him to the School the year before, by taking the students on topographical expeditions to important sites, familiarizing them with the general subject, and so rendering them better prepared to benefit from the systematic course of Professor Hulsén, of the German Archaeological Institute. Although the number of students taking his course this year was unusually large, Professor Hulsén kindly permitted our students to participate in it. Unfortunately he was called to Berlin by a family affliction just at the time when he would have begun his lectures, and so was compelled to postpone the opening of his course and to condense it into a shorter period, namely, from the 30th of November until the beginning of January. Some of the lectures were given upon the sites discussed, and some in the

rooms of the German Institute. Nearly if not quite all of our students had sufficient knowledge of spoken German to follow the lectures intelligently from the start, and their interest increased with the progress of the course, leading them to do much supplementary reading, and to take a more critical attitude toward some of the leading handbooks on the subject. Lectures from so accomplished a master could not fail to be most profitable and stimulating. Two books recently issued were of great assistance, namely, the *Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae*, by Kiepert and Hulsen, and A. Schneider's *Das alte Rom*, with its twelve transparent plans of the city at different epochs.

Professor Marquand was unfortunately prevented by the necessity of attending the Princeton sesqui-centennial celebration from being present at the opening of the School year, but he arrived in Rome on the 5th of November. From the first our relations were most cordial and pleasant, and I was greatly strengthened by his counsel and support. Shortly after his arrival he began lecturing twice a week on Etruscan, Roman, and early Christian art, and this course was continued, with the exception of the Christmas recess, until the end of March. The students consequently had, as will appear, for most of the time up to the beginning of April, five lectures a week within the School, an amount which, in my opinion, it would be well not to exceed in the future. Should students, indeed, come better prepared in their fundamental subjects, it might be well for both professors and students to give less time to lectures and more to individual research. Of the students this year, but three had made any previous study of palaeography.

The regular attendants upon all the lectures of the School were :

- Walter Dennison, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1893) : Fellow of the School (1895-96 and 1896-97).
Gordon J. Laing, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1891) : Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1896) : Fellow of Johns Hopkins (1895-96) : Fellow of the School.
Albert F. Earnshaw, A.B. (Princeton University, 1892) : Graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York (1896) : Fellow of the School.

- John M. Burnam, A.B. (Yale University, 1884); Ph.D. (*ibid.*, 1886); Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Missouri.
- Charles Hoeing, A.B. (State University of Kentucky, 1890); Graduate student of Johns Hopkins (1893-96); Fellow of Johns Hopkins (1896-97), with permission to reside in Rome.
- George N. Olcott, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893); Travelling Fellow of Columbia University (1896-97).
- Jesse S. Johnson, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1892); Instructor at De Pauw University (1893-96).
- Edmund D. Scott, A.B. (Yale University, 1889).
- Karl E. Weston, A.B. (Williams College, 1896).

Mr. Shipley, Fellow of Chicago University, who had been a member of the School in the previous year, continued in residence until December, but as he was engaged in work upon manuscripts in the Vatican he took little part in the regular exercises of the School. He was, however, very helpful in completing the catalogue of the library, and in giving the benefit of his longer experience in Rome to the new students. Toward the end of the year Professor Dixon of Chicago came to work on Catullus manuscripts, and also made use of the School library.

Of the students named above, Mr. Olcott and Mr. Scott were unavoidably prevented from being present at the opening of the School year, but they arrived soon after, having previously informed me of their intention to become members of the School. Mr. Weston was obliged to accompany his sister to Paris early in April, and Mr. Scott and Mr. Johnson were compelled for urgent reasons to return to America in June, thus failing to complete the required term of ten months. Mr. Olcott, one of the ablest of our students, had the misfortune to contract an illness which necessitated an absence of two months. I am happy to be able to say that he completely recovered, and that, as is stated in the Chairman's report, he has been appointed Fellow for the coming year. A glance at the above list will show that, with one exception, our students were graduates of several years' standing. In most cases their previous training had been good, and they had attained a certain maturity of judgment which does not always come with years.

I desire to express here my gratification at the fidelity and earnestness which they displayed in their work, and for the entire harmony which characterized their relations to the School.

Besides the above-named, Miss Talcott, formerly connected with Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and Miss Butler, of Yonkers, New York, were received as special students, taking only the lectures on art by Professor Marquand.

To proceed with my own work. As soon as the students had received a good introduction to the study of palaeography, and had had considerable practice in reading the various handwritings of different periods, I set them to work upon manuscripts in the Vatican, in December. They were thus enabled to begin practical work of this sort at a somewhat earlier date than the students of the previous year, as the course under Professor Melampo in 1895-96 did not begin until December 3. Several of them developed considerable interest in the subject, and when other duties permitted were assiduous in their attendance upon the Vatican Library nearly up to the time of its closing. To the results of this work I shall allude later.

In January, I began a course of lectures on epigraphy, three times a week, and this course was continued into April. The students made use of the manuals of Cagnat and Egbert, and, in connection with the lectures, to the students was assigned a certain amount of practical work upon inscriptions in the various museums and galleries, each taking an important inscription or group of inscriptions to be discussed in the presence of the monuments themselves. One student took up the earliest inscriptions in the Museo delle Terme, another the Columna Rostrata, another all the Scipio inscriptions in the Vatican, another the inscriptions of the Ludi Saeculares, another the Acta Fratrum Arvalium, another all the Mithras' monuments and inscriptions in the Vatican, another important Christian inscriptions. Mr. Olcott, who had made extensive preparations for a paper on inscriptions in the Columbaria, was prevented from completing it by his illness. Mr. Burnam, also, on account of trouble with his eyes, had to abandon a paper on

the terminal *cippi* of the Tiber in the Museo delle Terme, one of which had been recently discovered. I mention these subjects in some detail to show the variety of the work undertaken. Other classes of inscriptions not included in the above were of course treated in the regular lectures. The students were encouraged to make squeezes of important inscriptions illustrating various styles of writing, which they could take back to America for use in class work. As it is rarely possible to bring to this country the inscriptions themselves, I believe that the general interest in the subject would be greatly quickened if larger use were made of squeezes and rubbings. The School already possesses a number of short inscriptions, and I began a collection of squeezes to become the property of the School, which I hope will be added to from year to year, and be of increasing value to future Directors, although, of course, squeezes are not so much needed in Rome as in this country. For Oscan inscriptions the case is different, and as I hope in future years more attention may be paid to dialectal inscriptions than has as yet been possible, I am glad to be able to state that Mr. Walter Dennis has generously provided the School with a large number of squeezes of Oscan inscriptions made by him in Naples and the vicinity. Of the great fascination which attaches to the study of inscriptions on the spot, I need add nothing to what has been said in the report of my predecessor. I am confident that the interest aroused in the students of the School in Rome, from year to year, will lead to greater attention being paid in our colleges to Latin epigraphy, a subject hitherto sadly neglected. Still more neglected has been the science of numismatics, for the study of which, as well as for the collecting of coins, the opportunities in Rome are unrivalled. Moreover, it is easier to transport coins to this country than inscriptions, so that the School may justly be expected to do missionary work in this field, the importance of which was clearly recognized by the first Director. By an arrangement similar to that of last year, Professor Stevenson, Curator of Coins at the Vatican, was engaged to

give a course of lectures in the Vatican twice a week, but unhappily, by reason of a severe illness, he was obliged to discontinue the course after the fifth lecture, and by the time that he recovered our men had gone to Pompeii and it was too late to resume the course. Professor Stevenson is a most earnest and stimulating lecturer, and it would be difficult to express the disappointment felt by our students over the necessary discontinuance of a course in which they all took the greatest interest. In future I should recommend that the course begin earlier. This year it began January 15, a time when the Vatican, for persons sensitive to cold, is not comfortable.

No one who goes to Rome neglects to visit the Catacombs, but most people see them in a very cursory and unsatisfactory manner, with little or no intelligent guidance, and, being hurried through by the light of dim tapers, have no opportunity for real study. The School therefore enjoys a great privilege in being able to explore in a more leisurely way the important Catacombs under the learned direction of Professor Marucchi, a scholar of great versatility and a recognized authority in Christian Archaeology. The lectures this year were given in March and April, and the Catacombs visited were those of Saints Callixtus, Domitilla, Priscilla, Agnese, and the Cimitero Ostiano. In all but one of these expeditions I myself took part, and can testify to the unflagging interest of the students, as Professor Marucchi, in perambulating talks lasting two or three hours, explained the various symbols of Christian art, calling attention to important inscriptions, and pointing out the distinguishing features of each Catacomb.

Owing to the war in Greece, and the consequent suspension of Dr. Dörpfeld's usual excursions, none of our students went to Greece this year. The lectures of our School had been planned to end the 1st of April in order to permit of their going. To many of the students it was a severe disappointment not to be able to enjoy the privileges extended by the sister school at Athens, and not to have the inspiration of Dr.

Dörpfeld's guidance through the historic sites of Greece. Wishing to provide some substitute for this anticipated course, I decided, on consultation with Professor Marquand, to engage Professor Loewy, of the University of Rome, to give a course of lectures on the development of Greek sculpture as illustrated by important statues in the various museums, and by the casts belonging to the museum of the University. This course was given in April, and the expense of it was generously defrayed by my friend Mrs. Bertram Webb, of Salem, Massachusetts. Twelve lectures were given, each lasting more than two hours, and so far as could be done in so short a time, the ground was well covered, and an excellent impression conveyed of the products of different schools and periods. More than one student has expressed to me his personal satisfaction in this course, and the thanks of the School are due to Professor Loewy for his willingness to undertake it at such short notice, and to devote to it even more time than was expected.

Soon after the completion of this course the students all went to Pompeii, and for ten days listened to the lectures given by Professor Mau both at Pompeii and in Naples, a course in all essential particulars like that given in the previous year and described by Professor Hale. As our students, however, had not been to Greece, the variety afforded by this excursion away from Rome was probably enjoyed by them even more, and the fascination exerted by Pompeii will never be forgotten. Professor Mau is about to publish a new work in English on Pompeii, and the circle of his American readers will doubtless be greatly increased. The man, however, is always greater than his book, and I hope that future students of the School may be privileged to hear his lectures on the spot, in the temples and houses to whose elucidation he has contributed so much.

At the conclusion of this course some of our students proceeded farther south to Sorrento, Amalfi, and Paestum, and after visiting the various towns in the immediate vicinity of Naples, returned to Rome. Some of them also stopped at Capua and

Monte Cassino, where one of them did some work on manuscripts.

So much for the stated courses of instruction given under the auspices of the School during the year. Professor Marquand, in his report, gives further details as to his own course and his visits to various museums with the students. I may perhaps add here that Professor Lanciani, who from the beginning has been most friendly to the School, kindly offered to show the treasures of the *Magazzino Archeologico* to our students, and lectured upon them for more than an hour. He and Professor Marquand took the students on an excursion to Monte Cavo. Professor Marquand took them to Veii, and Professor Helbig to Corneto, in which last expedition I was glad to take part, Professor Marquand being prevented from going by illness. We had expected not only to see the famous old tombs with their paintings, which have been known for years, but to be present at the opening of a new one, which might or might not contain important remains. Unhappily, the weather had been so bad for several days before, that the workmen were unable to make the necessary preparations. On the day of our visit it rained but slightly, and we were able to see, under the skillful guidance of Professor Helbig, as much of the museum and the tombs as can well be seen in one day. Several other trips which had been planned for the students had to be abandoned on account of the exceptionally rainy weather. They took on their own account the usual excursions about Rome to places like Tivoli, Tusculum, Ostia, Antemnae, Fidenae, etc., and in the Easter vacation an expedition was made to more remote sites in Latium and Etruria.

The privileges of the Vatican Library were freely accorded to our students, and Father Ehrle, the Prefect of the Library, showed the greatest kindness in offering them every facility. On the 21st of May he conducted them through the various rooms of the library, devoting at least three hours to showing them illuminated missals, famous manuscripts, early printed editions, and many relics of antiquity and the middle ages not

ordinarily seen by the casual visitor. Work was also done by some students on manuscripts in the Sacristy of Saint Peter's, and in the Victor Emmanuel and Barberini libraries. Through the kindness of Monsignor della Volpe, Maggiordomo of the Vatican, *permessi* for visiting the Vatican and Lateran museums was granted for five months, an extension of two months over the time granted last year. The Ministry of Public Instruction also granted free admission for a year to all the government museums and collections in Rome and throughout Italy. These privileges were of great advantage to our students, saving them much expense and making them free to visit museums even when they had only a short time to spare. They ought all the more to be appreciated as a token of good will, as the granting of *permessi* of late has been much restricted on account of the numerous applications.

The Directors of the German Archaeological Institute, of the Austrian and Prussian Historical Institutes, and of the French Academy and School all showed themselves most friendly to the School and its officers. The free use granted of the valuable library of the German Institute was of inestimable value to our students. The British and American Archaeological Society, unsolicited, kindly granted us the free use of their collection of books, which supplements in some important ways our own library. Mr. W. Lamb, the Honorable Secretary, also sent our students free tickets to many of the lectures given under the auspices of the society (which to non-members cost five lire apiece). Some of these, as, *e.g.*, those of Professor Lanciani and Miss Sellers and Dr. Charles, were greatly enjoyed by those attending. Professor Marquand and I were regularly invited to attend the lectures given under the auspices of the Archaeological Commission in the Magazzino Archeologico, to the monthly sessions of the German Archaeological Institute, and of the Pontifical Academy of Archaeology. By the latter society I was honored with an invitation to represent the School at a banquet given in celebration of Rome's birthday. This banquet was held on Sunday, April 24, and

I was happy to respond for the School. A few days before, April 21, I had been present at another birthday banquet, given by the Accademia di S. Luca, a society composed largely of sculptors, painters, and architects. On the occasion of commemorations in the midst of such men, one is profoundly impressed with the fact that Rome is the Eternal City.

The accessions to our own library during the year were considerable, amounting in all to over 350 volumes, not counting current periodicals. Among the important series added, were the *Notizie degli Scavi*, from the beginning, a full set of the *Annali*, *Bullettini*, and *Monumenti inediti* of the Archaeological Institute from 1829 to 1885, a complete set of the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie* and the sixteen volumes of the *Museo Borbonico*. We have also to thank Macmillan & Co. for presenting 40 selected volumes of their own publications, the University Press of Cambridge, likewise, for presenting 32 volumes, and the Clarendon Press of Oxford for presenting nearly 20 volumes. These generous gifts, which I acknowledged immediately on behalf of the School, include many valuable works, and are the result of a correspondence initiated by Professor Hale in the previous year.

In Rome contributions for the purchase of books were made by Professor Marquand, Mrs. C. J. Wilmarth, of Chicago, Miss Griggs, of Boston, and Miss Butler, of Yonkers. To these is due in part the possibility of purchasing some of the above-named series. Several authors in this country and in Rome sent the School copies of their own works for which due acknowledgment was made. I may add here that Professor Marquand presented the School with some valuable specimens of marbles and a considerable number of photographs illustrating Christian art. Dr. Edmonston Charles, a local archaeologist and warm friend of the School, presented it with an interesting and valuable collection of photographs, taken from prints and engravings of Rome as it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The School was visited during the year by a great number of

Americans as well as by people of other nationalities. We were especially happy to entertain a number of Latin and Greek professors, who would naturally take a special interest in our work, and some of whom were glad to make use of our library for a longer or shorter period.

Among these visitors I may mention Professors Goodwin and Greenough, of Harvard; Dr. Guy Thompson¹ and Mr. H. F. Roberts, of Yale; Professor Moore, of Dartmouth; Professor Sihler, of the University of the City of New York; Professor Howard, of Colgate; Professor C. F. Ross, of Allegheny; Professor Rolfe, of Michigan; Professors Hendrickson, Matthews, and Moore, of the University of Chicago; Professor Blair, of Hampden-Sidney; Professor Baden, of Central University, Kentucky; Professor Pease, of Stanford; and Mr. L. J. Richardson, of the University of California. Professor Robinson Ellis, Mr. W. M. Lindsay, and Mr. A. C. Clarke, of Oxford; Professor Waldstein, of Cambridge and of the American School at Athens, and Professor Sonnenschein, of Birmingham, also visited the School, as well as President Dwight, of Yale, and President Raymond, of Wesleyan (Middletown). It was our good fortune also, late in the session, to entertain our treasurer, Mr. C. C. Cuyler, who, it is to be hoped, discerned for himself some evidences of the School's prosperity.

I desire to mention in particular two public meetings of the School partaking in part of a social character. At the first, held in November, we were honored with the presence of Professor and Mrs. Goodwin, and Professor Goodwin gave the students and the assembled company an interesting account of the excavations in Troy. Mr. Shipley read a paper giving further results of his examination of Livy manuscripts (see the First Report of the School, p. 27), and Mr. Dennison also read a paper based upon his investigations in the previous year, on the division of syllables in inscriptions. At a meeting held April 2, at which six of the professors named in the above list were present, Professor Rolfe, of Ann Arbor, gave us a clear

¹ Since deceased.

and interesting explanation of the *modus operandi* of the *The-saurus Linguae Latinae* as carried on in Munich. Professor Marquand discussed the fragment of the capital of a column recently discovered on the Capitoline. Brief papers were read by several members of the School, as follows: by Mr. Johnson on quotations from Terence, found in Vatican manuscript collections of *Sententiae*, and on the evidence for the copying of the Basilicanus (B) of Terence from the Vaticanus (C): by Mr. Hoeing on three manuscripts of Donatus in the Vatican; by Mr. Weston on the picture manuscripts of Terence, illustrated by copies in color made by himself, of the figures in the well-known Vaticanus (C) and also in an inferior manuscript of Terence not previously noticed; by Mr. Dennison on some corrections in the reading of several Oscan inscriptions, illustrated by squeezes of the same; by Mr. Burnam on several manuscripts containing glosses to Prudentius and scholia to Statius; and by Mr. Laing on the Vatican manuscripts of the *Fasti* of Ovid, of which he had made a collation preparatory to a new edition.

I read a paper on a manuscript in the Vatican containing among other things the *Expositio Sermorum* of Fulgentius, the title of which, not being given, is not noted in the Vatican catalogue, and indicated the results of an examination of the Victorianus (D) of Terence in Florence and the Decurtatus (G) in the Vatican.

These papers were all of necessity short, and only intended to show in a general way the work of this sort accomplished by the School. Some of the investigations indicated have been carried still farther in the Vatican and other libraries, and will, I trust, furnish material for publications by the School.

For example, Mr. Hoeing started out with the intention of doing for the *Andria* what Sabbadini had recently done for the *Eunuchus*, namely, establishing a revised text based upon a new collation of the best manuscripts. He collated the manuscripts in the Vatican including one very difficult manuscript of the thirteenth century, and then went to Paris and Oxford to get

more material. Before he completed his work, however, a new edition of Donatus by Wessner was announced by Teubner which, when published, may prove to have anticipated some of his results. He has, however, made a careful collation of the Dunelmensis of Terence now at Oxford in the Bodleian, a manuscript known and prized by Bentley and Leng, but which for a long time mysteriously disappeared. The circumstances of its re-discovery are mentioned by me in the *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. III, p. 69.

Mr. Weston, since leaving Rome, has carefully copied the pictures above the scenes in the *Phormio* contained in the Ambrosianus (F), the Parisinus (P), and the Dunelmensis. He has also made some comparison with the pictures in a Leyden manuscript of Terence, so that altogether he has examined six manuscripts of Terence with pictures. I hope these may form the subject of a School publication, although the illustrations cannot all be given without incurring too great expense.

Mr. Johnson, being obliged to leave Rome some time before the closing of the Vatican, was unable to complete his comparison of B and C of Terence, especially as he was at first permitted to work for but a short time each day in the Sacristy, and could finish two plays only. I accordingly made a collation myself of the whole of the Basilicanus, and compared its readings with C, revealing the fact that B occasionally has retained a reading which has subsequently been altered in C, so that even if B be only a copy of C, it nevertheless has a certain value in such cases where the original reading has been obscured by a later correction. Umpfenbach's statements in regard to these two manuscripts in his critical edition are not always to be trusted.

Mr. Demison's corrections of reading of Oscan inscriptions were subsequently confirmed by the readings given in the second volume of von Planta's *Grammatik der Oskisch-Umbrischen Dialekte*, and by Conway in his *Italic Dialects*. Conway in fact refers to him in the addenda to his second volume, pp. 680 and 682. In the publications of most of his corrections,

Mr. Dennison was forestalled, a thing which is very likely to happen when several earnest scholars are working over the same ground. Mr. Dennison, however, has ready for publication a paper showing the use made by Suetonius in his history of monumental inscriptions. He hopes also to publish copies of some sixty-seven inscriptions, hitherto unedited, found in the neighborhood of Puteoli, Baiae, Misenum, and Cumae. Most of these are sepulchral, but three are dedicatory, four are on lead pipes, and four are brick stamps. Several of the sepulchral inscriptions are from eight to twelve lines in length and illustrate the use of *i*-longa, apices, and tall letters. Two inscriptions are painted upon ash-urns, and one of them is dated by the name of the consul. A few are Greek, and two — one Greek and one Latin — are metrical.

Professor Burnam, who was handicapped by his weak eyes, deserves much credit for his perseverance in working at manuscripts both in Rome and Paris. In Rome he transcribed from two manuscripts, Pal. 235 and 1715, long fragments of a Prudentius commentary, 1715 being especially interesting for its numerous Old High German glosses. He also transcribed some marginal scholia from the only complete manuscript of Prudentius in the Vatican (Reginensis 321). He then attacked the difficult problem of the scholia to Statius and the so-called Placidus commentary, making use of Vaticanus 1615, Palatinus 1694, Paris. 10317 and 8064. His results are not of a nature to be treated in brief and I must leave to him the fuller statement of them.

Mr. Laing was led to direct his attention to the improvement of the critical apparatus of the *Fasti* of Ovid by an article of Santer in the *Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie*, 1895, pp. 563-70, which showed that in a number of passages Merkel had misrepresented the readings of one of the most important codices, namely, the Ursinianus (Vatic. 3262). Mr. Laing has collated this manuscript very carefully, and has found that in many cases a third hand of the fifteenth century has traced over the faded original writing of the eleventh century. The editors

frequently fail to distinguish between the upper and the lower writing, and give the former as the reading of the manuscript when something quite different can be seen below. For example, in *Fasti* I. 26 *auxiliante*, given by all the editors as the reading of U, is only the reading of the third hand, that of the first hand being *auspice te*. In I, 172 the first hand has the correct reading *Iane*, but the third hand combining with *Iane* the letters *s. o.* (*scilicet o Iane*) placed over it to point out the vocative, has written into the text *Iasone*. Further illustration need not be given here. Mr. Laing's article will be valuable for scholars interested in the *Fasti* who esteem accuracy. He has also collated the two other important manuscripts in the Vatican and at Munich, but his gleanings here have not been so rich. An investigation not mentioned above is that by Mr. Scott of five manuscripts in the Vatican and one at Monte Cassino, of the *Origines* of Isidorus. This work was undertaken partly in furtherance of the proposed new edition of Isidorus by Klusmann, and the material has been turned over to him.

Enough, I think, has been said to prove that the students were not idle. The results of their work may not be startling or 'epochemachend,' but they are not without use, and the discipline acquired by the students in gaining these results was to them of the greatest value. Of my own work, which has lain along the line of Terence manuscripts, I do not propose to speak here *in extenso*, for much that might be said would have to be repeated later. I have examined, with two exceptions, all the manuscripts of Terence used by Umpfenbach for his critical edition, and I, as well as Mr. Hoening, have examined the Dunelmensis. My results are not revolutionary, but they correct, I believe, in many places, the statements and inferences of Umpfenbach, and help to bring out more clearly the relation of the different manuscripts to each other and to the tradition of the text. I hope in particular to prove that in D, and more fully still in G, traces of the *distinctio versuum* remain not indicated by Umpfenbach, which go to show that G at least in this respect often coincided with the Bembinus rather than with P.

Before going to Rome I had hoped to devote considerable time to the study of the Bembinus, but for most of the time while I was there it was in the hands of Dr. Kauer of Vienna, a pupil of Dr. Hauler, and himself a very sharp-sighted palaeographer. He has made some interesting and important discoveries in regard to it, which will doubtless be published at an early day. As I was fully occupied with other work, I do not regret now that this was done for me, and probably done much better than I could have done it myself. I did, however, have the Bembinus in my hands for several days, and without attempting to make a new collation, I carefully examined the portions remaining of the *Andria*, noted the appearance of each page of the manuscript, and some facts in regard to its division of verses. There is some prospect that a complete facsimile of this manuscript will be published by the Vatican, and this is certainly a thing much to be desired. I looked at inferior Terence manuscripts in Florence, Venice, Verona, Milan, Paris, and England, but the only thing which seems to me worthy of mention here is the discovery of four additional manuscripts having the *alter exitus* of the *Andria*.¹

It will always be a matter of regret to me that Professor Marquand was unavoidably compelled to return to America just at the time when, our lectures being finished, the opportunity for uninterrupted investigation was most favorable. By a concerted action we might have accomplished some archaeological work of importance which I could not hope to do alone. As to excavations, the same difficulty met us this year as last, namely, the reluctance of the government to grant concessions of this sort to foreign schools.

Following a hint given by Mr. Lindsay, I consulted early in the year Professor Pauli of Lugano, the leading authority on Etruscan, as to the feasibility of conducting excavations

¹ Umpfenbach used five for his edition in 1870, and Greifeld the same number in his dissertation *De Andriae Terentianae gemino exitu*, Berlin, 1886. The four additional are in St. Mark's Library, Venice, Class XII, LVIII; in the Bodleian, Oxford, Auct. F. VI, 27 and D'Orville 20 = Auct. X, 1. 1. 20; and in the British Museum, Burneianus 265.

whose special object should be the finding of Etruscan and possibly bilingual inscriptions. He thought that at certain points, as, *e.g.*, Corneto and Cervetri, a systematic search would be likely to bring to light bilingual inscriptions, the importance of which for the solution of the Etruscan problem need not here be emphasized. With a thousand dollars he thought much could be accomplished in this direction, and he sketched out a plan which of course involved securing a concession from the Italian Government. The Executive Committee, however, to whom I broached the project, did not see their way clear, in the present state of the treasury, to carry it into execution. The project is one which I believe in the interest of science ought sometime to be carried out, but perhaps it is as well for our School not to undertake it until it shall have a permanent Director. The desirability of appointing such a Director as soon as possible is a thing which I should like to urge upon your attention. Upon the public in Rome, used as they are to the stability of the Schools similar in character to ours, nothing creates so unfavorable an impression as the frequent changes in the administration of the School, the present arrangement being often characterized as unpractical and absurd. During my term of office I had constantly to explain the reasons for the present tentative plan, admitting at the same time, as I was forced to do, the justice of the charges made. A great deal of energy must necessarily be wasted by each new Director in making the acquaintance of people and in learning the actual needs of the situation, not to speak of possible difficulties in the acquisition of a full mastery of Italian. At the end of several months he knows perhaps his ground and how best to make the most of Rome's rich opportunities, but lo! his term of office is nearly at an end, and he looks back with regret upon the things which he might have done. I owe much to my predecessor for smoothing away difficulties and making friends for me in advance among persons of official and social influence, but no man can inherit fully the experience or the acquaint-

ance of his predecessor, and the result is that time and energy which might otherwise be devoted to the work of the School are spent in getting accustomed to one's environment. I should not wish to leave the impression that the School has been subjected to harsh or unfriendly criticism. A few words have usually sufficed to explain the necessity of the present plan. I myself was treated with the greatest kindness, and I look back upon the year as one of the richest in my life, in experience, in friendships and associations. Where all have been so friendly and helpful it seems impossible to mention names, but I cannot forbear to refer to the great kindness shown me and my family by the American ambassador, the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, and by the American consul-general, the Honorable Wallace S. Jones.

Finally, I must testify to the great encouragement given me in my duties by the uniform courtesy and unfailing zeal of the students, who tried to make the best use of their opportunities and to do everything in their power for the advancement of the School. I feel sure that they return to America with a deeper and more vital knowledge of Rome and its antiquities than could possibly have been gained from books, and that this added knowledge and enthusiasm for the promotion of classical studies will be the best justification for the existence of the School.

MINTON WARREN, *Director*.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY
1896-97

*To the Managing Committee of the School of Classical Studies
in Rome :*

GENTLEMEN,— During the year 1896-97, the Director of the School has had charge of the departments of palaeography and epigraphy, while archaeology, in the sense of the history of the monuments, has fallen to my care.

On my arrival in Italy, I found that Mr. Dennison had already guided the students to the principal sites connected with the life of ancient Rome. Arrangements were also made that they should visit them in connection with the lectures of Professor Hülsen.

It seemed best, therefore, that my work should consist in a systematic presentation of Etruscan, Roman, and Early Christian Art. Accordingly, I began a course of lectures early in November, and lectured twice a week until the first of April. The course in Etruscan art treated, first, the pre-Etruscan civilization; then followed a systematic survey of Etruscan architecture, sculpture, painting, ceramics, bronzes, jewelry, glyptics, and numismatics. With such a helpful book as Martha's *L'Art Étrusque* at command, it was practicable to give to this part of the course a more systematic character than was possible in the later part of our work. While this course was in progress, I went with the students to the Kircherian Museum to study prehistoric antiquities, and to the Papa Giulio Museum to study the rich Etruscan collections from Narce and Falerii. The fact that the collections in those two museums are arranged with some reference to historical development makes them especially serviceable to the student.

The course in Roman art was restricted to the study of architecture and sculpture, partly because the lectures to follow, by Professors Loewy, Stevenson, and Mau, were expected to cover the remainder of the field, and partly to leave time for a few lectures in Early Christian art. For the study of Roman art as a whole, there is no book to form a natural sequence to Martha's *L'Art Étrusque*. With Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*, Choisy's *L'Art de bâtir chez les Romains*, and Durm's *Die Baukunst der Etrusker und Römer*, and the special monographs accessible in the German Institute library, it was possible for us to secure a good general survey of Roman architecture. Roman sculpture was more difficult to treat. The works of Blümner, Bernoulli, Petersen, Robert, Overbeck, Helbig, and Furtwängler were found useful, but a satisfactory general survey of Roman sculpture cannot be easily acquired at the present time. The best understanding of the subject was obtained by the students who most frequently visited the Museums. The authorities of the Vatican and of the Government were very generous in according to our School free access to the Museums.

During the month of December I gave a private course of lectures to the holder of the fellowship in Christian archaeology, directed his visits to the Early Christian churches, and guided his reading in Early Christian archaeology. With a view of specializing his interest, I selected Christian pulpits as his theme for the year, with expectations that this would lead to the selection of some monument or series of monuments for special study. In March, Professor Marucchi gave to the School a short course of lectures on the Catacombs, which I supplemented with lectures on Early Christian basilicas, sculpture, and mosaics.

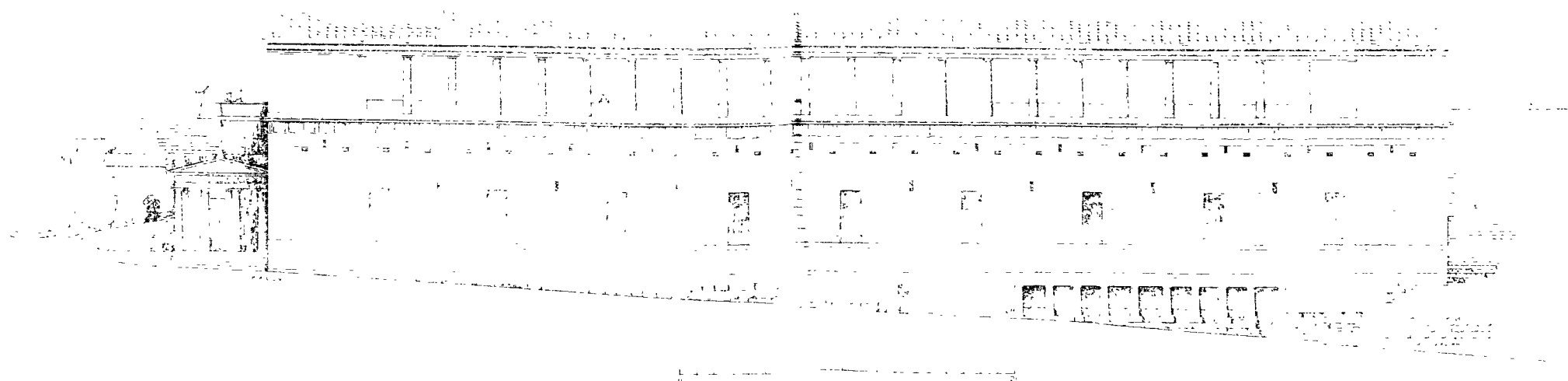
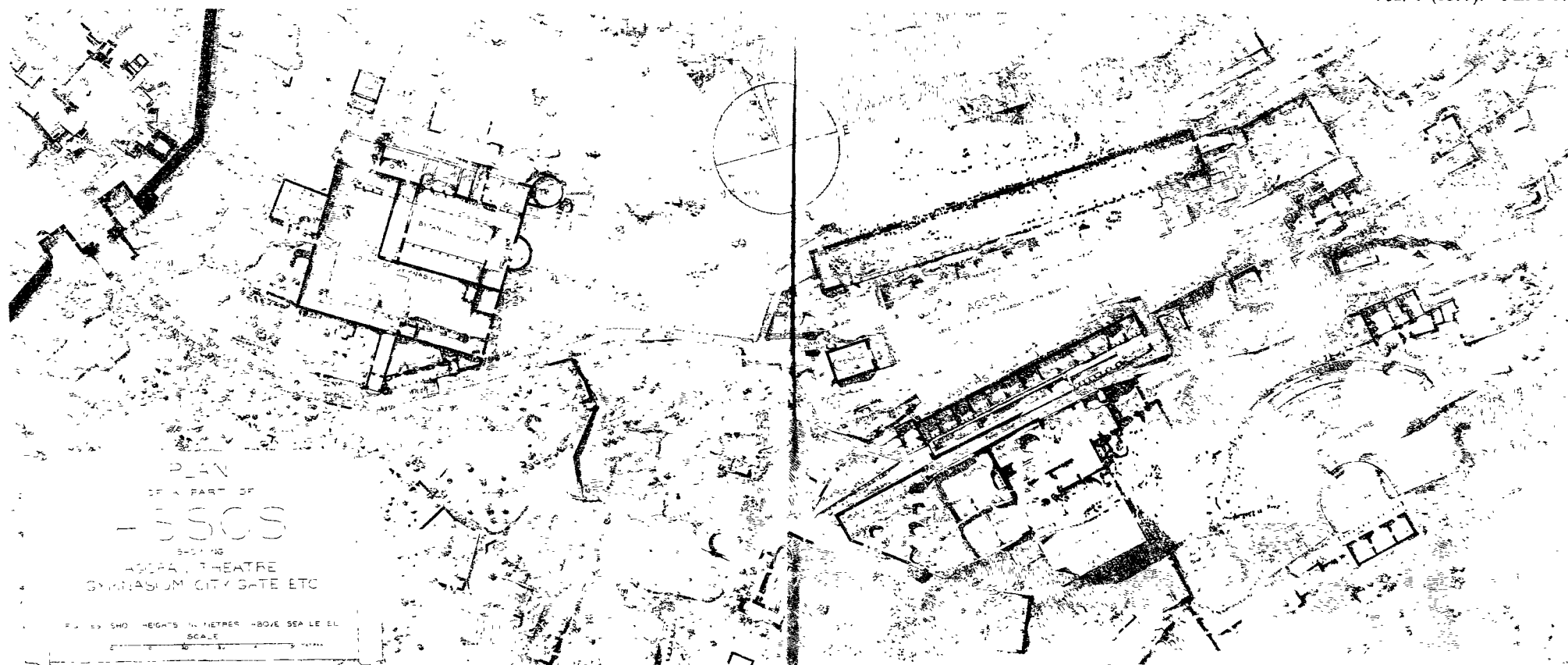
When the course began, applications for admission were received from persons not prepared to become regular members of the School. Our policy was, in general, to discourage such applicants, when their attendance seemed likely to be casual or temporary. Two ladies, however, followed the course

throughout the year, and two others for a shorter period. Their intelligent interest was helpful to the work of the School.

My time was so largely occupied with the preparation of lectures as to leave little room for exploration, investigation, or excavation. I was, however, constantly impressed with the abundant opportunities which Italy affords for archaeological research. Systematic exploration of a given section of country could not fail to produce rich fruit. There is hardly a department in the history of Etruscan and Roman antiquities in which a *corpus* of photographic reproductions would not be of inestimable value. It is also to be hoped that the time may soon come when excavations may be carried on by the School.

ALLAN MARQUAND.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.



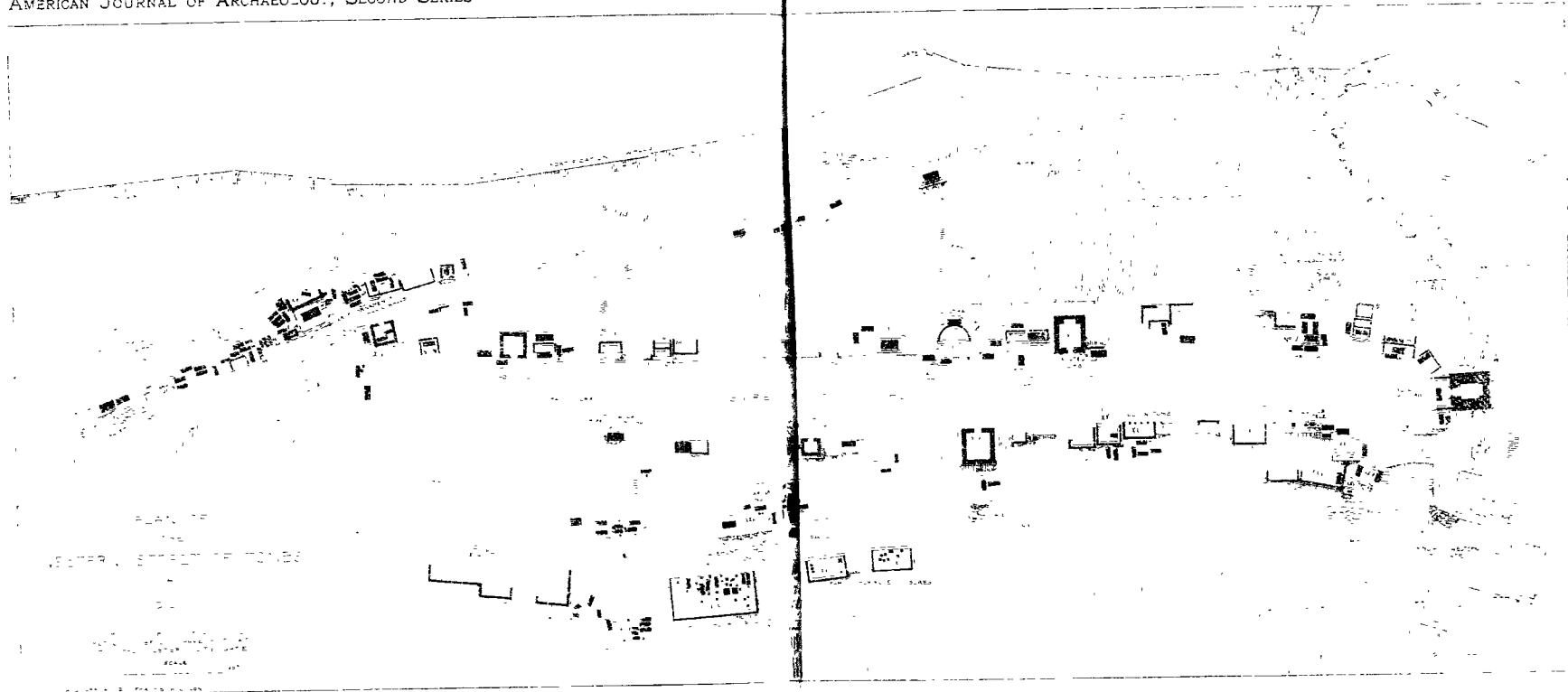
SOUTH ELEVATION OF BATHS, RESTORED



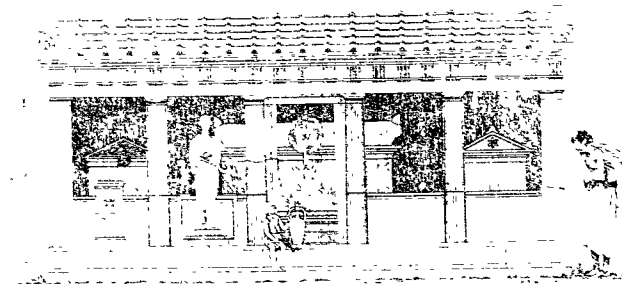
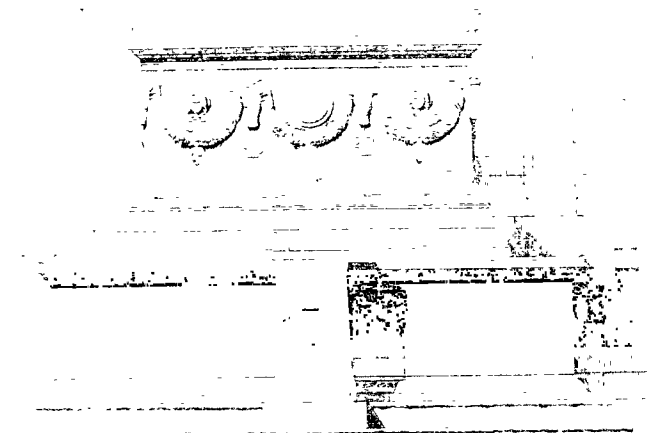
SMALL GATEWAY IN WESTERN FORTIFICATION WALL, ASSOS



EASTERN END OF STOA, ASSOS, AFTER EXCAVATION

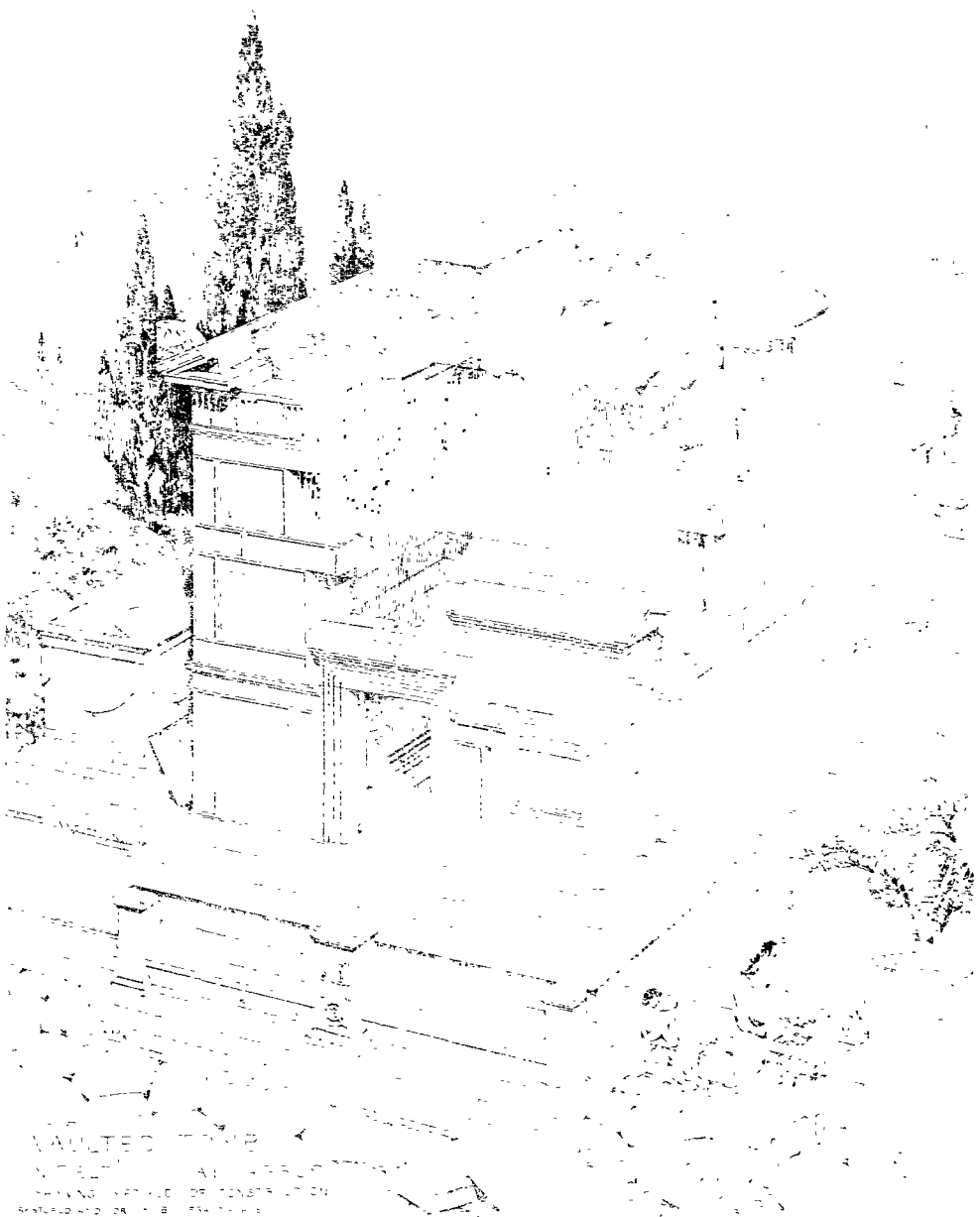


TOMB No. XVI
"LARGE ORNAMENTED SARCOPHAGUS"



TOMB No. XXI





VAULTED TOMB IN FIELD

CRETAN EXPEDITION

III.

EPIGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES IN GORTYNA¹

[PLATES IX, X]

THE search for building material among the ruins of ancient cities is a custom which in Crete has assumed incredible proportions. It may almost be said that stone quarries are an unknown thing on the island, and that all the village builders, except in a few places which are too far off from ancient settlements, work with second-hand material. One of the principal centres of the trade in the materials from ruins is the territory of Gortyna. At this point the ancient structures, which are thickly scattered over a vast area, are built with an excellent limestone which is both strong and easy to work. The peasants usually have nothing to do but to excavate a half-metre below the present level to find walls, which extend to a further depth of

¹Explorations in Crete were conducted by Professor Federico Halbherr, in 1893-94, under the auspices and at the expense of the Archaeological Institute of America. The results of this Cretan Expedition are published by the Institute, the articles constituting a series of Papers of the Archaeological Institute of America. The earlier articles in this series—Report on the Expedition of the Institute to Crete: Introductory Note; I, Inscriptions of Various Cretan Cities; II, Christian Inscriptions—were published in this JOURNAL, First Series, Vol. XI (1896), No. 4, pp. 525-611.

American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series—Journal of the
Archaeological Institute of America, Vol. I (1897), No. 2.

two or three metres,¹ and which, when freed and taken to pieces, give, with but little work, a profit many times greater than that of several years' cultivation of the land itself. The stones are sold to those who are building houses in the villages near the ancient city, and also exported to the other villages of the Mes-sarà-plain and to the neighboring provinces. The Turkish government, so zealous in preventing the work of explorers who come to carry on scientific work or excavations, pays no attention whatever to the work of destruction which is daily going on under its eyes. In fact, when it has public constructions to erect, it goes so far as to procure its material by the very same system, thus often tearing down important monuments which disappear without leaving a trace of their former existence.

It is work of this kind which brought to light the traces of walls, which were afterwards excavated systematically by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction in 1887, and led to the discovery of the Python and of the earliest known Cretan inscriptions. At another point, near the Lethæus, those in search of constructive material, a few years ago, came across the buildings which arose along the sides of the *Agora*, but, there being no archaeologist to prevent it, they destroyed these buildings almost entirely, preserving only the large statue of the Asclepiad and the Roman imperial heads, which are reproduced and published in subsequent articles in this JOURNAL. The beautiful head of Aphrodite, of which I shall give an account and a reproduction in another article,² was also found shortly afterward in similar circumstances not far from the Python and the Basilica, near the remains of a building with a *crepidoma*, which was, I believe, a temple, but had been almost entirely destroyed before it could be studied.

On my return to Gortyna, at the beginning of 1894, the two principal artificial quarries then being exploited were: one on the property belonging to the Turk Rîsvân-Agâ-Katoglaki, near

¹The level of the ancient city usually varies at Gortyna between two and one-half to three and one-half metres below the present level of the ground.

²For the statue of the Asclepiad, the Roman imperial heads, and the head of Aphrodite, see pp. 289-295, 266-274, 241 f. (PLATES XI, XII.)

Mitropolis, and the other in two neighboring fields of Anagnosti Gligoraki and of the Savuidaki brothers, between this village and that of Haghioi Deká, very close to the Vigles and the temple of the Pythian Apollo.

A fragment of an archaic inscription found in the first locality, and some decrees of proxeny, which came to light in the second, at once attracted my attention. I examined carefully the ruins of buildings first brought to light, and already in part demolished, and noticed that in both places the walls were of a relatively late period, constructed, partly of material taken from earlier buildings and partly of inscribed stones. Without losing time I began negotiations with the owners, in order to put off the excavation and demolition and to explore by means of well-directed experiments the remains that were still underground.

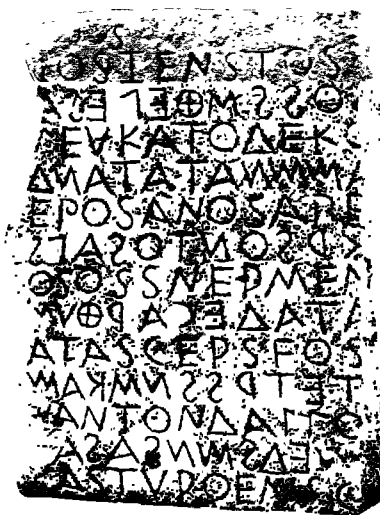
Under the very difficult conditions made for me by the Cretan government, the greatest circumspection was necessary. To have begun work by excavation on a large scale and with a numerous personnel, such as would have been required by the wide extent of the ruins near the Vigles, would have been to compromise the success of the entire plan. For that reason I put off the exploration of the principal building to a later period and opened the campaign by the easier and less important exploration in the field of Risvàn Agà, near Mitropolis.

I.

Near Mitropolis.

Less than two weeks of exploration, in the ruins brought to light in this place, were sufficient to show that the few pieces of wall still left were only the remnants of preceding devastations, and that the plan and purpose of the building of late date, which stood upon this ground, could no longer be recognized. There was nothing then worthy of attention left but the inscribed material employed in these structures. But this also proved to be rather scarce: I was able to discover only three pieces—the Nos. 2, 3 and 4 here reproduced. No. 1 had been previously brought to light by the peasants.

1. This is an ancient block of limestone which preserves its original edges above and below and to the right, and is fractured only along the left side. Height, 0.49 m.; width, 0.362 m.; dimension of letters varying from 0.028 to 0.03 and 0.035 m.



The *boustrophedon* inscription which it contains shows in the form and *ductus* of the writing, and also in the size of the letters, the characteristics of the Great Inscription. But the alphabet, besides the *a* with inclined cross-piece, still retains the letter ζ and the special sign for the β as found in the inscriptions of the first period of Gortynian writing: which letter and sign were abandoned in the second period, represented by the Lethaeus group, and replaced, the first by δ and the second by the ordinary sign of β. This leads me to regard this fragment as representing a transitional period between the writing of the Python and that of the Lethaeus, or at least as one of the first specimens of the writing of the second period, made when the memory of the abandoned alphabet was still vivid among the Gortynian stone-cutters. Still, the fact of the rather tenacious survival of the more archaic and extremely peculiar form of the β is remarkable. We have already had an example of

this in the larger fragment of the northern wall,¹ and we shall find another instance shortly, even in an inscription which is not archaic.²

The writing was probably divided into columns, as in the inscriptions of the Lethæus, but as there is no pair of lines in which the lacuna on the right can be supplied with perfect certainty, it is impossible to determine how far the lines extended on the neighboring block, and, therefore, the width of the column itself. Still, both the nature and contents of the inscription are clear.

What we have here is a regulation on sacrifices. As in the case of the Great Inscription and the two texts of the northern wall,³ it begins with the simple formula of invocation {Θεο}ί in l. 1, without the addition of date or of the authority issuing the edict. It is therefore not a decree, but a law very probably forming part of the Gortynian code and containing the beginning of a chapter on sacred things.

L. 2. It begins by noting the victim to be sacrificed to Zeus: τοῖ Ζεὶ τοῖ . . . The epithet is lost. It is perhaps Ζεὺς Βιδάτας, the Idaean Zeus (Φιδάτας) or Ζεὺς Ἐκατόμβαιος, for whose worship in Gortyna we have the testimony of Hesychius (Ἐκατόμβαιος . . . Ζεὺς ἐν Γορτύνῃ). The name of the animal is also lost. We may imagine it to be τάρυπος.

Ll. 3, 4. The divinity which comes naturally after Zeus is Hera, and to her we find also in the fragment of the Pythion⁴ that the sheep is sacrificed. I supply τῷ Ἐρα| οὔς θέλεια λευκά, but I do not exclude the possibility that if the lines were very long, the article on the sacrifice to Hera may have been entirely lost in the part destroyed, and that the οὔς of l. 2 is the offering to a third divinity whose name is lacking. The form οὔς for οἷς is found also in Homer (*Od.* ι 425). The last letters of the line are too few to allow of a safe reconstruction of the following phrase. Still it seems to me that only two conject-

¹ *Monumenti Antichi*, III, p. 287, No. 153.

² See our No. 21, below.

³ *Mon. Ant.* III, pp. 293-296, No. 154.

⁴ *Mon. Ant.* III, p. 19, No. 8.

ures are possible: we either have here, as also below in line 7, a prescription regarding the *ιερεῶσυνα* which belonged to the priest, or else the prohibition which recurs in sacrificial regulations concerning the offering of imperfect victims on the altar. In the first case I should propose τὸ δὲ κό[διον ὁ ἱερεὺς λαβέτο] on the basis of the Hesychian gloss κώδιον· σκύλον ἢ δέρμα προβάτου χωρὶς σώματος. In the second τὸ δὲ κο[λοβὸν μὲ θύεσθαι . . .].

Ll. 5, 6. I believe that the new word *μνᾶτα* is to be explained only by the Hesychian gloss *μναάδας· τὰς ἀμελγομένας αἰγας*. The word is doubtless cognate in root and meaning with the common *ἀμνός*=*ἀμνίς* ('a little she-lamb'). In Cretan it would be written *μνᾶς* (for *μνάας*), genitive *μνᾶτος* (instead of *μνᾶδος*), just as the forms *Ἀρτάμιτος*, *Ἀρτάμιτι* appear in place of *Ἀρτέμιδος*, *Ἀρτέμιδι*. Therefore *λευκ[ὰμ μνᾶτα*. Then follows: *τὰν δὲ βοίαν ὁ ἱερεὺς λαβέτο*. This word *βοία*, or *βοῖα*, or *βῶα*, as it may be written, is also new. The formation is analogous to that of the word *οἶα*, *ῶα*, *ῶα* or, as is sometimes accented, *ῶα*, 'sheepskin,' from *οἶς*. The primitive and proper meaning of *βοῖα* can only be 'ox-hide': but if the word here refers to the victim which immediately precedes, and not to some ox or bull named in one of the lost portions, we must say that it is used with the general meaning of *δέρμα*.

Ll. 7, 8. The divinity which in the oath of the Cretan *agelastai* of Dreros precedes Helios is Hermes.¹ A ram (*κριός*) was sacrificed to Hermes also during the festivities of Andania.² It is probable that we must refer to this divinity, who was worshipped at Gortyna under the name of *Ἑδᾶς* (see *Εἰγμ. Μυσμ. s. v.*), the sacrifice which is mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph: *Ἐρμᾶι | κριόν, τοῖ Ἀλίοι οἶν ἔρσε[να λευκόν]*. I propose *λευκόν* because the victim offered to Helios is always of light color in the Hellenic ritual. (Cf. also Homer, *Il.* Γ 103 :

*οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκόν, ἑτέρην δὲ μελαιναν,
Γῇ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ,*

and Philostratus, *Her.* X. 1, p. 309.

¹ Cauer², No. 121, l. 28.

² Cauer², No. 47, ll. 33, 34.

The names of the victims in the second part of this prescription (ll. 5–8) are in the accusative, while in the first part, as we see from l. 3, they are in the nominative. This text shows the same syntactic variations that appear in the fragments of the Pythion, unfortunately so mutilated, which relate to sacrifices.¹

Ll. 9, 10. A new paragraph begins here:

κατ'ὰ τὰδε παρθύσεται περίφοι[κος

The manner is determined in which the *perioikoi* are admitted to make sacrifices. It is the first time that we find in Cretan epigraphic monuments any mention of this class of population, which is often mentioned by writers, who differ, however, in their several accounts.² The Great Inscription, which considers individuals only from the juridical point of view, certainly includes *περίφοικοι* in the group of the *ἀπέταιροι*. Here, on the contrary, the point of view is political. The laws on sacrifices are made for the citizens of Gortyna; to the *ὑπήκοοι* who inhabit the territory and are not slaves, access to the sacrifices or *παρθυσία* is allowed on certain conditions. The compound is new. As to the form of the subjunctive aorist with imperative meaning *παρθύσεται* for *παρθύσεται*, i. e. *παρθύσῃται*, analogy must be sought in the subjunctives of non-thematic verbs *νύναται* (Great Inscription, Col. VIII, 20, 33), *δέατοι* (Inscription of Tegea, Collitz 1222, 16, 18), etc.

Ll. 11, 12. τε τρίνς κἀμνάν, τὼν δ' ἄλλων (or τὸν δ' ἄλλον). Nothing can be made out of this paragraph. The form *τρίνς* is known from the Great Inscription. *κἀμνάν* is evidently a crasis of *καὶ ἀμνάν* and is to be placed by the side of the known examples *κἀδελπιόι*, *κἀνπιδέμας* of the inscriptions of the Lethaens.³ *Ἀμνά* (*ἀμνή*) is 'ewe-lamb.'

Ll. 13, 14. The sacrifices noted in these two lines are blood-

¹ *Mon. Ant.* III, pp. 22–23, Nos. 8, 9, etc.

² Aristotle, *Pol.* II, 10, 3, p. 1272 a; II, 10, 8, p. 1272 b; II, 10, 1, p. 1271 b; II, 10, 4, p. 1272 a; II, 9, 3, p. 1269 b; Sosicrates and Dosiadas in Athenaeus VI, p. 263 f—264 a; Hesychius, s. v. *ἀφαιῶται*.

³ Some prefer on the other hand to explain these forms as effects of the elision of the diphthong in *καὶ ἀδελπιόι* 'κἀνπιδέμας'.

less offerings—in particular, of grain or flour and of cheese:

. . . . μ]εδιμνιαῖα καὶ τυρῶ ἐμι

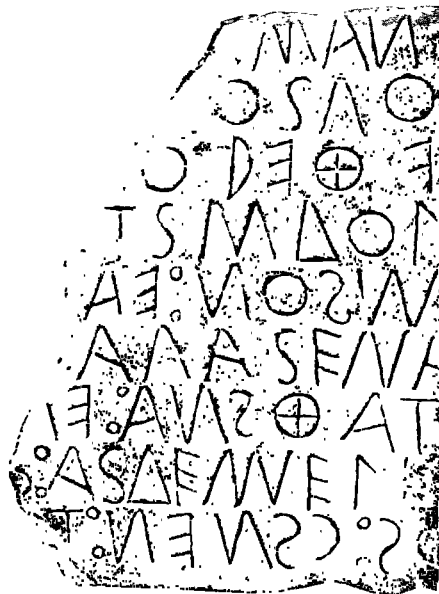
Before μεδιμνιαῖα we might possibly supply ἄλπιτα (ἄλφιτα): after τυρῶ there followed either the name of a measure or an appellative similar in meaning to the τυροῦ καπυροῦ which was sacrificed at Thera,¹ perhaps ἐμι[πύρο] or ἐμι[όπτο], (ἡμιπύρου, ἡμιόπτου). Sacrifices of barley and grain were made in Thera to the Mother of the Gods; cf. inscription No. 377 of Dittenberger's *Sylloge* II. 8–14: θύσονται βοῦν καὶ πυρῶν ἐγ μεδίμνου καὶ κριθᾶν ἐγ δύο μεδίμνων καὶ οἶνου μετρητὰν καὶ ἄλλα ἀπάργματα The worship of this divinity, who had a temple at Phaestus,² must have been usual in the territory of Gortyna, especially among the *periorkoi*. The offerings of cheese are common in the Hellenic cult. According to Seleucus, quoted by Athenaeus XIV, 76, p. 658 d, a special quality was used in Crete for certain sacrifices which was called *female cheese*: τοὺς δὲ λεπτοὺς τῶν τυρῶν καὶ πλατεῖς Κρήτες θηλείας καλοῦσι, ὡς φησι Σέλευκος, οὓς ἐν θυσίαις τιςὶν ἐναγίζουσι.

2. The following fragment is of a slightly earlier date, and in its writing, its *ductus* and its whole aspect resembles very closely the texts of the Pythion, and is in so far removed from those of the Lethaeus. Still, the alphabet has already undergone a certain reform, the *η* being wanting and its place taken by *ε*. Other characteristic letters, like the spiral *β*, the *ζ*, or the *φ*, do not occur in the fragment, but its antiquity is confirmed by the presence of the dividing signs between the words which here, for the first time in Cretan inscriptions, are formed of two points or rather superposed circlelets, whereas in the texts hitherto known they consisted of a simple vertical line. The letters are of large size (sixth or seventh century B. C.) and are rather unevenly spaced. The inscription is *boustrophedon*, but the *ρ*, the only time that it occurs, is placed in a position contrary to the direction of the line. This stone also is a wall-block which

¹ Will of Epicteta: Cauer², No. 148, E. I. 36–F. I. 1

² See the inscription of Phaestus in the *Museo Italiano*, III, p. 735, No. 183.

preserves all its edges, excepting that on the left. Its dimensions are: height 0.655 m., width 0.50 m., and thickness 0.14 m.



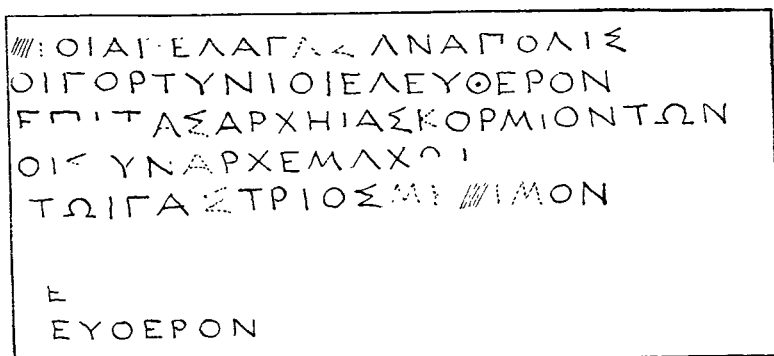
We have on this fragment the remnant of a law or decree probably in reference to emancipation, but nothing can be made out of it.

. νας
 οί Γο[ρτύνιοι?
 ἐλέ]ϕθερο[ν (or s)
 αὶ δέ] τις δόλ[ον?
 5 κοσ]μίωv ἐ ἄ[λλος?
 λ]αγαίεν α
 τὰ θίνα ε
 ι, αὶ δὲ μὲ λε[ῖτοι?
 ο]ι πίνεν τ

For the form ἐλέ]ϕθερο[ν of l. 3 compare the fragment of the Pythion, No. 75 in *Mon. Ant.* III, p. 56, and other analogous cases in the inscriptions of this period.

3. The following inscription has the ordinary non-archaic writing and, judging from the form of the letters, may belong to the third century B. c.

A wall-slab of the usual limestone 0.315 m. high; 0.71 m. long; 0.18 m. thick. The surface seems to have been slightly chiselled away when the slab was used in constructions of a later period; the letters have become very faint and would be extremely difficult to read did they not still preserve traces of rubrication. Their height is 0.015—0.03 m.



Θ]ιοί· ἀπελάγ[ασα]ν ἃ πόλεις.

οί Γορτύνιοι, ἐλεύθερον.

ἐ]πὶ τὰς ἀρχηίας κορμίωντων

οἱ [σ]ὺν Ἀρχεμ[ά]χ[ω]ι

ᾧ τῶι Γάστριος, Μείμον

ἐ-

(λ)εύθερον.

‘Under the magistracy of the *cosmoi* who were with Archemachus, son of Gastris, the city of the Gortynians emancipated Meimon.’

The ἐ[λ]εύθερον, which is inscribed on the lower part of the stone, is entirely pleonastic and may even belong to another inscription carved upon the wall-block which in the primitive construction was placed to the left of this one.

The inscription is very remarkable for its strange syntax. In lines 1, 2 instead of ἃ πόλεις τῶν Γορτυνίων the reading is: ἃ πόλεις

οἱ Γορτύνιοι.¹ But more difficult is the period contained in the three following lines in which the date is given by means of the eponymous *cosmos* and his colleagues. For the simple and regular formula: ἐπὶ τᾷ ἀρχηγίᾳ τῶν σὺν Ἀρχεμάχῳ τῷ Γάστριος κορμιόντων the writer of the text has preferred to substitute a very forced ellipsis of the formula: ἐπὶ τᾷ ἀρχηγίᾳ τῶν κόρμων οὐ σὺν Ἀρχεμάχῳ τῷ Γάστριος ἐκόρμιον.

The genitive Γάστριος is clear on the stone. The proper name is, therefore, Γάστρις or Γάσστρις, and not Πάσστρις as I had erroneously read in a sepulchral inscription of Gortyna in the *Museo Italiano*, III, p. 714, No. 162.

This, the first complete act of emancipation which we possess from Crete, confirms what had been indicated by the archaic decree on the *apeleutheroi* (*Mon. Ant.* III, p. 73, No. 148) and the non-archaic fragments in the *Museo Italiano* (III, pp. 693-696), that is, that emancipation, at least at Gortyna, was a purely lay act and was not invested with the religious form of *anáthesis* or of sale to the divinity, which is the most common form elsewhere. Here the *πόλις* emancipates a *public* slave, and by means of a document exposed on the walls of some temple, declares him to be *ἐλεύθερος*. But the inscription is for us too concise to admit of a description of the procedure in such cases. It would be desirable that ampler texts of this kind should be found in order to determine the rules on which such acts were based, rules which cannot be established with precision with the sole help of the archaic decree of *apeleutheroi* and the non-archaic fragments.

4. The last fragment is entirely insignificant. It also seems to form part of a wall-block of the usual limestone of Gortyna. Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.235 m. The letters are not very different from those of the preceding inscription and are 0.025-0.03 m. high: the *ο* is slightly smaller. In the last line perhaps . . . κορ]μιόν[των is to be read.



¹ Compare the Cypriote inscription of Idalion: Cauer², No. 472, 1-2.

II.

The Vigles.

When summer came, and the more acute period of Turkish persecution had passed, I was finally able to undertake during the months of August and September a long series of attempts to explore the building close to the *Vigles*.

In the field of the Savuidaki brothers, the search for building material had turned everything upside down. The outer parts of the walls that had been found had been destroyed and the stones collected had been partly gathered together near the trenches, partly scattered over the ground: holes in the ground, and mounds of earth and of fragments made with no order, covered almost the entire surface to be explored. Fortunately, however, there remained visible the end of a rectilinear and a piece of a curved wall, which, because they joined, seemed to form a corner of the building. This was sufficient to determine at once the line of the first two ditches to be dug. When the entire curve was uncovered and I found also on the other side of it the beginning of another straight wall, corresponding to the first, I opened the third trench and proceeded to excavate at the same time on both sides in the direction of the length of the building. These two straight parallel walls led in the direction of the field of Anagnosti Gligoraki, where a large hole, made a few months before by some laborers, had already resulted in the destruction of a part of one of the walls. In order to follow uninterruptedly their lines, I opened up in two places the modern unmortared wall which fences off the two fields, and continued the trenches until I came to the wall which enclosed the building on the fourth side, at a distance of 33.35 m. from the extreme end of the semi-circular wall.

I believed at first that the two long lateral walls were the remains of the outer walls of the building. But during the course of the excavation, traces were found of other walls joined to them not only at each end, but at other points, and which on one side led in the direction of other fields, and on the other side toward the public road, where it was impossible to attempt

to excavate owing to the difficulties created by the local government. The character of the building, however, was ascertained and its plan could be made sufficiently complete, except for certain details and the proportions of its width (Fig. 1).

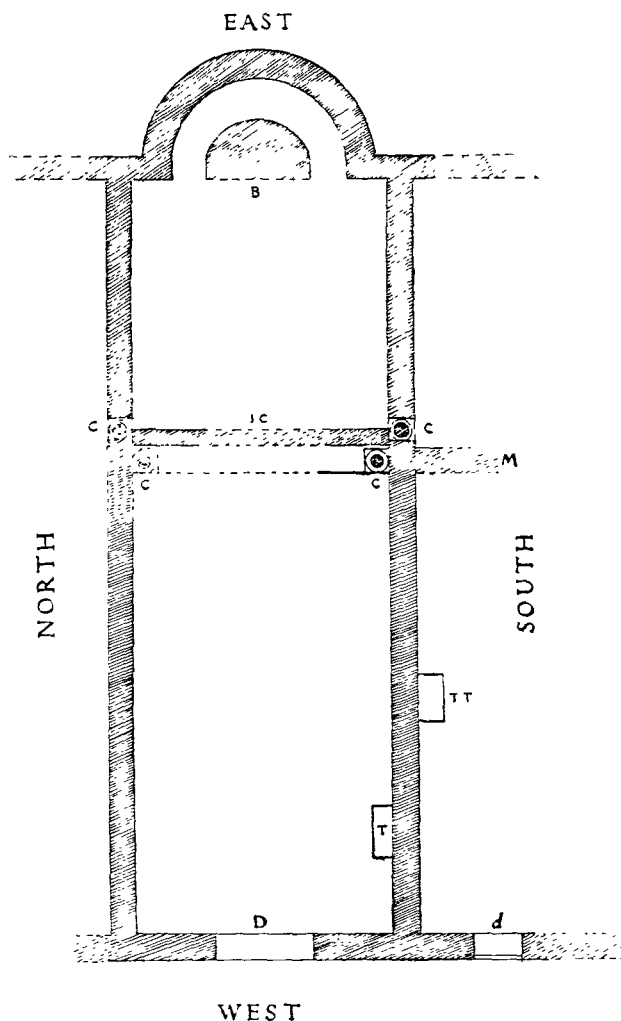


FIGURE 1 —GROUND PLAN OF BYZANTINE CHURCH AT GORTYNA.

The construction uncovered is a long rectangular hall duly

oriented, bounded by a semicircular apse on the east end and by a straight wall with a large central door (D) on the west. A transverse band of marble (I C), acting as a slightly raised base, follows the line of a step, at each end of which are two columns (C and C'). As will appear, it formed the base on which rested a wooden wall dividing this large hall into two parts, one of which, the inner section, is smaller than the other and has a pavement a few centimetres higher. At the two ends of this wall there also stood two columns (c and c'). At the end of the inner hall there is an almost semicircular platform (B), which follows the curved line of the apse. By the side of the foundations on the right or southern side wall, there are two tombs (T and TT) of different dimensions, one on the inside and the other on the outside of the wall. The first, 2.05 m. long, 0.62 m. wide, and 0.59 m. deep, was probably a simple tomb; the other, which is 1.97 m. long, 1 m. wide, was very much deeper (1.12 m.), and appears to have served as a *χωνευτήριο* or *ossilegium*.

This must be, therefore, the central nave of an early Byzantine church. The large platform inside the apse is the altar or *βῆμα*. The transverse wooden wall which was placed on the marble plinth (I C) is the *iconostasis*; the space enclosed by it is the *hieron* and the larger outer hall was the space used by the congregation or, more exactly, by the men.

The western wall on the front of the building is continued to the right beyond the point where it meets the southern wall and has a small door (d), which seems to be nothing else than the entrance to one of the side aisles, to which must also belong the traces of a wall on the east end to the right of the apse. A similar side aisle must have existed on the left side where there are also traces of a wall as well on the front as on the back.

This church follows therefore the type of those oblong structures in three naves which were the common form of the Christian churches between the fourth and the sixth centuries in the East, especially in Syria. To help complete the plan of this church at Gortyna, which probably also had a narthex in front of the three doors, I can find no better parallel than the plan

of the church of Qalb-Louzeh belonging to this Syrian group (Fig. 2). The diagram I borrow from Dr. Essenwein's *Christlicher Kirchenbau*.¹



FIGURE 2.—PLAN OF CHURCH OF QALB-LOUZEH

The two long parallel walls which I uncovered, and which are preserved only to a small height above the foundations, cannot have been originally very high, save perhaps on either side of the *hieron*. They were rather the foundations or stylobates for the pilasters or colonnades or for a mixed system of alternating pilasters and columns, as in the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin at Rome, dividing the central nave from the side aisles and sustaining the gallery for the women, the *γυναικωνίτις*. In fact, large fragments of overturned columns were found in various points of the excavation near these walls, and on the south wall there still remained *in situ* in perfect preservation the base of an Ionic or Corinthian column (*c*) which rose at the point of junction of the *iconostasis*. It has a plinth of 0.72 m. on each side and a diameter of 0.61 m., being slightly smaller than the two columns (*C* and *C'*) which rise at the two ends of the step immediately below the *iconostasis*. The base of one of the latter columns has been preserved and has a plinth measuring 0.84 m. with a diameter of 0.67 m.

Of the two small rooms which we should expect to find on

¹ In Durm's *Handbuch der Architekt.* II. 3, p. 80, fig. 102.

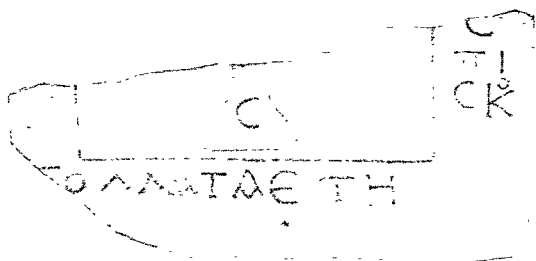
either side of the apse in so large a church, the *hagia prothesis* and the *diakonicon*, no trace has been found, but it would seem as if the wall marked M, of which traces are seen in the right aisle and to which another must have corresponded in the left, authorizes us to accept here, too, the arrangement that we find in these two rooms in the church of Qalb-Louzeh.

I hope that as soon as the question of excavations in Crete shall have been settled to the advantage of science, the Syllogos, or some other explorers, will take up this excavation in case the searchers for building material have left any trace of it: for these ruins certainly belong to one of the earliest and one of the largest Christian monuments of Gortyna. The length of the nave is 28.65 m., or, including the apse, 32.40 m.: its width is 8.40 m. The length of the *hieron* from the *iconostasis* to the end of the apse is 10.95 m., while the part of the nave open to the public is 20.80 m. long. The width of the main door (D) is 3.15 m., while that of the right-hand side door (*d*) is only 1.72 m.

The marble band which served as a base to the *iconostasis* forms a sort of second step, 0.30 m. high and 0.59 m. wide, with quite an elegant moulding on the front. The holes into which the wooden *iconostasis* was set can be seen on its surface.

The wall of the apse is strongly built, being 0.96 m. thick, while the other walls are only 0.76 m. thick: its foundations reach a depth of 2.45 m. below the surface of the field. The radius of the apse is about 3.40 m. with an inner chord of 6.60 m. The base of the altar, built in a large and almost semi-circular block of stone work, is very imperfectly preserved and has a frontage of 4.52 m. The pavement of the sanctuary, of reddish *calcestrizzo*, was found at a depth of about 1 m. below the present level of the field. The pavement of the main part of the nave was a few centimetres lower.

The following inscribed fragments, which came to light during the excavations, belong to the church:



5.¹ Plaque of marble with raised edges. In the centre was a Greek cross, also in relief, of which only a part of the lower end is preserved. Height of the fragment, 0.17 m.: length, 0.38 m.: thickness, 0.04 m.

At the remaining end of the cross there still exists the letter C. Very probably the letters at the other ends should be completed thus:

[I]
[X] [C]
C

that is to say, Ἰησοῦς on the vertical arm and Χριστός on the horizontal arm. The inscription on the edges is nothing else than the ritual salutation which the people and, in its stead, the choir addresses in the Greek church to the bishop.

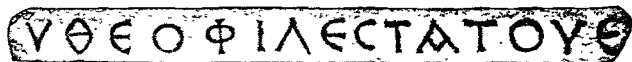
[τοῦ δεῖνος τοῦ ἐπισκόπου] πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη

“ad multos annos.” This inscription was probably set up to commemorate the solemn entry of a newly consecrated bishop.²

6. Fragment of the cornice of a stèle or small pilaster of bluish white marble, 0.40 m. long. The inscription is on the projecting listel.

¹ I give a consecutive enumeration to all the inscriptions in this article including also these Christian *stelai*.

² I am indebted to His Grace Dionysios, the Cretan bishop of Chersonesos, for much information on the use of this *ἀντισημεία*, which is still used in the Greek church.



το]ῦ Θεοφιλεστάτου ἐ[πισκόπου τοῦ δεῖνος

This is probably another salutation like the preceding, at the end of which we must supply *πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη*. *Θεοφιλέστατος* is, as is well known, the title belonging to a bishop in the Greek church.

Both of these fragments are of considerable antiquity, as is shown by the form of the letters, and should, I believe, be placed among the primitive Christian inscriptions of Gortyna. However, considering the limited material on which to base a judgment, I shall not attempt to fix their date exactly.

7. Neither do I wish to decide whether the following fragment of an architrave, broken in two pieces and found in one of the ditches, belongs to the church or is part of an inscription of the Roman period referring to some other building.

The length of both pieces is 1 m.: medium height, 0.30 m. Capital letters of regular form.



. . . ητωνη

Perhaps . . . Κρ]ητῶν . . . etc.

The material employed in the construction of this building is all or nearly all ancient and second-hand. The abundance of large blocks, many of which are inscribed, the architectural pieces employed here and there for various purposes, the fragments of columns and capitals, etc., show that in order to build the church an ancient temple in the neighborhood of this site must have been demolished, or at least that the remains of one already partly ruined were used in the same way as is done by the present inhabitants of Gortyna. The fragments are, however, of such various periods that if, as I believe, they all came from a single temple, the conclusion is obvious that it also must

have undergone restoration before being finally abandoned. For, while some of the inscribed blocks belonged to the archaic period, the following Doric capital (Fig. 3) belongs, as is evident from its form, to a very late period—perhaps to Roman times. To a somewhat late period belong also the fragmentary marble columns found in various parts of the excavation. They were

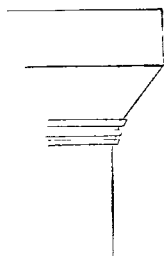


FIGURE 3.—LATE DORIC CAPITAL FROM GORTYNA.

employed not only to divide the naves and decorate the interior of the church, but also as simple constructive material. The foundations of the apse are formed almost entirely of columns or fragments of columns laid lengthwise in the manner shown by the accompanying sketch (Fig. 4).

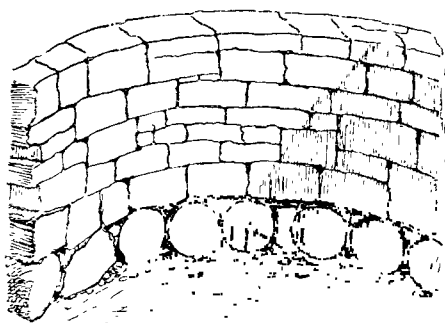


FIGURE 4—APSE WALL OF CHURCH AT GORTYNA

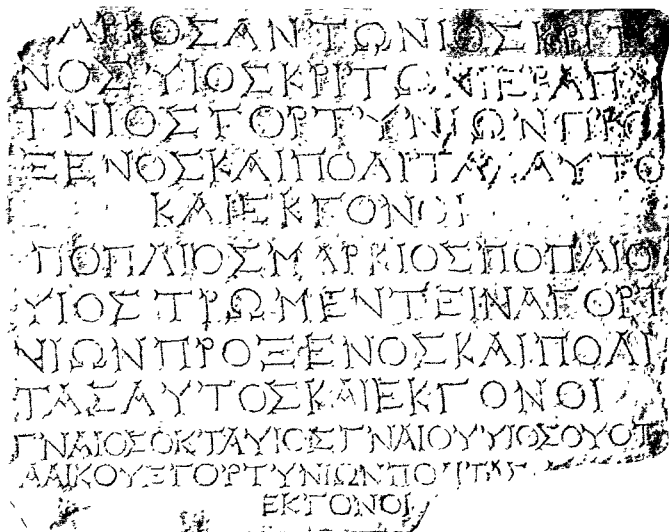
The large marble block under the sill of the main entrance, at the point where the pavement of the nave begins, is a piece of architrave reversed, the modellings of which show that it may have belonged to the same period as the columns.

But it is the inscribed blocks found in considerable numbers which render this ancient material of especial importance for us and represent the main result of the excavation. The texts which they contain date from the archaic period down to Roman times, and among them are several inscriptions of the first importance.

I publish them all here in facsimile, beginning with the latest and ending with the archaic inscriptions, in order to place the latter in juxtaposition with the texts of the same period discovered during the work undertaken by the *Syllogos* near the Lethæus, of which I shall treat in the third part of this article.

The Roman period is represented entirely by *ἀναγραφαί* of *πρόξενοι* and persons who received the gift of citizenship, all of them, if I am not mistaken, earlier than the imperial period, as may be inferred from the spelling of the names *Δεύκιος*, *Πόπλιος*, *Κόιντος*, *Γαούσιος*, and from the selection of the names themselves taken as a whole.

8.¹ Large wall-slab of limestone. 0.74 m. high, 0.85 m. long, 0.27 m. thick. The letters are 0.05-0.04 m. high and are smaller in the last three lines.



¹Here, too, the enumeration commenced at the beginning of this article continues without break.

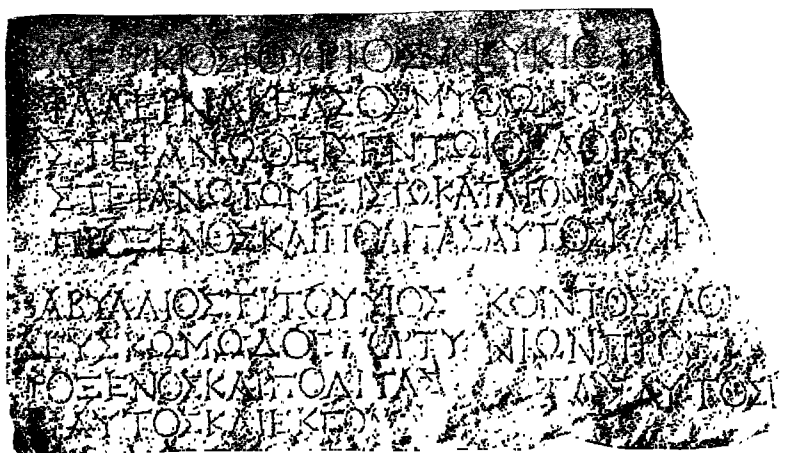
Μ]άρκος Ἀντώνιος Κρίτω-
 νος υἱὸς Κρίτων Ἱεραπύ-
 τνιος Γορτυνίων πρό-
 ξενος καὶ πολίτας αὐτὸς
 5 καὶ ἔκγονοι.

Πόπλιος Μάρκιος Ποπλί[υ
 υἱὸς Τρωμεντεῖνα Γορτ[υ-
 νίων πρόξενος καὶ πολί-
 τας αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

10 Γναῖος Ὀκταύιος Γναῖον υἱὸς Οὐδοτ.
 (Λ)αῖκους Γορτυνίων πολίτ[ας αὐτὸς καὶ
 ἔκγονοι.

Ll. 10, 11. The word ΑΑΙΚΟΥΕ gives no meaning: hence we must admit in this line an error of the stone-cutter and seek to correct it. I owe to my colleague at the University of Rome, Professor de Ruggiero, the conjectural restoration *Λαῖκους*. This is a Greek cognomen written with the Latin termination (*Latius*). The cognomen is found also in a Roman funerary inscription (*C. I. L.* IX, 2151: *D. M. S. M. Petronio Latice, etc.*), and the position it occupies after the Voturian tribe, according to custom, confirms this supposition.

9. Large wall-slab of limestone broken on the right, 0.485 m. high, 0.82 m. long, 0.20 m. thick. The letters are by two or three different hands, and in the first inscription they still preserve abundant traces of rubrication. The following are the heights of the letters: upper inscription, 0.035–0.04 m.: lower inscription (left), 0.03–0.035 m.: lower inscription (right), 0.03–0.038 m.



Λεύκιος Φούριος Λευκίου υἱὸς
 Φαλέρινα Κέλσος Μύθων ὄρχηστῆς
 στεφανωθείς ἐν τῷ θεάθρῳ(ι) χ^ρυσῶι
 στεφάνω(ι) τῶ(ι) μερίστω(ι) κατὰ τὸν νόμον. Γορτυνίων
 ὁ πρόξενος καὶ πολίτας αὐτὸς καὶ ἑκγόνοι.

Τίτος(ι)] Βαβύλλιος Τίτου υἱὸς
 . . . δεὺς κωμω(ι)δός, Γορτυ-
 νίων π^ρόξενος καὶ πολίτας
 αὐτὸς καὶ ἑκγόνοι.

Κόιντος Γαού(ι)ος Γορτυ-
 νίων π^ρόξεν[ος καὶ πολί-
 τας αὐτὸς καὶ ἑκγόνοι.

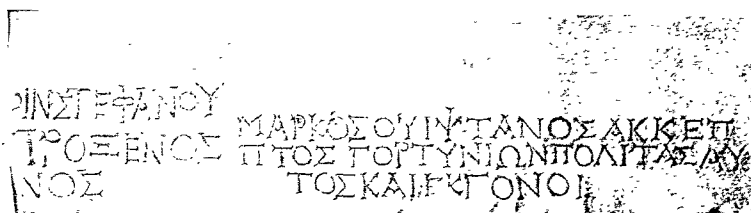
L. 3. θεάθρῳ(ι)(sic). This is the first epigraphical mention of the theatre of Gortyna.

L. 4. The words τῶ(ι) μερίστω(ι) κατὰ τὸν νόμον are written on an erased line.

The two lower inscriptions are fragmentary. The missing parts of that on the left were on a wall-slab which must, in the primitive construction, have been next to it on that side.

In the name ΓΑΟΥ[ιος] of the right-hand inscription we see the trace of a stone-cutter's error which was corrected in time. He had first written ΓΑΥΙ[ος].

10. Slab of the same stone, 0.28 m. high, 0.88 m. long. The letters are 0.03–0.035 m. high in the left-hand inscription, 0.025–0.03 m. high in the right-hand inscription.

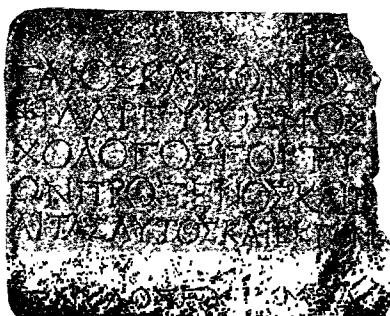


. Στεφάνου
Γορτυνίων] πρόξενος
αὐτὸς καὶ γέ]νος.

Μάρκος Οὐψτάνος Ἀκκέπ-
πτος Γορτυνίων πολίτας αὐ-
τὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

I am unable to supply the name which ends in ΟΙΝ or ΟΙΝ in the first line of the left-hand inscription. Noteworthy, in the second inscription, is the writing of the Latin name *Acceplus* with two *p*'s ΑΚΚΕΠΠΤΟΣ. Perhaps this is due to an oversight of the stone-cutter, owing to the word being divided at the end of the line. Vipstanius, Οὐψτάνος, is a well-known Roman name.

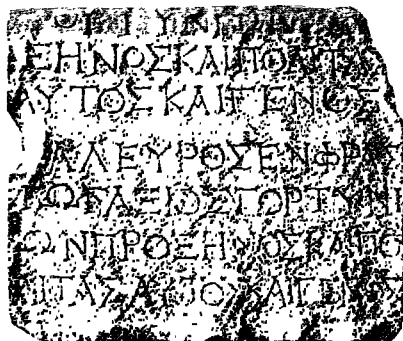
11. Inscription cut on the projecting portion, or *parastás*, of the same block on which is sculptured the decree or law No. 22, under which number its measurements are given. The letters are 0.027–0.034 m. high: those on the last line being the smallest.



Γάιος Καισώνιος
Φιλάργυρος Μοσ-
χολόγος Γορτυνί-
ων πρόξενος καὶ [πο-
δ]λίτας αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγον[οι.
Ζ[α]ῦλο[ς] Εὐ[ρ]υμη[δ] . . .

The Roman names and surnames which recur together with the Greek cognomen, in designating the greater part of the *proxenoi* recorded in all these blocks, might suggest that these were Greeks belonging to the class of the *liberti*. Still, and this is also the opinion of Professor de Ruggiero, we must regard these in general as Greeks who first had personal Roman citizenship and afterwards, according to custom, assumed the *gentilitium* of the Roman magistrate or citizen who had been the means of obtaining for them the *civitas* and in whose tribe they were inscribed. This seems the more probable, because up to the present at least no cities outside of Italy are known to have been inscribed in the Falernian or Voturian tribes.

12. Inscription carved on the *parastis* of a block on which is the right-hand half of the archaic inscription No. 23, where its measurements are given. Letters 0.025–0.03 m. high.

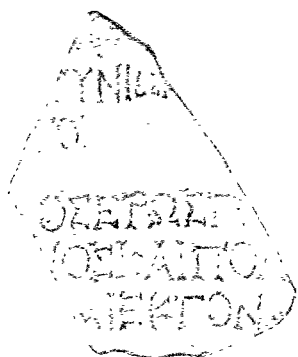


.....
 Γ[ο[ρτυ]νίων [πρό-
 ξηνος καὶ πολίτας
 αὐτὸς καὶ γένος.
 Μ]άλευρος Ἐνφράσ-
 5 τω Φάξιος Γορτυνί-
 ων πρόξηνος καὶ πο-
 λίτας αὐτὸς καὶ γένος.

The few remaining traces of the first letter on line 4 may belong to Π or Μ: [Π]άλευρος or [Μ]άλευρος. I prefer to read

[Μ]άλευρος by analogy with the word μάλευρον = ἄλευρον in Photius' *Lexicon*, *s. c.* The name is, so far as I know, new. The name Ἐνφραστος (not Εὐφραστος) is also wanting in Pape and in more recent epigraphical indexes. Πρόξηνος is the regular Cretan form corresponding to πρόξεινος for πρόξενος.

13. A fragment of ordinary limestone. Height, 0.335 m., width, 0.19 m., thickness, 0.21 m. Letters, 0.032–0.035 m. in height, with large apices.



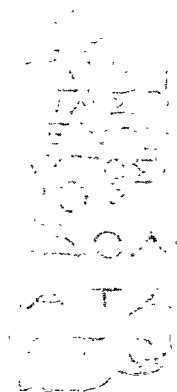
.....
 Γορτ]υνίω[ν πρόξενος αὐ-
 τὸς καὶ ἔκγο]ροι.
 ιος Ἐρωδ Γ[ορτυνίων
 πρόξεν]ος καὶ πολ[ιτας
 αὐτὸς κ]αὶ ἔκγοι[οι.

14. Another fragment, like the above. Height, 0.35 m., width, 0.28 m. Original size of the block, 0.56 m. An opisthograph. Surface *a*. Letters, 0.035–0.04 m., with large apices.



... ενης
 ... ιερας σ
 Γορτυνι[ων πρόξενος
 καὶ πολ]ειτ[ας αὐτὸς
 καὶ ἔκγο]ροι

Surface *b*. Width of preserved surface, 0.15 m. Letters, 0.022–0.025 m. in the first lines; 0.025–0.03 m. in the last three; without apices.

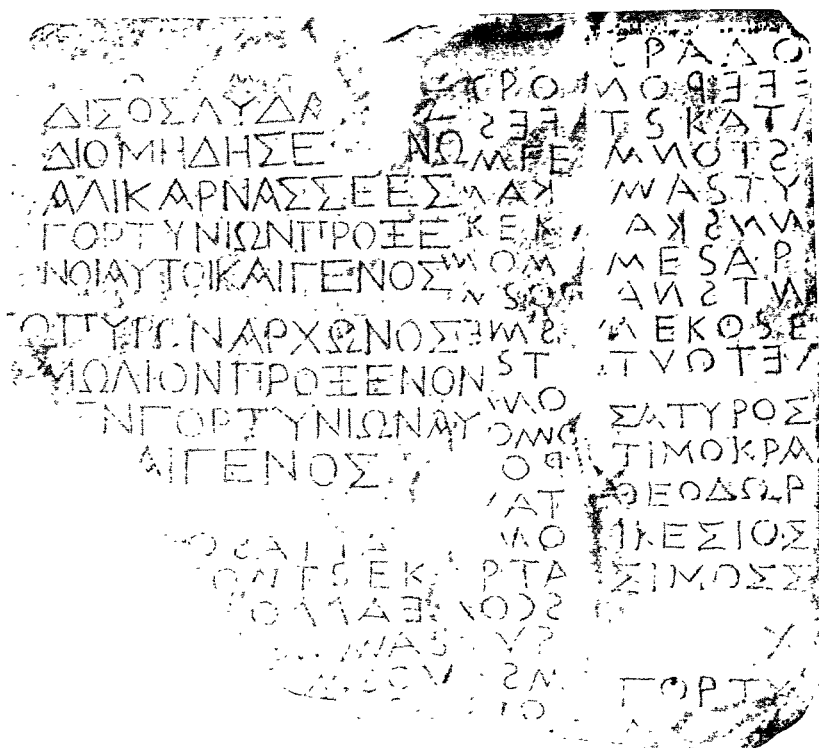


.
 α]ρ[μ
 τας Γ[ορτυνιων
 πρόξ]ενος [καὶ πολί-
 τας α]ὐτὸς [καὶ
 γέ]νος.

Another inscription:

. ἐολ
 ατα
 ατο

15. A large wall-block, broken below and on the left side, found near the *icónostasis*. It was originally covered with an archaic inscription divided into columns. This was hammered and erased at a later date to make room for the other inscriptions here published, but the fragmentary ends of certain lines on both columns in archaic script have remained and are still legible. The transcription of them is given under No. 25. The dimensions of the block are: 0.65 m. high; 0.73 m. wide; and 0.27 m. thick. The letters of the non-archaic inscription are 0.02–0.03 m. high; slightly marked with small apices.



Inscription on the left :

Δισὸς Λυδάμιοις
 Διομήδης Εὐαί?τω.
 Ἄλικαρνασσεύς.
 Γορτυνίων πρόξε-
 νοι αὐτοὶ καὶ γένος.

Ζῳόπυρον Ἀρχωνος
 Κιμόλιον πρόξενον
 ἡμεῖν Γορτυνίων αὐ-
 τὸν καὶ γένος.

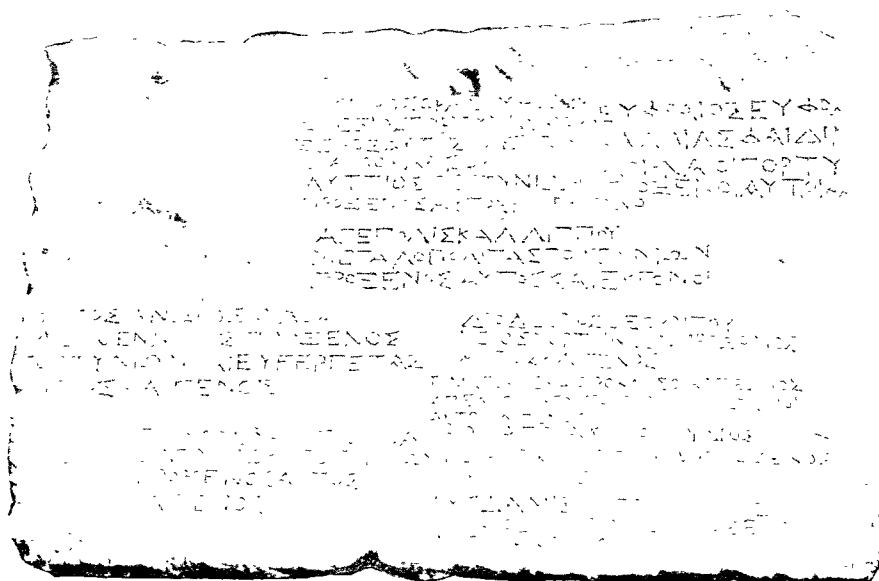
L. 1. I believe that the name Δισός (— Δισσός) is new; that which follows can be completed as Λυδά[μιο]ς = Λυγδάμιος, a name that is often found in Halicarnassus.

Inscription on the right :

Σάτυρος
 Τιμοκρά[της . . .
 Θεόδωρ[ος
 Ἰκέσιος
 Σίμος Σ
 Χ[ῖοι ?
 Γορτυ[νίων πρόξενοι
 [αὐτοὶ καὶ γένος.]

These inscriptions, especially that on the right and the fragment No. 14 *b*, are, as can be seen from the form of the letters, somewhat earlier than the preceding, and belong to Hellenistic times. The *tituli* on the following slab belong to the same period.

16. A large wall-slab of the usual limestone, 0.79 m. high, 1.20 m. long, 0.31 m. thick. The letters are of various dimensions, 0.01–0.02–0.025 m., and by various hands, but are, in all cases, of elegant form. In the first upper lines they are cut very lightly and in part by dots rather than by channels.



A.

. Δα]μ[α]σικρ[ά]της [Τε]λέσωνος, Ἀγέμ[α]-
χος Γορτυνίων πρόξεν]οι αὐτοὶ καὶ ἔ[γγ]ονοι.

B.

Ζώ]πυρος Θρασυμήδου,
Ἐφέσιος, Γορτυνίων πρό-
ξενος αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

D.

Εὐφραιος Εὐφρα[ίου],
Καλλίας Φαιδί[μου],
Ἀθηναῖοι, Γορτυ[νίων]
πρόξενοι οὗτοὶ κα[ὶ] γένος.

C.

Δαμόχαρις Φαλακρία,
Λύττιος, Γορτυνίων
πρόξενος αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

E.

Ἀγέπολις Καλλίππου,
Μεγαλοπολίτας, Γορτυνίων
πρόξενος αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

F.

Κυρτόσανδρος Κύλω,
Ἐλευθερναῖος, πρόξενος
Γορτυνίων καὶ εὐφεργέτας
αὐτὸς καὶ γένος.

H.

Διόδωρος Θεοκρίτου,
Κείος, Γορτυνίων πρόξενος
αὐτὸς καὶ γένος.

G.

Πόλλος Φαιστιόinna
Ἐλτυνιεύς, Γορτυνίων
πρόξενος αὐτὸς
καὶ γένος.

I.

Τιμαγόρας καὶ Πρόκλος οἱ Ἀλέξανδρος,
Ἀπελλωνιάται, Γορτυνίων πρόξενοι
αὐτοὶ καὶ γένος.

J.

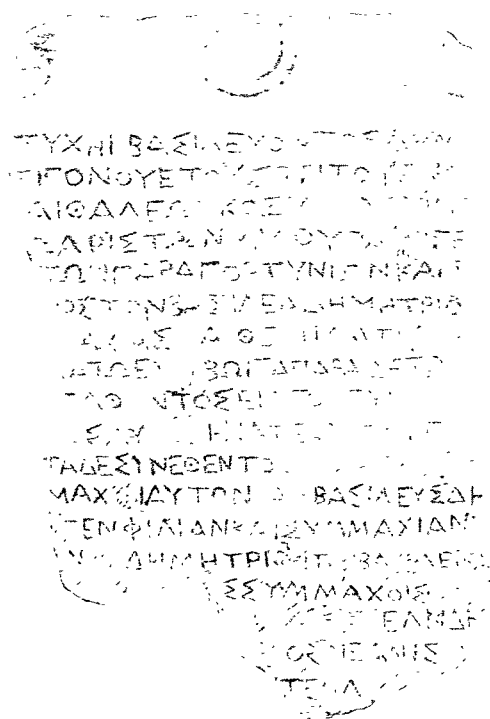
Βωλαγόρας Νεοκούδιος,
Κεραίτας, Γορτυνίων πρόξενος
αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

K.

Λύγδαμις Μιττυριώινος,
Ῥαύκιος, Γορτυνίων πρόξενος
αὐτὸς καὶ ἔκγονοι.

Note the assimilation of *pn* in Ἐλευθερναῖος (F, 2), as in the archaic forms ἀννίoiτο, ὄνν[ι]θα, of the Gortynian laws.

17. A fragmentary stela of limestone, decorated on its upper edge with three shields in relief, and badly damaged on its inscribed surface. Height 0.45 m., width 0.32 m., thickness 0.23 m. The letters are 0.012–0.015 m. high.



The fragment is badly mutilated, but, apart from some proper names, may be supplemented with perfect certainty. It contains the title of a treaty of alliance, concluded between the Gortynians and their Cretan confederates, on one side, and King Demetrius, son of Antigonus, on the other. The conditions and articles of the treaty are completely lost: they began at the very point where the stone is broken. But, from a comparison with the other treaties between Gortynian cities and foreign states which we possess, it may be concluded that the object of this treaty must also have been the levying of mercenary troops in the island on the part of the non-Cretans, and

on the part of the Cretans to receive assistance in the internal wars which, especially during the Macedonian period, were the bane of the country. The following is my reading of the inscription:

'Αγαθῇ] Τύχῃ. Βασιλεύοντος Δημητρίου
 τοῦ 'Αν]τιγόνου ἔτους τρίτου, ἐν δ[ὲ Γόρτυνι
 ἐπὶ τῶν] Αἰθαλέων κοσμ[ι]ῶντων [τῶν σὺν . . .
 . . . τῶ] 'Αριστωνύμου. Πα[ρα]γε[νομένων]
 5 πρεσβευ]τῶν παρὰ Γορτυνίων καὶ τ[ῶν συμ-
 μάχων π]ρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δημήτριον [ν τοῦ 'Αντιγό-
 νου περὶ συμ]μαχίας, [Π]α[ρ]θ[εν]ε[ν] δ[ι]α τ[ῶ]ν
 καὶ . . .]α τῶ Ε[ὐ]ρυβώιτα, παρὰ δὲ τῶ [Βασιλέως
 Δημητρίου ἐ]λθ[όν]τος εἰς Γό[ρ]τυνα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλ-
 10 οὺς συμμάχου]ς Αὐ . . . ιατέου το[ῦ] Πρ
 τάδε συνέθεντο [Γορτύνιοι
 καὶ οἱ σύμ]μαχ[ο]ι αὐτῶν [κ[α]ι] Βασιλεὺς Δη[μ]ήτριος
 'Αντιγόνου· ἡ] (μ)εν φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν [εἰς τὸν ἄ-
 παντα χρὸ]ν [Δημητρί]ωι τ[ῶ]ι Βα[σι]λεὶ καὶ [Γορτυ-
 15 νίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοι]ς συμμάχοις
 ἐ[ν] δ[ὲ]
 ος νεαν ισ
 ἀποσ[τελλ]

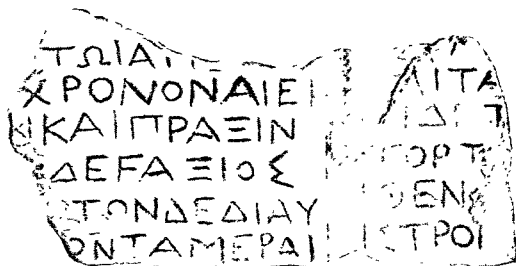
Under No. 67 of the first article in this series I published what is left of a similar treaty concluded by the city of Eleutherna with King Antigonos; another treaty of Antigonos with the city of Hierapytna is to be found in the *Museo Italiano*, III, pp. 603-604, Nos. 34-35'. Both of these fragments have been published also in the *Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, XIII, pp. 47-54, by M. Doublet, who, in both cases, is disposed, as I am also, to identify the king of this name with Antigonos Gonatas. It appears to me more than probable that the King Demetrius, whose name occurs in the present text, is Demetrius the Aetolian, son and successor of Antigonos Gonatas, who reigned from 239-229 B. C. The writing is much less well suited to the period of Demetrius Poliorketes, son of Antigonos Monophthalmus.

Ll. 5, 6 and 9, 10. The supplements τ[ὼν συμμάχων . . .] and [καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμάχου]s are rendered certain by the remains legible on lines 12 and 15. No conjecture is possible as to the Cretan cities which, at that time, were allied to Gortyna.

The Gortynians sent two ambassadors to the court of the king for the purpose of establishing this alliance: Parthenidas, son of ——— (l. 7) and another, whose name is lost, who was son of Eurybotas. On the other hand, a single ambassador came to Gortyna and to its allied cities as the representative of King Demetrius; his name (l. 10), however, I am not able to restore. Of his patronymic, which must certainly have fitted entirely in the end of the same line, there remain only the letters Πρ At the beginning of line 11 must have stood his *ethnicon*.

The remnants τελλ in the last line of the fragment belong very probably to some form of the word ἀποστέλλειν, and refer to expeditions of mercenary soldiers, as in the two treaties of Eleutherna and of Hierapytna mentioned above and in that of Hierapytna and Rhodes (Cauer¹, No. 44).

18. Small fragment of the usual limestone, 0.16 m. high, 0.27 m. long. It is divided into two planes, that on the right having the greater projection. On the complete wall-slab this projecting surface must have represented a slight *parastís*, as is the case with other blocks of the series. The letters are 0.015–0.017 m. high.



On the left-hand side or page of the stone are the remains of

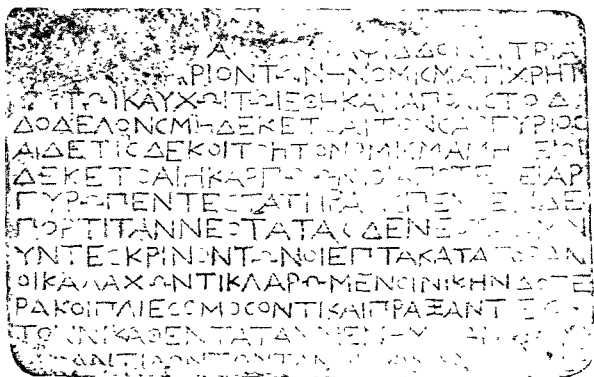
a treaty with the city of Oaxos or Axos, as is shown by line 4 where we read . . . ὁ] δὲ Φάξιος or τὸς] δὲ Φάξιος.

It is impossible to decide whether the remaining letters on the right-hand side are the continuation of this text or belong to another document. On line 3 is the name of the city of Gortyna or of the Gortynians.

In the elision [τριὰκ]οντ' ἡμέραι (or some other number ending in κοντα) no account is taken of the rough breathing. This phenomenon is now illustrated by a large number of examples in the Cretan dialect.

19. Large wall-block, 0.364 m. high; 1.07 m. long; 0.585 m. wide, with a slight *parastís* at the right end of one of its faces. It is inscribed with three texts: one is archaic, which will be given under No. 23; one, on the *parastís*, belongs to the Hellenistic or Roman period and has been given on a previous page under No. 12; the third, here published, is on the side next to it. The block was, therefore, one of the corner blocks of the archaic building whence comes all this inscribed material.

The letters of this text are of elegant form, with their ends enlarged or with slight apices. Their height is 0.015–0.02 m., and they bear traces of rubrication. The letters Ο, Θ, Ω, C, and here and there the Δ also, are smaller. The traces of the very delicate lines which the ancient stone-cutter made on the stone, in order to mark the spaces for the inscribed lines before cutting the letters, are still visible.



The inscription is entire. The free space above the first line, at least on the right side where the stone is hardly, if at all, corroded, bears no traces of lettering. The only thing which I believe to have been there, because it is usually not wanting in these earliest decrees of Gortyna, is the invocation *Θιοί*. It also happens that in the Great Inscription, and in the fragment relating to the sacrifices which I publish under No. 1 above, this invocation is disconnected from the text and placed above the beginning of the first line.

The text reads thus:

[*Θιοί*]

Τάδ' ἔφαδε τ]αί [πόλι ψα]φίδδονσι τρια-
κατίων πα]ριόντων.—νομίσματι χρῆτ-
θα]ι τῶι καυχῶι, τῶι ἔθηκαν ἅ πόλις, τὸδ

5 δ' ὁδελὸνς μὴ δέκεσθαι τὸνς ἀργυρίος·
αἱ δέ τις δέκοιτο ἢ τὸ νόμισμα μὴ λείοι
δέκεσθαι ἢ καρπῶ ὠνίοι, ἀποτεισεῖ ἀρ-
γύρῳ πέντε στατῆρανς. Πεύθεν δὲ
πορτὶ τὰν νεότα, τᾶς δὲ νεότας ὁμν-

10 ὕντες κρινόντων οἱ ἑπτὰ κατ' ἀγορὰν,
οἳ κα λάχωντι κλαρωμενοὶ· νικῆν δ' ὅτε-
ρά κ' οἱ πλίες ὁμόσοντι, καὶ πράξαντες
τὸν νικαθέντα. τὰν μὲν ἡμίαν [τῶι νι-
κάσ]αντι [δό]ντ[ω]ν, τ[ὰ]ν [δ' ἡμίν[α]ν [τᾶι πόλι.

We have here a decree which orders: 'Make use of the bronze money, which the city has put in circulation, and do not accept silver obols. If anyone accepts in payment silver obols, or refuses to accept bronze money, or sells anything in exchange for grain (that is to say, receiving or requiring grain in payment), he shall pay a fine of five silver staters. Disputes in these cases shall be referred to the *neotas*, and of the *neotas* the seven who are elected as *agorastomoi* shall give judgment under oath. And judgment shall be rendered in favor of the party for which the majority shall have taken oath (that is to say, the judgment shall be given by the majority of votes), and this college of seven, having

exacted the fine of the party which has lost the suit, shall give half to the party which has won the suit and half to the city.'

This inscription is extremely important from many points of view, especially for the history of coinage in Crete. It is an enactment which must have been issued immediately after the creation of bronze coinage. That the law which established this innovation was a recent one, may be seen clearly from the entire context of the decree. This money has not yet secured the confidence of the market: the people is not getting accustomed to it and accepts it in payment with difficulty. On the other hand it is possible that financial conditions induce the city to withdraw from circulation in mass the silver pieces below the drachma, that is to say the obols. This makes it necessary that what would now be called a forced circulation should be given to the small bronze coinage. For this purpose the Gortynians issue the present decree which imposes a fine on whoever refuses the new money, receives or demands the former silver money, and which also forbids—of course temporarily—even petty trading by payments in kind (*καπρός*), which must have been the most ordinary form.

In Athens the creation of bronze coinage took place, as we learn from a scholium on Aristophanes' *Frogs*,¹ under the archonship of Callias in 406 B. C. At the same time, or a year or two later, we find bronze coinage also at Aegina.² To what time the earliest bronze coins found in Cretan soil belong we cannot judge with precision, but there is nothing that should lead us to suppose that the coining of bronze in the island began at a period very different from that of the first issue of bronze at Athens and Aegina. The highest authority in the field of Cretan numismatics, Mr. Svoronos, informs me in a letter that after 350 B. C., the use of bronze coin became general throughout the island, but that some of the known coins date back to the very beginning of the fourth century, and that, in his judgment, a coin of Axos, published by him in pl. ii. 36 of the *Numismatique Crétoise*, probably belongs to the close of the

¹ *Schol. Arist. Ran.* 725.

² Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 333.

fifth century. In view of these observations and of this opinion, I believe that the present inscription should be attributed to the first quarter of the fourth century, or at the latest to the following decade. The lunar *sigma* ζ, which is used in it, is found also in inscription No. 21, which is earlier; and we also meet with it in the treaty between Axos and Tylißos published under No. 60 *b* of the "Inscriptions of Various Cretan Cities." It is in Crete also a very sporadic but ancient phenomenon. It is important that we find evidence at Gortyna, during the first decades of the fourth century, of a stage of writing so far advanced in calligraphy and in elegance, I am tempted to say in refinement, with letters whose ends are already decorated with slight swellings and apices. The pretended conservatism of these islanders in their script is a theory that finds no confirmation whatever in this fact; and I do not see how the opinion of those scholars is henceforth tenable who, exaggerating the conclusions of Kirchhoff, in themselves hazardous, have attributed the Great Archaic Inscription of the Lethæus to the close of the fifth century and have been even ready to urge that it might date as late as 400 B. C.

In respect to dialect, the only new phenomenon in this document is that of the middle infinitive in -τθαι: χρῆτθαι, δέκετθαι in place of χρῆθθαι, δέκεθθαι or χρῆθαι, δέκεθαι. This is a fact to be added to those already noted on the treatment of the common σθ in Cretan.

There can be no doubt about the restoration of the first line. After the feminine article [τ]ᾱι the word to be supplied can only be πόλι, which fits exactly into the lacuna, and before it there is room only for the formula which I have supplied and which was to be expected. The plural ψαφίδδονσι and the masculine form of this participle are perfectly natural in connection with this collective noun. The verb in the plural form is met with also in ἔθηκαν ἅ πόλις in the third line, and in ἀπελάγασαν ἅ πόλις οἱ Γορτύνιοι in the act of manumission published in No. 3. But as regards syntax, the formula is better expressed in the decree of the Python on the *apéléutheroi*, where we read: τὰδ'

ἔφαδε τοῖς Γορτυνίοις ψαπίδδουσι.¹ The tenor of these headings or *praescripta* in the earliest decrees of Gortyna² is very remarkable, because it appears, as has already been noted from a study of a smaller number of examples by Swoboda,³ not to support the assertion of Aristotle on the power of the Cretan ἐκκλησία, which according to his words κυρία δ' οὐδενός ἐστιν ἀλλ' ἡ συνεψηφίσθαι τὰ δόξαντα τοῖς γέρονσι καὶ τοῖς κόσμοις.⁴

Ll. 1, 2. Here is noted, as in a treaty of Gortyna which I discovered in the Pythion,⁵ the number of persons who took part in the assembly. In both inscriptions we find exactly the same number noted—300: τριακατίων παριόντων. I have already said, in commenting on that inscription, that such a number seemed to be small for so large a city as Gortyna, knowing as we do from Aristotle⁶ that ἐκκλησίας . . . μετέχουσιν πάντες. Are we to believe that this number was the minimum required for a legal quorum?

L. 3. In κανχῶι for χαλκῶι we have a new instance of the vocalization of the λ in Cretan to be added to those which we have received from Hesychius and from inscriptions. Compare the Priansos inscription No. 51, published in this JOURNAL, *First Series*, XI, p. 568, and the examples given in Baumeister, *Inscr. v. Gortyna*, p. 42. The reciprocal transposition of the rough and smooth mutes in the first and second syllables may be compared with the form θύκα for τύχα of an archaic inscription of Gortyna,⁷ provided the word should be so transcribed and should not be read θύχα, a form which is also known at Gortyna.⁸ Similar dislocations of the aspirates are found in other dialects: see Kühner-Blass, *Ausführl. Gramm. der Gr. Spr.* I, p. 278, note 8.

¹ *Mon. Ant.* III, p. 73, No. 148.

² See also the following number and compare Γόρτυς ἐπίπανσα in the decree No. 149 of the *Mon. Ant.* III, p. 81.

³ *Die Griechischen Volksbeschlüsse*, p. 162.

⁴ *Polit.* II, 7, 4, p. 1272 a.

⁵ *Mon. Ant.* I, pp. 47-48; cf. also p. 51. Aristot. *ibidem*.

⁶ Aristot. *ibidem*.

⁷ *Mon. Ant.* III, p. 81, No. 149.

⁸ *Mon. Ant.* I, pp. 47-48.

Ll. 3-7. There is here considerable oscillation in the forms of the accusative plural with and without the *ν*: ὁδελόνς, τόνς, στατήρᾱς on the one hand: τὸδ δ' (τὸς δ') and ἀργυρίος on the other. The active form of the verb ὠνέομαι, with the meaning of 'sell, putting on sale,' has already occurred in the Great Inscription, Col. V, line 47.

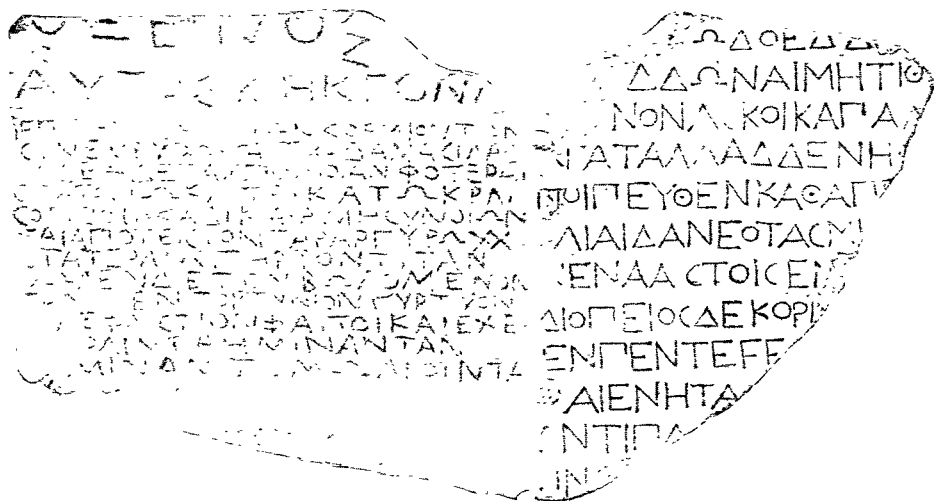
L. 7. *πεῦθεν*. This verb, which I have read with some uncertainty in my last revision of the Great Inscription (Col. VIII, line 55), here appears most clearly; we shall also find it in fragment No. 29. This removes another doubt from the reading of that passage in the Great Inscription, where it will be also preferable to supply *πορτί* in place of *ἀντί* for the preposition which is not clearly visible on the stone. The meaning of this verb is clearly that of the French expression *porter plainte*. It means that the complaints in these cases should be referred to the *neotus*, or simply that the parties should present themselves before the *neotus* before whom the *questio* should take place. This last idea, for a moment, suggested to me to read *πευθέν* and to explain *ἐπευθέν*=*ἐπελθεῖν* ('to appear') with an aphaeresis, certainly strange, but not unattested in modern Greek dialects (*πεθυμῶ*, *πεθαίνω*, *παυνῶ*, etc.), and which in ancient Cretan epigraphic records has an analogy in the form *πιδίκνυτι* of the inscription of Rhea which I copied at Phaestos.¹ As for the verb *ἐπευθεῖν* with the vocalized λ, I had already noted it in the inscription from Priastos published above under No. 51 (*ἐπευθών* l. 5). I cannot, however, find in Greek writers any example of *ἐπέρχομαι* construed with *πρός* (*πορτί*), and in the numerous Cretan decrees of Teos, where the participle *ἐπελθόντες* is used of the ambassadors who present themselves to the assembly, it is constantly construed with *ἐπί*. Besides, *πεῦθεν*, explained by Comparetti in the Great Inscription as an active form of the well-known *πέυθομαι* or *πυνθάνομαι*, specifies very much more closely the action which the decree here wishes to enforce, and I believe that I must accept it.

¹ *Mus. It.* III, pp. 735-736. The imperative *παυθέτω* of the inscription of Cnosos, *Mus. It.* II, pp. 677-678, cannot be regarded as such a form, but as a crasis with the vowel of *μή*, *μήπιυθέτω*.

Ll. 8-10. A new political body, which up to the present has not been mentioned either at Gortyna or in any other Cretan city, is this *neotás*, from the membership of which are taken these *ἐπτά κατ' ἀγοράν* who are to act as judges in the cases here contemplated. The name is here found first in the accusative, then in the genitive. In the fragment which I shall publish under the following number, it is found in the nominative. From these three occurrences it is seen to have a very anomalous declension: nom. *ἡ νεότας*, gen. *τῆς νεότας*, accus. *τὴν νεότα*. This new substantive with collective meaning should be compared with *νεότης*, which can designate, as has been also suggested to me by Professor Comparetti, only a body constituted by *νεοί* in contradistinction to the *γερονσία* or *βωλά*, a legislative and political body constituted by the *πρεσβύτεροι* or *πρεῖγιστοι*. The *ἐπτά κατ' ἀγοράν*, who are selected by lot from among them, correspond evidently to the *ἀγορανόμοι* of Athens and other Greek cities.

Ll. 10-13. The pronoun *ὅτερος* is already known from the Great Inscription and from other Cretan fragments of Gortyna and Lyttos. The short enclitic vowel of the subjunctive aorist *ὀμόσονται* is regular in this dialect: consult the examples collected by Skias, *Περὶ τῆς Κρητικῆς Διαλ.*, p. 137. The addition of *ταὶ πόλι* at the close appears to me certain, not only because the space will allow of no other, but also on account of the analogy of similar cases in other decrees. Compare the often-cited decree on the *ἀποκταθέντοι*, last line, and that which follows under No. 21, the last line but one.

20 and 21. Another corner block with the *παρυστίς*, like the preceding, inscribed on one face and on the *παρυστίς* of the other face. It is fragmentary on all sides. The greatest height 0.37 m.: length of the *παρυστίς*, 0.38 m.: width of the fragment of the other face, 0.295 m. In order to give a front view of both inscribed faces on the same plate, I place them side by side on the same plane.



20. The right-hand section is inscribed with letters that are the same, or almost the same, in form and dimension as those of the decree on bronze coinage (No. 19); and we may infer from some words met with here and there (*ἀλλάδδεν* = *ἀλλάσσειν*, l. 4: *νεότας*, l. 6) that it belongs to a text relating to the same subject. It is, however, impossible to get any meaning from it. In line 5 appears the verb *πεῦθεν* already mentioned; in line 8 there appears to be an allusion to a date, *Διοπέϊος δὲ κόρ[μω]* or *κορ[μίουτος]*. It is useless to dwell upon the rest of the text.

21. The inscription on the left is complete. Above it is the end of one of the usual lists of *προενοί*.

.
[. πρ-]
όξενος
αὐτὸς κῆγγονα.

At the bottom of the stone, where the breakage begins, there are traces of very badly cut letters which must belong to another inscription, the rest of which followed on another block.

The letters of this text have a very early form and *ductus*. This is, I believe, the earliest among the non-archaic inscrip-

tions brought to light by the excavation. In the second line we still have the spiral β , a fact which, however it may be explained, shows that the period of archaic writing is not far off. The *sigma* has here also the lunar form (which once more proves the great antiquity of this sign at Gortyna).

Ἐπὶ τῶν Δυμάνων κορμιόντων (τῶν)
 σὺν Εὐρυβώται τῷ Δαμασίλα<ς>
 τὰδ' ἕαδε ταῖς πόλιθι ἀνφοτέροι-
 ς, τ(αι) τ' ἄνω καὶ ταῖ κάτω· Κρ[αν-
 5 σοπ[ε]ῖοι ὅκα δίκαια μὴ συνθίων-
 τ]αι ἀποτεισίοντ' <αρ> ἀργύρω <X>
 στατέρανς παρ τὸν τίταν.
 Μ]ολῆν δὲ τὸν βωλόμενο[ν,
 τ]ὸν μὲν Γορτύμιον Γυρτύον[ι,
 10 τὸν δ]ὲ Φαίστιον Φαι(σ)τοῖ. καὶ ἔχε[ν
 τὰν π]όλιν τὰ[ν] ἡμίναν. τὰν
 δὲ ἡ]μίναν τὸ[μ] μωλίσ<ι>ντα.

The inscription is not without obscurities. It contains a decree passed in common by the two cities of Gortyna and Phaestus which are distinguished from the others by the simple indication of ἄνω πόλις and κάτω πόλις.¹ This circumstance, and the further fact that the document is dated by a single college of *cosmoi*, shows that the two cities, whose fierce rivalry during other periods is well known, were at this time joined together under a single administration. The meaning of the decree appears to me to be the following: The Cransopeans when they violate the compact shall pay 2000 staters of silver and deposit them with the τίτας. The suit (for breaking the compact) may be brought by whoever wills, by the Gortynian at Gortyna, by the Phaestian at Phaestus: and half of the fine shall go to the city and half to the mover of the suit.

Who are these Cransopeans? The reading of all the letters, except the fourth one, seems to me certain: and the fourth letter has every appearance of being μ or ν . However the word

¹ Compare in the inscription of Malla, *Mus. It.* 111, p. 632, the city of Lyttos and its port (Chersonesos?) which are similarly termed Λεπτιώ[ν] τῶν τε τὰν ἄνω πόλιν οἰκ[ι]όντων καὶ τῶν τὰν ἐπὶ [θ]αλάσσαι (lines 8-10).

should be read—and it¹ may have been mistakenly transformed by the stone-cutter who has filled this whole text with errors—it seems to me certain that it must denote the inhabitants of a locality called Κρανσόπη, perhaps a village of *periōikoi* in the country, or those of a quarter of the city of Phaestus which may have been called by this name. In both cases they are people who have not the same rights as citizens, because they have a *πίτας* who represents them, like the *ἀπελεύθεροι* who dwell at Gortyna in the quarter called *Λατίσιον*, and it is into the hands of this *πίτας* that they must pay the fines when they have been adjudged guilty. He is the intermediary between them and the state. That they form a body having a certain independence, however limited, results from the fact that they have, if I understand the passage, the right to form treaties or compacts with the state, even though they be of great moment. This is proved by *ὅκα δίκαια μὴ συνθίωνται* ‘when the compact which they make is not just,’ which is the very sentence giving the motive for the decree. This expression is not very clear, but I believe that, in view of the evident awkwardness of style, which appears in the greater part of these archaic and non-archaic texts, the writer wished to express ‘when they commit an injustice against compacts in force’ or ‘when they do anything contrary to treaty.’ This would be precisely the idea expressed in Cretan treaties of a later date by the words *εἰ δέ τις ἀδικοῖη τὰ συγκείμενα*.² It is probable that at the time when Gortyna and Phaestus were joined into a single state, special compacts were concluded between these Cransopeans, who found themselves in certain peculiar conditions, and the new government. The decree provides for the maintenance of the compacts on penalty of a heavy fine, half of which, in order to increase the probability of denunciation, is given, as is in the case of the *φάσις* at Athens, to the person making the complaint.

¹ Names of Cretan localities of strange form and obscure meaning are numerous and should be attributed in great part to the language of the pre-Hellenic population of the island. I see no way of finding a connection between this name and that of the Molossian city of Cassope which resembles it in form.

² Compare the treaty between Priamos and Hierapytna in Cauer², 119, l. 46.

L. 1. After *κορμιόντων* we expect the article *τῶν*, which, on account of the ΤΩΝ that precedes, was evidently overlooked by the stone-cutter in transcribing the original on the stone.

L. 2. The final *σίησι* in *Δαμασίλας* should be eliminated. Here, also, the bungling stone-cutter has fallen into error by repeating the syllable AC in the middle of the word.

L. 3. Πόλιθι for πόλισι, πόλισσι (cf. *πολίεσσι*) is a new instance of a phenomenon now known to be common in this dialect.

L. 4. ΤΙΑ is an error for ΤΑΙ=τῇ.

L. 6. ΑΡΑΡΓΥΡΩ, another error of the stone-cutter who has repeated the same syllable.

L. 8. *μωλέν*. This reading confirms, in opposition to Bücheler,¹ the spelling *μω* (and not *μο*) proposed by Comparetti and by the majority of critics in the transcription of this verb in the Great Inscription.

L. 9. *Γορτύου*. I am not sure whether this should be regarded as another error of the stone-cutter (for *Γόρτυνι*), or as a reminiscence of an earlier name of the city of Gortyna which would recall that of the city of *Γυρτών* in Pelasgiotis. But from the fact that the *ethnicon* in the preceding word is given with the form *Γορτύνιος*, and not *Γυρτώνιος* or *Γυρτυνίος*, I prefer to believe that it is one of the usual blunders.

Ll. 10–12. We have three more errors of the stone-cutter in the words ΦΑΙΤΟΙ, ΤΑΗΜΙΝΑΝ and ΜΩΛΙΟΙΝΤΑ. The last of these, considered together with the ΤΙΑ for ΤΑΙ of line 4 and with the ancient appearance of the writing, makes me suspect that this inscription is nothing else than a copy of a *boustrophedon* text executed by an unskilful stone-cutter not yet accustomed to the new system of left to right writing. It is perhaps the transcription, on the walls of a temple of Gortyna, of a text cut a short time before, but still in the archaic manner, either at Gortyna itself or on some wall at Phaestos. The spiral β on line 2 can also be better explained by this hypothesis.

¹ Bücheler and Zittelmann *Das Recht von Gortyn*, pp. 14, 15.

22. (PLATE IX.) Another large corner block with a *parastís*. On the *parastís* is registered the proxy of Gaius Caesonius Philargyrus, which we have already given under No. 11. On the injured face are two fragmentary names:

Δαμοφάμ[ης
Φάδντ[ω?



The principal text is on the same side as the *parastís*. The letters are of fine form and 0.025 m. high. The dimensions of the block are: 1.39 m. long, 0.61 m. wide, 0.315 m. high along the inscribed band.

The inscription, of which this is only a small remnant, was, as may be seen, divided into columns after the fashion of the archaic texts of the Lethæus. On the border, which remained blank on the right of the last column, were cut at a later date two other inscriptions of *proxenoi* (the lower one by erasing). Of the first this much may be read or supplied:

.

 [πρόξε-]
 [νοι Γο-]
 [ρτυνί-]
 ων α[ύ-
 τοὶ κα-
 ἰ γένο-
 σ.

Of the second only the first name is clear:

Δαμά-
 τριος
 Εὐκ . . .

The reading of our text is as follows:

.	α]κ . .	. . . . .	ωνα
.	ν]ικασ[α]ι	. . . . .	ον ἡγρᾶται καὶ [π]ροφε-
.	αι τὰ ἄλλ-	. . . . .	ρόντων ἐ(π)ὶ τὸνς δίφρους κα-
α . . . . .	]αντα κα-	. . . . .	ὶ κρινόντων κῆπιδικαδόν-
5	δονος πα-	. . . . .	των καὶ παραδόντων καὶ συ-
.	στω μνα-	. . . . .	ναπογραφόντων ἐπὶ τὸ-
.	ς ἐπὶ τὸν	. . . . .	νς ἐσ[π]ράττανς καὶ κατα-
.	ι γενέθα	. . . . .	δικαδόντων καὶ κατομ-
ι . . . . .	] τα τὸν ν-	. . . . .	ν[ύ]ντων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα
10 ικαθέντα (?) .	αἰ]ῆγ]ρ[ατται	. . . . .	τ]ηρόντων κατ[ά]περ τω
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . ν . . . ν . . ν . . . ιοντω .

The left-hand column gives no entire phrase and almost no entire word.

Of the right-hand column, all that we can say is that it contains juridical enactments regarding procedure, or rules regarding the competency and duties of magistrates or of persons who, without being magistrates, are invested under certain circumstances with their functions as, for instance, in the case of the private arbitrators spoken of in the fragment of the Pythion regarding adoption (*Mon. Ant.* III. No. 19, pp. 31 ff.) and in a fragment of the Lethaeus (*ibid.*, No. 155, p. 308).

Ll. 2, 3. The expression *προφερόντων ἐπὶ τὸνς δίφρους* might be compared with the phrase *καθ' [ἐδ]ος γίνεσθαι* in the fragment of the Lethaeus just cited (No. 155), were it not that in the latter the first two letters of the decisive word have been filled in.

L. 7. *τοὺς ἐσ[π]ράττανς*, i. e. *ἐκπράκτανς*, 'the exacters.' The same word occurs in the fragment of the Lethaeus, No. 156 of Comparetti, in the dative singular *ἐκ[π]ράκται*.

L. 9. In *κατομν[ύ]ντων* the stone-cutter has inadvertently omitted two letters.

L. 10. The only two possible supplements to the verb in the imperative are *[τ]ηρόντων* and *[Ϝ]ηρόντων*. In the first case we should understand as follows: 'let them observe all the other (dispositions) as . . . etc.' The form . . . *όντων* with the *αριθα- resis* of the *ε* instead of the contracted form *-ούντων* is common

in this dialect. [Ϝ]ηρόντων from *φέρω*=*είρω* would be connected in meaning with the verb of the same root *έρέω*, from which Eustathius (on *Il.* II 127) derives *έρεύω*=*έρευνώ*; and we know precisely that the *έρευται* are among the magistrates of Cretan cities. See the inscription of Deros, col. D, l. 5, and the fragment from Hierapytna, l. 18, both published in the *Museo Italiano*, III, pp. 613 and 657 ff., Nos. 36-73, and the magistrates *έρευνίοντες καὶ ρυθμίζοντες* in the Cretan inscription of Venice, *Mus. It.* I, p. 144, l. 35. The *κατάπερ* needs no explanation. If we read [Ϝ]ηρόντων, the same phrase is found in the archaic fragment which I publish under No. 25, where we read (right-hand column, ll. 2, 3) . . . ἐ *φέροντι κατά[περ*

23. Archaic *boustrophedon* inscription on two contiguous blocks, one of which (right-hand) was a corner block of the primitive building. This has on its other side the decree on bronze coinage which I publish under No. 19, and on its *parastás* is the proxyeny of [Μ]άλευρος of Oaxos published under No. 12. The *parastás* at the end of the lines of the left-hand block is not inscribed, at least in the part that has been preserved. The two stones, which I here reproduce, somewhat separated one from the other, are complete on all sides, except for the lower right-hand corner of the left piece. The upper edge is slightly worn away above the first line, and so is the lower edge at some points. Their height is 0.365 m.; the joint length of the two inscribed surfaces between one *parastás* and the other is 1.38 m. The height of the letters varies from 0.02 m. to 0.022 m.

We have in this text the most ancient of all treaties between Cretan cities thus far discovered. It contains a convention between the city of Gortyna and that of Rhizene, *Πιτέν* (*Πιττήν*),¹ which is evidently the city registered by Stephanus of Byzantium under the name of *Ψιζηνία*,² without saying in what part of the island it was. It is a city of which, probably, only the name was preserved in geographical tradition down to a late period, and which must have disappeared at an early date from history, as it

¹ The letter ζ is not used in the alphabet of this inscription.

² Steph. Byz. : *Ψιζηνία, πόλις Κρήτης*.

has left no other memory in inscriptions, in coins or in authors. I believe that its site should be sought for not far from Gortyna in one of those groups of ruins of very early date, like those of Camares and of Courtes, scattered over the southern foot-spurs of Mount Ida, toward the great valley of Messarà, or along the slope of the mountains on the other side of the valley, between it and the sea, which are still called by the name *ρίζα* (*ἡ κάτω ρίζα*). For even the worship of *Bidas* (Idas), one of the Idæan Dactyli to whom the Rhizenians offer sacrifices, points to a locality that is in, or not far from, the district of Mount Ida.

The writing, spelling, dialect and style of this treaty are the same as those of the Great Inscription of Gortyna and the other texts of the Lethæus. Several expressions, technical and stereotyped, as it were, of the wording of these laws turn up here also, but we find, besides, novelties and difficulties which I do not pretend in a first edition of this text to be able to explain entirely. (My reading is given on page 206.)

ll. 1, 2. It must not seem surprising if, in a text drawn up in so primitive and imperfect a style, a construction without a verb is used at the commencement. In many of the phrases which follow the subject instead is wanting, and must be understood or guessed at. Facts of this kind are often met with in the Great Inscription. The meaning of the verb which is here understood is that of *συνέθεντο*, that is to say, 'The Rhizenians, while retaining their own autonomy and their own tribunals, came to an agreement (joined themselves, allied themselves) with the Gortynians, sending every three years to Bidas victims of the value of 350 staters, on the following conditions: ' *ἐπὶ τοῖδ(δ)ε ἐπὶ τοῖσδε*. The supplement *τρ[ί]τ[οι] [φέ]τει* has been suggested to me by Comparetti. This whole passage may be compared with that of the archaic fragment of Oaxos (*Mon. Ant.* III, pp. 408 ff.), where triennial festivals are also mentioned, ll. 11-14: *κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς Κυδαντείοις διδόμεν) τρ[ί]τ[οι] φέτει ἰς ἀθύματα δώδεκα στατήρας*. In the same way as the Oaxian feasts of Cydas were called *Κυδάντεια*, so those of Bidas must have been called *Βιδάντεια*. The *β*, which occurs but once in the whole inscription, has the earliest spiral form; but this spiral, unless

it be the effect of the corrosion of the surface, is so slightly marked that the letter resembles a ρ . In some later Cretan inscriptions we find the epithet *Βιδάτας* written with the β , as it is here, instead of the φ . Cf., in Caner¹, No. 40, l. 5, *Τῆνα Βιδάταν*, and No. 42, l. 23, [Ττηνὸς] τῷ Βιδατάῳ, etc.

Ll. 3, 4. All the attempts to read, on either the stone or the impression, and on the photograph, the letters lost after the verb *φοικοδομέσ[ει]* have been in vain. One would expect to have here the subject of the sentence which might be *τις*, or as Comparetti thought, *ἄτερος* (that is, *one of the two*, either a Gortynian or Rhizenian). But the space is too great for *τις*, and the remaining traces on the impression appear not to lend themselves in the least to the word *ἄτερος*. It is not impossible that here, as elsewhere, the subject is lacking and must be understood, and that in its place before *δένδρεα* there should have been another object governed by *πυτεύσει*, as for example: *στέγαν δ' ἄν κα φοικοδομέ[σει ἔ κάπο]ς ἔ δένδρεα πυτεύσει, κτλ.* As we have in Greek *ἀγρὸν φυτεύειν*, the expression *κήπους φυτεύειν* would be perfectly regular, and as it treats of an irrigated territory, like the valley of Messarà, this clause in regard to planting and cultivating gardens might very well have been especially contemplated in a *συνθήκη*. I must, however, confess that the impression bears some traces of letters which make even this supplement uncertain. The irregularity of the syntax should be noted: the sentence begins in the relative form and continues in conditional form:—‘The house which (one) shall build and if he shall plant [gardens] or trees.’ The *πρίαθαι κ' ἀποδόθαι* of l. 4 would be very obscure if this expression should be literally interpreted. For anyone who builds a house and plants trees may very well sell them (*ἀποδόθαι*), but I do not see how he can buy them (*πρίαθαι*) if they are already his. One can only imagine the case of one who should build and plant (on certain conditions) on domain land or leased ground, as, for example, seems to have been the case with the persons, to whom, according to an inscription of the northern wall,¹ the city of Gortyna rented land in the locality of *Πάλα*. But in this case no such fact is stated, and

¹ *Mon. Ant.* III No. 154, p. 295

perhaps this *πρίαθαι κ' ἀποδόθαι* should be regarded as a stereotyped phrase, like others we shall meet with, by means of which the indefinite concession of the right of purchase and sale is indicated, while the first part of the phrase may be regarded in the broader sense as a concession of the right of *ἔγκτησις*. The only texts that can be compared with this inscription to assist in its interpretation are the treaties between Cretan cities belonging to a later period. Now in these we find among the first concessions which the cities of two allied states make to each other, that of *ἔγκτησις* and of the right of reciprocal purchase and sale on each other's territory, in the same way as here we find that of planting and building and that of selling and buying. Compare the treaty between Priamos and Hierapytna, Cauer¹, 48, l. 11 ff.: *Ἱεραπυτν[ίους] καὶ Πριανσίοις ἡμεν παρ' ἀλλήλοις ἰσοπολιτεῖαν καὶ ἐπιγαμίας καὶ ἔνκτησιν καὶ μετοχὰν καὶ θείων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων πάντων ὅσοι καὶ ἔωντι ἔμφυλοι παρ' ἑκατέροις, καὶ πωλόντας καὶ ὠνωμένος καὶ δανείζοντας καὶ δανειζομένους καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα συναλλάσσοντας κυρίως ἡμεν κατὰ τὸς ὑπάρχοντας παρ' ἑκατέροις νόμος*. See also the treaty between Latos and Olus (*Mus. It.* I, pp. 144–145, ll. 11–14 and ll. 39–42).

Ll. 4–6. The passage contained in these and the two following lines is important for the mention of the *στάρτος* and of the *σταρταγέτας*, an office which is here mentioned for the first time. But unfortunately little or no new light is hereby thrown on the essence and constitution of the *στάρτος* and on his relations to the tribe. It is said that when the *cosmos* and the *startaγetas* go to Rhizene they must *κοσμεῖν* with the Rhizenian *cosmoi*. The verb *ἄγω* (*ὅς κ' ἄγει*) is here used with the intransitive meaning of 'going.' This clause corresponds to that of the treaties of a later date where it is decreed that the *cosmoi*, who go officially to the allied city, must be received in the *ἀρχεῖον* or in the *πρυτανεῖον*, and must sit in the *ἐκκλησία* with its *cosmoi*. See the treaty between Priamos and Hierapytna, Cauer¹, 48, l. 33 ff.: *ὁ δὲ κόσμος ὁ τῶν Ἱεραπυτνίων ἐρπέτω ἐν Πριανσοῖ ἐς τὸ ἀρχεῖον καὶ ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ καθήσθω μετὰ τῶν κόσμων. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ὁ τῶν Πριανσιέων κόσμος ἐρπέτω ἐν Ἱεραπύτνῃ ἐς τὸ ἀρχεῖον καὶ ἐν*

ἐκκλησίᾳ καθήσθω μετὰ τῶν κόσμων. See also the treaty already cited between Latos and Olus, ll. 31 ff., and that between Hierapytna and Lyttos. Cauer¹, 45, line 3: ὁ δὲ κόσμος τῶν Ἱεραπυτνίων ἐρπέτω Λυττοῖ ἐς τὸ ἀρχεῖον, etc. The *cosmos* and *startagetes* of Gortyna are both treated with equal honor by the Rhizenians. May we hence deduce that the *startagetes* is also a *cosmos*, and that on account of his functions and his name he takes a place among the Cretan *cosmoi* similar to that held by the *πολέμαρχος* among the Athenian archons? Or should the office of the *startagetes* be regarded simply as that of the *ἀρχός* of a *startos*, in the same way as there is an *ἀρχός* of the *αἰγύλη* and an *ἀρχός* of the *ἀνδρεῖον*, and might it not better be compared to the office of the *φυλοβασίλεις*, of the *φρατρίαρχοι*, or of the *ἄρχοντες τοῦ γένους* of the Athenian constitution? But it is more than dangerous, it is futile to attempt to build hypotheses upon such meagre material. It is better to wait for new discoveries of which the soil of Gortyna gives abundant promise, allowing us to hope that the constitutional history of Crete may still be in great part recovered by means of its inscribed stones.

Ll. 6, 7. The first phrase in this line is so difficult as to be insoluble to me. It would appear as if the remaining traces of the fragmentary word compels us to complete it as either

ΟΩΞΙ]ΟC or ΟΩΞΒ]ΟC, but as the last of these two

words makes no sense, the only restoration left would be *πολέμο*. The use of *πειθόμεναι* with the genitive, although rare, is found even in classical writers. But what is the meaning of the sentence τὸν μὲ πειθόμενον τῷ πολέμῳ? I leave the explanation to others, noting merely that perhaps the same expression is to be met with in the fragment of the Lethaeus No. 157 (Mon. Ant. III, p. 312): [τ]ὸμ μὲ πειθόμενον το . . . (l. 5) where we meet also with the fragments of sentences which occur in our text, such as *δαμιόντω[ν]*, etc. Τὸν μὲ πειθόμενον τῷ πολέμῳ is a kind of limiting apposition added to τὸν σπαρταγέταν and to τὸν κοσμίοντα, that is to the subject of the verb *κοσμεῖν* in a manner entirely independent and in a phrase by itself, just as further

on (line 12) we find τὰ ἐγγραμμένα ἄλλα δὲ μέ. It is only the *cosmos* and the *startagetes* μὲ πειθόμενον τῷ πολέμῳ who has a right to this hospitality and these honors on the part of the *cosmoi* of Rhizene. In return for this, however, they must pay an indemnity of one *drachma*. Δαμιόμεν δὲ δαρκενάν cannot mean here that the Rhizenians must fine them one *drachma*, but that they must make them liable to an indemnity of one *drachma*, a sum which must be spent (consumed, used up) with the *startos* and with the Rhizenians. My understanding is that this indemnity paid by the *cosmoi* or the *startagetes* of Gortyna must be expended in the *syssition* or in the festivals of the *startos* to which the *cosmoi* in charge at Rhizene belong, and in the *syssitia* or festivals of the Rhizenians in general. What follows is clear, except κσενεῖαι δίκαι (κσενεῖα δίκαι) the meaning of which here, I think, cannot be exactly determined.

Ll. 8, 9. A Gortynian may not seize pledges from the property of a Rhizenian (present himself as holding a pledge): if he do so, and is defeated after a law-suit, he must pay a fine equivalent to double the value of the property or thing pledged, as it is written in the The word which is here written may be read $\Sigma\Lambda\Theta\oplus 2$, $\Sigma\Lambda\Theta\oplus 0$ or $\Sigma\Lambda\Theta\bigcirc$. Comparetti prefers ἰθραι, which may be explained, as regards the form, as an equivalent of ἔδρα (ἔξομαι-ἔξω, ἰζάνω); but the meaning remains uncertain. The expression τὰς τιμὰς τῶν ἐνεκύρων occurs also in the inscription of the northern wall, No. 154, line 5 (*Mon. Ant.* III, p. 293).

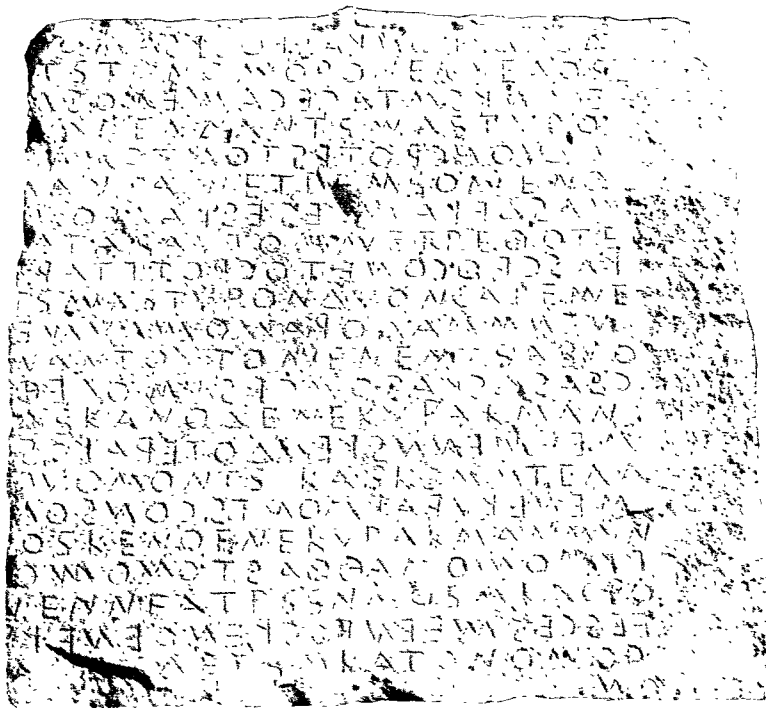
Ll. 10–12. Those who shall exact the amount of the fines from the persons condemned are the *cosmoi* of Rhizene. The word κόσμος, as is the case frequently elsewhere, is here almost always used in the collective sense. If these do not exact it, but in their stead the *πρείγιστοι* demand it, the latter shall not be fined for so doing. Τὰ ἐγγραμμένα ἄλλα δὲ μέ is an addition and a limiting explanation of the word *πράδδεν* of line 10. Let them exact what is prescribed and no more.

Ll. 12–15. I find no other supplement, which corresponds to the lacuna and to the meaning which is here required, than *αὖτις*, although, according to the dialect, we should rather ex-

pect *αἴτιν*. Compare the Great Inscription, Col. IV, line 3. The meaning of the new verb *ἀμπιπαίω* appears to be the same as that of *ἀμφισβητέω*. If the *κοινόν* of the Rhizenians shall have any new difference with the Gortynians, or if any new dispute shall arise between the two cities, the herald shall invite, within ten days, the Gortynians (it is understood, of course, certain Gortynian delegates) or others who shall represent them (perhaps citizens of Rhizene charged to do so by the Gortynians), to present themselves within ten days at Rhizene. *Τὸ κοινόν οἱ Ῥιττένιοι* is like *ἡ πόλις οἱ Γορτύνιοι* in No. 3 above. In this *ἀ[τ]τιάσα* or *α[ι]τιάσα* we find the name of a consulting, deliberating or judging body hitherto unknown. Admitting the second restoration to be correct, the word should be connected with the verb *αἰτιάω, αἰτιόμαι*: it would be the name, as Comparetti also believes, of the accusing assembly before which the Gortynians are invited to appear and to *ἀποκρινεῖσθαι*—but the inscription which is here abruptly broken off gives us no clue to a clearer understanding. For the participle *φευμένας*, compare the compound *καταφελμένον τὸμ πολιατᾶν*.

24. Large block of local limestone, 0.75 m. high, 0.79 m. wide. Its thickness is irregular, 0.20–0.26 m. Letters 0.023–0.025 m. high. The right border is not inscribed, but it looks as if some inscription on it had been cancelled.

The writing continued on the left of another block, but the part which is lost is very small. Lines 9–10, 13–14 and several others, where supplements are evident and clear, show that the missing letters at the beginning or at the end of every line on the left-hand side are two or three in number, or an average of five letters for every two lines. The lacunae in the text can be completely supplied from lines 7 ff. Nevertheless, especially on account of the nature of the subject which is not sufficiently treated of in the remaining archaic texts, there are still a number of difficulties which appear to me insoluble without the help of some new discovery.



The following is my reading of the inscription, with a few explanatory remarks on its content:

- 1-2 δενδρέον καὶ φοικίας ο τι τὸν ὁμόρον ἐννέα οἱ
 ἐπάνκιστα πεπαμένοι[. κ]αλέν δ' ἀντὶ μαϊτύρο-
 5-6 ν δυνὸν πρότριτον τὸν ἀ[. σ]αντα μετρ[ε]σιόμενο-
 ν· αἱ δέ κα μὲ εἶει, καλίον [αἱ ἔγρ]αται, αὐτὸς μετρέθο τε
 9-10 καὶ προπονέτο προτέταρ[τον ἀν]τὶ μαϊτύρον δυνὸν παρέμε-
 ν ἐνς ἀγορὰν ὁμνύμε[ν δὲ εἰ μ]ὰν τοῦτο μὲν ἐστὶ ἀβλο-
 13-14 πίαι δικαίος πρὶν μολεῖθ[αι τὰν] δίκαν, ὃ δ' ἐνεκύρακσαν
 μὲ ἔμεν· νικῆν δ' ὅτερά κ' οἱ [πλῆς ὃ]μόσονται. κ' αἶ κ' ἐς
 στέγα-
 17-18 ς ἐνεκυράκσονται πονίον[τος μ' ἐν]φοικῆν ὃ ἐνεκύρακσαν, συν-
 ἐκκομῶσαθθαι τὸν ὁμό[ρον τὸν] ἐννέα τρίνς, οἷς κα προ-
 21-22 φείπει μὲ ἐνφοικῆν ὃ ἐνεκ[ύρακσ]αν· αἱ δέ τίς κα τὸν ὁμόρ-
 ον

It is a fragment of one of those detached laws on *ἐνεκυράσια*, or seizure of pledges, which were afterwards codified in the large collection cut on the buildings of the Lethæus, as had already been indicated by the fragments discovered in 1885 and now confirmed by the fragments which I publish under No. 28. The present article concerns, if I am not mistaken, the sequestration or replevin, executed by error or abuse, on trees, houses and objects which do not belong to the person on whom it is intended to carry out the sequestration.

It therefore treats of fields or houses that are rented, or of houses inhabited by *φοικεῖς*: in the first, there are trees planted by the lessees or by the *φοικεῖς* and which belong to them: in the second there is furniture also belonging to the occupants for the time being of the house. The seizure made against the owner of the house or of the field cannot be extended to what belongs to him.

Four judicial parties come upon the scene as actors in the inscription: first, those who caused the seizure, that is, those who *ἐνεκύρακσαν* (ll. 13-14, 19-20) or *ἐνεκυράκσονται* (l. 17); second, the person against whom the seizure is made, that is to say, a person whose property is sequestered or seized by the above, *ὃ ἐνεκύρακσαν* (*οὗ ἐνεκύραξαν*) (ll. 14, 18; 21, 22); third, a person who *καλεῖ* (*καλίον*, l. 7, *καλέν*, l. 4) (he may be, as Comparetti has suggested to me, a *diutates* or arbiter); fourth, finally, there is a party whose character is very obscure, named in the word *ἀ σαντα*, in lines 5 and 6, which I am unable to complete. Should we recognize in this person the lessee or the person who appeals against an unjust seizure? The letter which follows the *α* appears, from what remains, to be a curved letter, like a *π*, an *ι* or a *θ*. Finally, there are the concomitant parties, or outside parties, who act as witnesses, and these are two *μάρτυρες* of some sort and a group of *μάρτυρες* elected among the *ὄμοροι*, that is to say, those who are neighbors of the property or the houses pledged: these at first are nine in number (line 2) and afterwards they appear in a subdivision of three (ll. 19-20).

Ll. 1-3. The first complete period of the fragment is that beginning with *καλῆν* on line 4. The three preceding lines are the close of the period which began on the block above, which is lost. The subject is seizures made on trees or on a country house; at least that is how I understand the word *φοικία*, as in the Great Inscription, in contrast to *στέγα* (see line 16¹). It is difficult to supplement lines 1-2. Perhaps we should read *ὁ[μόςου]τι* and the meaning might be: '[If disputes arise in regard to pledges on] trees or on country houses, those nine among the neighbors who have the nearest property [shall swear (in judgment)]'.

Ll. 4-11. '(The arbiter ?) shall invite into the presence of two witnesses, with three days' notice, the *ἀ . . . παντα* to proceed to the operation of *μετρῆσθαι*, and if he come not when called in the manner prescribed, let him carry out the act and issue an order, with four days' notice, before two witnesses, that he must present himself in the *αγορά*.' In the absence of the last part of the upper phrase, it is impossible to give exactly the meaning of the verb *μετρῆσθαι*, which here appears first as a participle and then as imperative, referring to two different persons.

Ll. 11-16. The part which is here wanting in the formula of the oath occurs in the new text of the Lethacus which I give under No. 28, lines 9-10, and from this passage I supply the missing portion in our text. The same sentence occurs in both texts, and it is evident that it was a formula or the beginning of the stereotyped formula of an oath prescribed in certain cases. But, as in the case with what follows, it is quite elliptical and seems as if it should be understood as: *ἔ μὲν τοῦτο μὲν ἔστι σὺν ἀβλοπίαι καὶ δίκαιος*. Therefore, when the parties have been gathered together in the *αγορά*, the oath is taken, which consists of the words: 'Thus is the thing rightly (done) and with no harm and (that which has been seized) does not belong to the person for whom the mortgage was made.' This should be done *πρὶν μολέσθαι τὰν δίκαν*, but from the whole of the context and from the phrase which follows it is evident that the de-

¹ Great Inscription, Col. IV, line 32 ff. (*στέγαν μὲν τὰν ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐπὶ κόραι φοικῶν οἰκῶν ἐπὶ χώρα*).

cision made by the jury by a majority of votes has executive force: hence I cannot explain how, after this, there can be any question of starting a suit. Might it not be possible to translate the phrase *πρὶν μολέσθαι τὰν δίκαν* 'instead of making a law suit'? It would seem as if the law, before allowing the damaged party to make an accusation of disturbed possession, seeks to reconcile the two parties through a private judgment of arbiters. But I must confess that to me this entire part is extremely obscure.

The word *ἀβλοπία* (= *ἀβλαβία*) is already known as a Cretan expression from the inscription of Oaxos, No. 184 (line 10), in *Mon. Ant.* III, pp. 396 ff., and from the Hesychian gloss *ἀβλοπές · ἀβλαβές. Κρήτες*. The supplement *ὅτερὰ κ' οἱ [πλίεις ὁ]μόσονται* is furnished by the decree of bronze coinage already published under No. 19.

Ll. 16–20. Clearer is the content of these lines. 'If the sequestrators take a pledge from a city house, saying (he who rents it?) that the person on whom they make the sequestration does not dwell (in that house), let three of the nine neighbors swear together (with the person who affirms this), to whom this person will declare beforehand that he on whom the seizers have enforced the sequestration does not dwell in it.'

'Ες *στέγας* for *ἐκ* (ἐξ) *στέγας* is a usage already known. The subject of the genitive absolute *πονύοντος* is understood, as frequently happens in these laws. It appears to me that it must be he who rents the house and whose furniture the sequestrators have seized, believing that it belongs to the owner of the house. But on the other hand it is not impossible that the person *ὁ ἐνέκυρακσαν* should be the owner himself: 'He on whom the seizure has been made saying that he does not live in that house.' *Συνεκσομόσασθαι*: we have here another case of the use of *conjuratores*.

There begins in line 20 another period which, however, does not end on this block, the last line after the *ον* of *ὁμόρον* being empty. It is evident that the stone-cutter, finding the space narrow, continued the inscription on the top of another column. I do not believe that in the primitive wall there was beneath

this another series of blocks, because its dimensions prove it to be a block belonging to the *orthostates*.

25. Remnants of archaic *boustrophedon* writing, with letters like those of the preceding texts, found on a large block reproduced above under No. 15. The surface of this block, partly scraped, was used at a later date to receive the lists of *proxenoi* which I published under that number. The archaic remnants belong to two columns.

Right column:

1. πράδο[ντι
- 2-3. ἐ φέροντι κατ[άπερ
- 4-5. ι τὸνς μαίτυ[ρανς
- 6-7. ν νικασεῖ ἀρ
- 8-9. ν τινας ἐκοιε
10. ετουτ

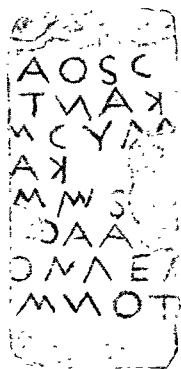
We find here the traces of some phrases which recur in the non-archaic texts reproduced under No. 22.

Left column:

- 1-2. προφει[π
- 3-4. ς φεκασ[τ
- 5-6. κ ἐκσομ[οσ?
- 7-8. κσε]νίοι? με
- 9-10. κα]ῖ τὸ μ[αίτυρος?
- 10-11. ομορο
- 12-13. ατον [ἔγρ]α[ττ]αι ο . . .
- 14-15. οντι ε καρταίπο[ς] ἐ ἄλλο
- 16-17. μαι[τ]υρσι [δ]νοῖς . . .

The content of this text is completely hidden from us. The mention of the *ὁμοροι* (lines 10-11) would seem to refer to a subject similar to that treated in the preceding text. Perhaps seizures or sequestrations of animals: αἱ κα πρόβατα ἐνεκυράκσ]οντι? ἐ καρταίπος ἐ ἄλλο . . . (ll. 14-15); but it is all uncertain.

26. Small fragment, 0.32 m. high, 0.15 m. wide, 0.20 m. thick. Letters 0.025 m. high.



After the *pi* of the first line, which is preserved, there is room for another letter, but no trace of writing remains.

3 . . . $\pi\hat{\alpha}$]s $\pi\upsilon\lambda$ [\hat{a} s

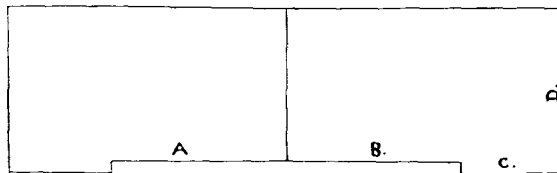
5 . . . $\kappa\omicron$]σμί[or?

The above is the epigraphical material which came to light during the excavation: only a small part, it is true, of a great mass of texts of various periods which covered the walls of a very ancient temple. But what this temple may have been, it is impossible to say at the present time. None of the texts discovered give any indication of the place where it stood.

Far less numerous than the inscriptions and almost entirely without importance, because belonging to a later date and probably to Roman restorations of the primitive building, are the architectural fragments that were found. Any attempt to reconstruct, even partially, the archaic temple and its decorations must hence be abandoned. However, we should not neglect what little can be gathered of the characteristics of this construction from the inscribed blocks themselves. An examination of the dimensions of these stones proves that they belonged to walls built, like those of the Pythion, with a high *orthostates* at their base surmounted by alternate courses of headers and stretchers or, as the German architects call them,

Läufer-schichten and *Binders-schichten*.¹ The width of the blocks of the stretcher courses shows that the width of the wall was the same as at the Pythion, namely between 0.585–0.59 m., a dimension which corresponds almost exactly to two Solonian feet and which was probably used at Gortyna as the standard measurement in temple constructions of this period and in this system. The heights of the various parallel courses which are represented among our material were 0.28 m., 0.315 m., 0.365 m., 0.48 m.

One remarkable peculiarity of the walls in this temple, at least of the side walls, is that disclosed by those blocks from whose inscribed surface there projects a slight *parastyle*. From the two blocks which contain the treaty between Gortyna and Rhizene (No. 25), which are shown by the inscription to be contiguous, we can see that these *parastyles* followed each other along the wall at stated distances and we are able to measure this distance, viz., 1.39 m. The following diagram gives a horizontal section of the two blocks joined together:



A B—Treaty between Gortyna and Rhizene (No. 23).

C—Proxeny of Maleuros (No. 12).

D—Decree on bronze coinage (No. 19).

It is possible with their help to reconstruct the profile of the walls and of one corner of the building which must have had the following ground-plan:



¹ The courses of headers are formed of large upright blocks arranged in pairs width to width. The courses of stretchers consist of single slabs laid face downward and filling the entire width of the wall binding together the double blocks below them.

The monotony of the flat surface of the outer walls was broken by these projecting vertical bands which took the place that should have been occupied by the half columns in a pseudo-peripteral temple. One might suspect that the construction of these semi-pilasters, with their slight projection in the place of the half-columns, was determined precisely by the idea of making use of these walls as a great book on which to inscribe public acts. The semi-columns would divide the surface into so many long isolated pages, but, on the other hand, they would destroy a great deal of space that might be utilized for the inscriptions. On the other hand the projecting bands, while leaving to the wall its architectural character as pseudo-peripteral, might, at the same time, be covered over their entire flat surface, as they actually are, with writing, thus increasing the space available for the reception of laws and decrees which the city desired to confide to the guardianship of the sanctuary.

We have here, therefore, the remnants of another public hall of records to be placed by the side of the archives of the Pythion discovered ten years ago. Traces of yet another mural collection, certainly or very probably also templar in character, are furnished by the fragments in the field of Rîsvân-Agà at Mitropolis. These last fragments, taken together with other inscriptions found in the last few years in the same village, suggest to me a conjecture of great importance for the topography of Gortyna, a conjecture which will, I believe, soon become a demonstrated fact. It is that the present village of Mitropolis occupies the site of the ancient quarter of the *metoikoi* and of the *apokotheroi*, called *Latosion*. In fact, it was there that was found by Fabricius the fragment which speaks of the Latosians (*Mon. Ant.* III, p. 324), and it is there also that were found the act of emancipation No. 133 and the fragment No. 137 of the *Museo Italiano*, Vol. III, in which mention is made of an ἀπολαγῶσαντος; we have also seen that the wall-blocks from our tentative excavation, except the one relating to sacrifices, refer precisely to slaves and emancipations. They probably covered the walls of the temple of Latona, which gave its name to the quarter.

III.

Near the Great Inscription.

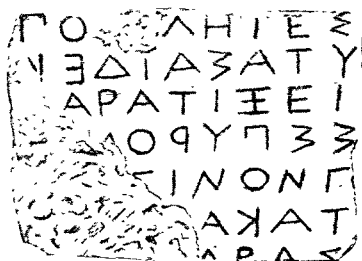
The work undertaken near the Lethæus by the Syllogos with the object of uncovering the Great Inscription and taking a plaster cast of it,¹ and afterward the work carried on by the local authorities and by the Syllogos itself, in the construction of a roof to protect it permanently from the weather, led to the discovery of some new fragments of the inscriptions cut upon the buildings in that place. During the very first days of my stay in Crete I was able to recopy entirely the fragment No. 180 of the *Monumenti Antichi*, III (cf. No. 27 below), which in the year 1885, when it was first seen by me, was only partly visible because it remained set into the retaining wall of the river. At the same time Professor S. Xanthoudidis, secretary of the Syllogos, in directing the later work carried on by the Museum of Candia, found and recopied another small fragment which I publish under No. 30. But the most important texts came to light after I had left Crete.

These are two wall-blocks similar to those of the Great Inscription, also with a curved surface corresponding to a circular wall of the same radius. They must, therefore, be also considered as belonging to the primitive circular building and as remains of those parts of it which were demolished or made over when the edifice was converted into a theatre during the Roman period. Professor Xanthoudidis at once made most accurate copies and impressions from which the fac-similes given under Nos. 28 and 29 were made. Copies and impressions of these two blocks were also sent to the brothers Baumnack in Leipzig who will publish them in the *Philologus* contemporaneously with my publication.

27. The fragment which I copied is still walled into the exterior of the circular building on the side toward the river. It is 0.23 m. high, 0.34 m. wide. The letters are arranged *σπολ-*

¹A complete plaster cast of the Great Inscription of Gortyna is now to be found in America in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

χηδόν and are 0.023–0.025 m. high. Before the late investigations, only two letters at the right end of each line were visible; and now, even with the whole surface uncovered, nothing can be made out of its contents.



The inscription belongs to the third period of Gortynian writing, namely, to that marked by the acceptance of the common Ionic alphabet, while the *boustrophedon* arrangement of the lines is still retained. Unfortunately, even here we have no decisive example as to whether this alphabet contained the ω : but we do find the ξ , which was wanting in the other fragments of this period which have hitherto come to light. Compare *Mon. Ant.* III, pp. 325–330 and 341.

28. (PLATE X*a*.) Large block 1.45 m. long, 0.30 m. high and 0.39 m. thick. The letters are the same as those of the Great Inscription.

This block contains part of three columns belonging to the laws on the *ἐνέχυρα* which were also codified on the walls near the Lethæus. The *ductus* of the writing and, I might almost say, of the hand, are those of the Great Inscription. These fragments, as also Nos. 156 and 159 of the *Mon. Ant.* III, are therefore a part of the principal text, while the fragments relating to the same subject which we find on the northern wall (*Mon. Ant.*, block 154) should be considered as an appendix or as the *notæ* added to the main *corpus*.

Right column:

. τὸν] ἐνεκυρ-
 άκσαντα
 καλίοντι ᾧ-
 5 ι ἔγραπται, α
 καὶ προπονέτ]ο προτέταρτ-
 ον ἀντὶ μαιτύ]ρον δυοῖν;) παρῆ-
 μεν ἐνς ἀγορ]ᾶν. ὁμνύμεν δὲ
 ἔ μ' ἂν τοῦτο μ[ἐν ἔστι ἀβλοπ-
 10 ίαι δικαίος πρὶν μ]ολέθαι τ-
 ἂν δίκαν]

It is easy to see that the part of these lines that is preserved contained an article on procedure which, at least beginning with line 6, is only a repetition of that which we have already seen in the inscription published above under No. 24 (lines 9 ff.). The supplementary portion, which we supply by means of this inscription, gives to the column precisely the width which it should have, that is to say, the width which can be ascertained from the perfectly preserved lines of the middle column, consisting on an average of 20–21 letters. Lines 1 and 5 must also have contained something very similar to lines 4 and 8 of text No. 24, but they cannot be completed with equal certainty.

I make the following restoration of the middle part:

. τα] ἀ[νδ]ρ[ο]ς
 ἐλευθέρο ὅτ[τ' ἐ]νς πολέμο-
 ις κ' εἰ, πλὰν φέμας κ' ἀνπιδέ-
 μας, ἰστὸς, ἔρια κ' ἐρίθειεν-
 5 α φεργαλεία, σιδάρια, ἄρατ-
 ρον, δυγὸν βοῶν, κάπετον, μ-
 ύλανς, ὄνον ἀλέταν, ἐ[κ]ς ἀν-
 δρείο ὅτ' ὁ ἀρκὸς παρέκει
 κατ' ἀνδρείον· εὐνὰ ἀνδρὸς
 10 καὶ γυναικ[ο]ς

The loss of the beginning of this period is much to be deplored. It is difficult to restore not the verb, which must have

expressed the action of pledging, but its circumstantial complements. The subject is, if I am not mistaken, the foreclosure of mortgages on the property of a free man while he is absent from his city, having gone to the war. On account of the exclusion of the wardrobe and personal adornments (*πλάν φέμας κ' ἀνπιδέμας*), it would seem that the other objects of which a list is given could be seized. But among these we find the loom, the ox-yoke, the plough, the hand-mill stones, objects which we can hardly believe subject to sequestration. For it is known that the greater part of Greek legislators ὅπλα μὲν καὶ ἄροτρον καὶ ἄλλα τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων ἐκώλυσαν ἐνέχυρα λαβεῖν πρὸς δάνειον (Diodorus, I, 79). The only possible explanation would therefore be that the clause beginning with *πλάν* is not exclusive but additional, that is: [·if a mortgage is made on the property of such a man these should be excluded from the sequestration], besides the wardrobe and the personal adornments, the loom, the wool, the iron instruments for weaving, the plough, the ox-yoke, the *κάπετον*, the mill-stones and the ὄνος ἀλέτας.

L. 1. Perhaps [*κρέματ*]α ἀνδρὸς ἐλευθέρου.

L. 2. Difficulties are not wanting in this line. The ὅττ' ἐνς is clear in the squeeze, where traces of the ε are also visible. We have here a strange use of the ἐνς (εἰς) with the dative in place of ἐν, unless the s be regarded as a careless interpolation of the stone-cutter who also committed an error on line 7, writing ἐπς in place of ἐκς. The ὅττ which precedes must have the value of ὅστις or of ὅτε. I do not see how this form can be the equivalent of ὅστις: but on the other hand ὅτε in Cretan is ὅκα. Might it be possible to suppose that there was also a form ὅτα as in Aeolic (ὄτα, ὄπποτα, τότα)? The double τ in this case might be the effect of a false analogy, as in *δαττέθαι* for *δατέθαι*.

Ll. 4, 5. Here also we find the promiscuous use of forms with or without the ν in the accusative plural, *ίστός* (*ίστούς*) and, in line 7, *μύλανς*. In *ἐρίτεκνα* for *ἐρίτεκνα* we have another example of the transposition of the aspirates. But it might also be possible (although more difficult) to transcribe *ἐρίθεχνα*;

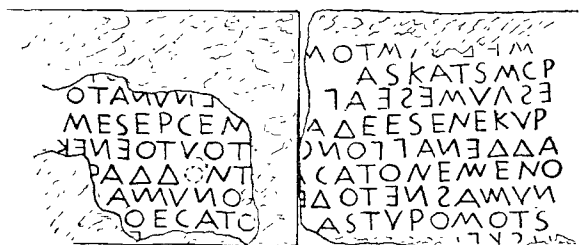
compare the form *θύχα* already cited. Note also, in the place of *ἄροτρον*, the form *ἄρατρον* (Latin *aratrum*).

Ll. 6, 7. The *ὄνος ἀλέτας* is the upper or movable crushing stone or pestle. The *μύλα* (*μύλη*) is the lower immovable stone on which the *ὄνος ἀλέτας* is turned. It is evident that more than one of these were originally kept in each house, in order to have one in reserve in case of necessity. *καπητόν* is explained by Hesychius as *παράβλημα ἀλόγων* (compare Ammian. Marcell. 22, p. 208: *rabula inmentorum, quae vulgo dictitant capita*). But this is not applicable here. We might rather—since the *δυνός* (*ζυνός*) of the oxen is mentioned immediately before—find here the meaning ‘halter’ (compare *κάπη*), but it might be still more correct to read *κάπετον* (accusative of *κάπετος*) and to explain this word by comparing it with *καπέτις* = *χοίνιξ*, that is to say, a measure or receptacle for grain which might well have been connected with the mill.

Ll. 7–9. From these lines it is evident that it was possible to seize some objects or furniture which a private citizen kept in the *ανδρεῖον*, but that it belonged to the *ἀρχός* of the *ανδρεῖον* to authorize this act or to present or to put out those things that could be sequestrated. *Ἐκeis ἀνδρείοι*: compare, in the inscription No. 24, ll. 16, 17, *αἱ κ' ἐς στέγας ἐνεκυράκσονται*.

Ll. 9, 10. Another sentence began here. Apparently it decided on the possibility of sequestrating the matrimonial bed.

The missing part of the lines of the left column is to be found on block 156 of the *Monumenti Antichi* (III), discovered by me during the excavations of 1885 and re-examined during the last expedition. For the convenience of the reader, I here reproduce, side by side, the two sections containing the complete column:



In this fragment the case treated of is that of a lender who, through old age, or for other reasons, has become incapable of going in person to the place to make a seizure. In such a case, if another person goes in his place to execute the seizure, this person, inasmuch as he thereby performs a legal act, shall not be subject to a fine.

ς [ῥέκα]στο[ς
 αἴ κα τις πρ-
 εἰγυς εἰ ἐ ἄλ[λος (μ)ἐ νυνατὸ-
 (ς εἰ ἔρπειν) | ἐ κ]α δέει ἐνεκυρ-
 ὃ ἀδδεν, ἄλλον π[ρὸ] (τούτο ἐνεκ)-
 ([υρ]ἀδδοντ[α] ἄ | πατον εἰμεν · ὁ-
 νυμαίνετο δ[ἐ] (τὸ | ὄνυμα) . . .
 (. . . οεπα τὸ)[μ]αίτυρος ὅτι-
 μι κ' ἐνθ[?]

L. 3. It appears to me that it is possible to supply only ἐ ἄλ[λος, etc., i. e. ἄλλως, or if for any other reason he is not in a condition to go."

L. 4. I supply ἐ κα, that is, ἦ κα, which is equivalent to ἀ κα, 'where.'

What follows is interrupted, and I am unable to supplement it. It would seem to prescribe the manner in which the person who goes to make a seizure for another is to prove that he has received authority to do so. But it is uncertain whether it is the agent who is to report the name of his principal before a witness or *vice versa* (the principal to report the name of his agent).

This block, as is evident from its height, belongs to one of the narrowest courses of the early inscribed circular wall, namely those which are represented in the Great Inscription by the last series at the end and by the second, counting from the top downward.

The following block, which is slightly thicker, belongs, on the other hand, to a series whose measurement is not exactly represented by any of the courses of the Great Inscription, but which corresponds to the second course of that part of the

circular building south of the main opening toward the river which had been left without inscriptions (see *Museo Italiano*, II, p. 567). Variations of more or less importance, even in the height of blocks belonging to the same course, are to be met with, however, even in the Great Inscription.

29. (PLATE X *b*.) This block is broken on the right and on the left at the bottom, and has lost some of its edge both above and below. It is 0.96 m. long, 0.345 m. thick. The letters are like those on the preceding block, but our facsimile, owing to an inadvertence, has been reproduced on a larger scale than the preceding inscription.

Right column :

οισος κο
 οδιερο σύκο-
 ν δύο, γλεύκιος τ[ρί]νς· ὁδ [δέ
 κ]α μὲ ὄλαν [ἐ]κς ἐμίνας. αἱ
 5 εὐροίεν οἱ καρποδαίσται κα-
 ρπὸν ἀποκεκλεμμένον ἔ μὲ
 δεδαῖσμένον, τὸν τε καρπὸν
 πέρονσι, ἄπατον ἔμεν κ' ἐπεστ-
 εῖσαι τὸ ἀπλόον καὶ τὰ ἐπιτίμ-
 10 ια αἱ ἔγρατται. καρπὸ ὅτι κα
 κατομόσοντι ἀργυρο . . πρ-
 ονατ . . .

Left column :

τα
 εὐ|ρον-
 τι οἱ κ|αρποδαισταί
 δὲν ὅτ-
 5 τα δατι
 ι ἔ ἀνε-
 ὑροντ|ι
 αἱ ἔγ|ραττ|α-
 ι

The content of this fragment is new. It treats of the functions or attributes of certain *produce-dividers*, *καρποδαισταί*, in whom I do not know whether we should recognize fiscal magistrates or private arbiters selected for the occasion here in question, and which it is not easy to determine with certainty. It is not, however, improbable that we have here a division of an inheritance with the intervention of *δατηταί*.

The only article in this column that is fully preserved (lines 4–10) prescribes that if the *καρποδαισταί* find produce (probably grain), hidden (stolen?) or not divided, and they carry away this produce, they shall not be liable; and whoever has hidden or stolen the produce shall pay its full value beside the prescribed fines. I do not attempt to explain the rest.

30. Small fragment, 0.265 m. high, 0.15 m. wide. Letters equal in size to those of the preceding blocks.



Line 3.	. . .	πρ]οφε[ιπ?	. . . .
Line 4.	. . .	φ]οικί[ο[ς?	. . . .
Line 6.	. . .	φοικοδο]μῆσαι	. . . .
Line 7.	. . .	πρ]οφειπα	. . . .
Line 8.	. . .	ἔ]γραττ[αι	. . . .

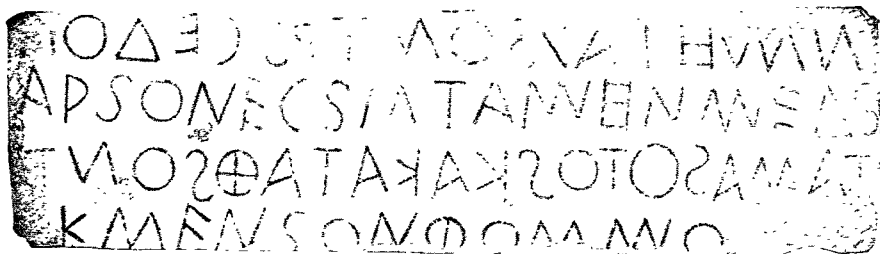
IV.

Haghioti Deka.

I shall close with a few archaic and non-archaic fragments copied here and there in the houses and gardens of the village of Haghioti Deka.

31. Block of limestone, 0.29 m. high, 0.92 m. long, walled into the stable of Christodoulos Alezizaki. Letters, 0.045–0.06 m. high. This is probably one of the blocks of the ancient cella of the Pythion which, having been discovered by the peas-

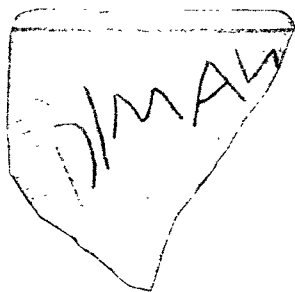
ants before or after my excavations during 1885–87, was sold as building material.



I do not attempt to explain this fragment and limit myself to giving a transcription of it:

. . . . ν μήτ' αἰον τρέπεδο[ν?
 αριον ἐπιστάμην μεδι
 κατασ]τάσαι? ὅτοι κα καταθώντ[ι
 κσέρον φ'σμο[ν

32. Small fragment of a limestone slab, with cornice along its upper edge, in the garden of Manoli Iliaki. It is 0.19 m.



high, 0.19 m. wide, 0.055–0.06 m. thick. Letters, 0.027–0.05 m. high. The lettering instead of being horizontal descends toward the left.

. . . . νas or μ]as π

- .33. Fragment of a block from the Pythion in the garden of



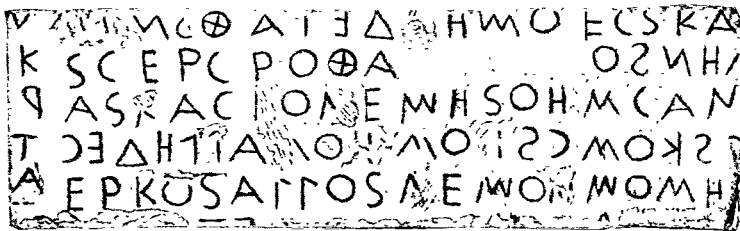
Manoli Iliaki. It is 0.285 m. high, 0.24 m. wide, 0.12 m. thick. Letters, 0.065–0.075 m. high.

34. Fragment of the usual stone from the Pythion in the same garden. 0.215 m. high, 0.13 m. wide. Letters similar to those of the decree on the *apchutheroi* (*Mon. Ant.* III, No. 148)—0.03 m. high.



L. 4. Perhaps . . . *ia* [πεύ[ς]] or some form of the verb *iapeúō*.

35. The following fragment belongs to the Lethaens period. It is a block of the usual limestone, 0.165 m. high, 0.56 m. long, walled into the outside of the *καφφερείον* of the Kouridaki brothers. The text is divided into columns with very narrow intercolumniations. Of the central column there remain five lines, but they are badly damaged. Of the left column, there remains the final letter (first or last) of every line; of the right-hand column, one end also remains but with a few more letters. Little or nothing can be made out of the remains of this text. I give a facsimile of it with a few notes of readings, leaving it to others to attempt to do more.



Right column:

ἐπικα
 κσ]ήμιο-
 σ παν
 ι κόσ-
 μος η

Centre column:

Lines 1, 2. Between the H and the Δ there was, perhaps, an ancient flaw, not inscribed, hence:

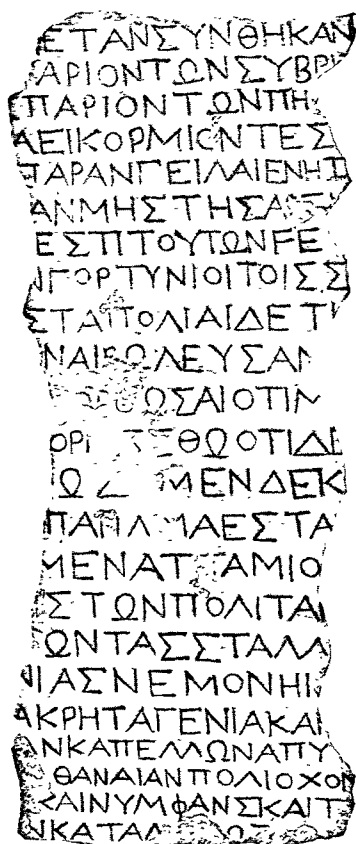
μηδὲ [τ]ὰ θίν[α ᾠ-
 ιπερ πρόθα.

Here, it appears, a section terminates. The one following begins a new line, but continues the writing in the same direction.

Line 3. αἶ [κ]α π.ο[ς] ε μνηο ἦ
 π.ος . . . ἄλλη δ' ἐπ-
 έρκοι ἄλλοι . εμο[ν]?

36. Fragment of a block of limestone found in the field of Joannis Piromnakis at the *Vigles*, and now kept at his house in Haghiol Dekia.

This contains a few remnants of a treaty between Sybrita and Gortyna, and together with the treaty between Gortyna and Lappa, which was published in 1885 by M. Hausoullier in the *Bull. de Corr. Hell.* (IX, pp. 6 ff.) ought to belong to one of the stelae placed between the columns of the Python. (See *Mon. Ant.* I, pp. 31, 32.) Only a few sentences, almost stereotyped in



this class of documents, can be obtained: the rest is altogether lost.

Lines 1-3 seem to contain the injunctions relative to the public reading of the treaty which the *cosmōi*, according to the other texts known to us, were called upon to perform every year at a certain festival. [*Ἀναγνώσκόντων δ*] *ἐ τὰν συνθήκων Γόρτυν μὲν ἐν τοῖς* (names of the festivals) *παριόντων Συβρι[τίων],* etc., or something similar. Cf. the treaty between Priamos and Hierapytna (Cauer¹, 48, ll. 40 ff.), and other Cretan treaties.

- L. 4. . . . οἱ τόκ'] ἀεὶ κορμίωντες. . . .
 L. 5. . . . αἱ δὲ μὴ] παραγγειλαιεν: 'if they do not give the προπαραγγελία or notice of the reading,' etc.
 L. 6. . . . ἢ τὰν στάλ]αν μὴ στήσαι[εν? . . .
 L. 8. . . . Γορτύνιοι τοῖς Σ[υβριτίοις? . . .
 L. 9. . . . τᾶ(ι) πόλι.

Here follows the clause concerning modifications, exclusions and additions which might be made in the treaty in time to come. Cf. the inscriptions in Cauer¹, No. 43, ll. 84 ff., lines 6, 7: No. 48, lines 74-75: *Mus. Ital.* III, p. 613, No. 36, etc. The more complete expression is that which I have already proposed in explaining the fragment of the *Mus. Ital.* (*ibid.*). It reads as follows: αἱ δὲ τί κα δόξει ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀμφοτέραις κοινᾷ βωλενσαμέναις διορθῶσαι ἢ ἐπιγράψαι ἢ ἐξελεῖν. ὅτι μὲν κα ἐξέλοιμεν μῆτε ἔνορκον μῆτε ἔνθινον ἤμεν, ὅτι δὲ κα ἐπιγράψαιμεν ἔνορκόν τε καὶ ἔνθινον ἤμεν. Here a few variants may be observed: instead of the usual ἔνθινον καὶ ἔνορκον ἤμεν or ἔστω, the imperative of another verb appears, which, it seems, can only be supplied by ὀρ[κίζέ]θω=ὀρκιζέσθω, ὀρκιζέσθω.

- L. 13. . . . ἔστ]ω? δόμεν δὲ κ[αὶ . . .
 L. 15. . . . Seems to be ἀττάμιο|ι or ἀτταμίος = ἀξάμιοι, ἀξαμῖος, a word which occurs in several of the decrees of Teos.
 L. 17. . . . στασάντ]ων τὰς στάλ[ας . . .
 L. 18. . . . πρὸ τᾶς . . .] νίας νεμονη[ας]; perhaps [Κορων-]ίας.

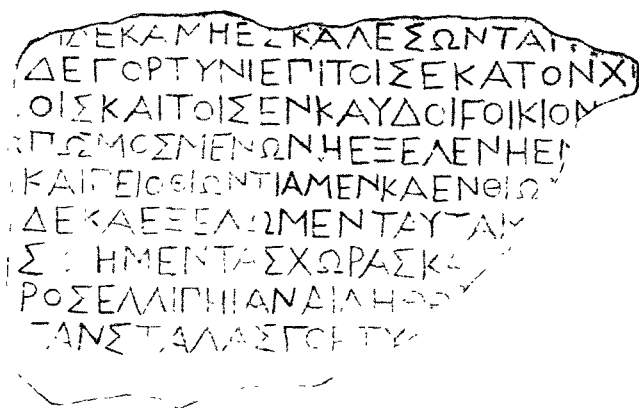
A month by the name Κορώνιος or Καρώνιος existed also in the calendar of Cnossos. See *Mon. Ant.* I, p. 53.

The last five lines contain the oath—ὅρκος—of the Gortynians or of the Sybritians or of both together. The names of the divinities that remain are: [Δί|α or Τῆν|α Κρηταγενία l. 19: κ' Ἀπέλλωνα Πύ|θιον or Πύ|τιον] l. 20: Ἀθαναίην πολιόχον l. 21; καὶ Νύμφαν l. 22.

37. Still more insignificant are the remains of another treaty, which, if complete, would have been of considerable importance because it is earlier than the preceding, and because it

contains the first epigraphical mention of Caudos. This is a small island south of the Cretan coast opposite the ancient city of Phoenix, known especially in connection with the disastrous trip of St. Paul in the Cretan Sea (*Acts of the Apostles*, xvii, 16). Ancient geographers called it variously *Gaudos* (Plin. II. N., XX, 5), *Κλαῦδος* (Ptolem. III, 17, 11) and *Claudis* (*Tabula Peutingeriana*). This inscription shows that its real and earliest name was *Καῦδος* in the form that was given it by Strabo. XVII, 22, p. 838, in the genuine reading discovered a few years ago by Father Cozza in the palimpsest codices.¹ On the ruins of the ancient city or town which existed in this island, consult Spratt, *Travels in Crete*, Vol. II, p. 277.

This fragment also comes from the site of the Pythion, and was brought to Candia after my departure. The facsimile which is here reproduced was made from an impression carefully taken for me by the secretary of the Syllogos, Professor S. Xanthoudidis, who says that on the right-hand upper side the stone preserved its primitive surface and is only bevelled off. It is probably, like the preceding, a part of one of the large blocks which formed the stelae of the intercolumniations of the temple. Its measurements are: height, 0.24 m.; length, 0.39 m. The letters bear traces of rubrication, and are 0.018–0.020 m. high; the O and the ⊙ are usually smaller.



¹See my note under No. 167 of the Cretan Inscriptions, published in the *Mus. It.* III, p. 718.

The reading is clear and presents no difficulties whatever, but the lost portion of the right end of the lines is too considerable to be supplied, all the more so as this text varies somewhat in its formulas from the other known treaties.

The first two remaining lines appear to have contained the short clause regarding the invitation to read the treaty:

αὶ] δέ κα μὴ ἐ[σ]καλέσωνται
δὲ Γόρτυν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατὸν χ

The following lines refer to eventual modifications to be introduced in the treaty. In so far as the sense is concerned, they may be completed more or less as follows:

οἱ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Καύδοι φοικίον[σι· αἱ δὲ τί κα δόξηι τῶν ἐ-
πωμοσμένων ἢ ἐξελὲν ἢ ἐ[νθήμεν, αἱ κα κοινᾷ βωλεύσωνται
καὶ πειθθίωντι, ἃ μὲν κα ἐνθίω[μεν ἔνορκα καὶ ἔνθινα ἦμεν. ἃ
δέ κα ἐξέλωμεν. ταῦτα μ[ήτε ἔνθινα μήτε ἔνορκα ἦμεν. καὶ . . .
σ ἡμεν τᾶς χώρας κα

L. 3. Perhaps preferably ἐν Καυδοῖ, with the pleonastic ἐν, for Καυδοῖ.

Ll. 4, 5. The expression ἢ ἐ[νθήμεν], which is made certain by ἐνθίω[μεν] of line 6, is brachylogical. We must evidently understand ἢ (ἄλλα) or ἢ (ἄλλα ἀντὶ τούτων) ἐνθήμεν. Πειθθίωντι = πεισθίωντι, that is, 'if they deliberate in common, and come to an agreement, agree in their decision.'

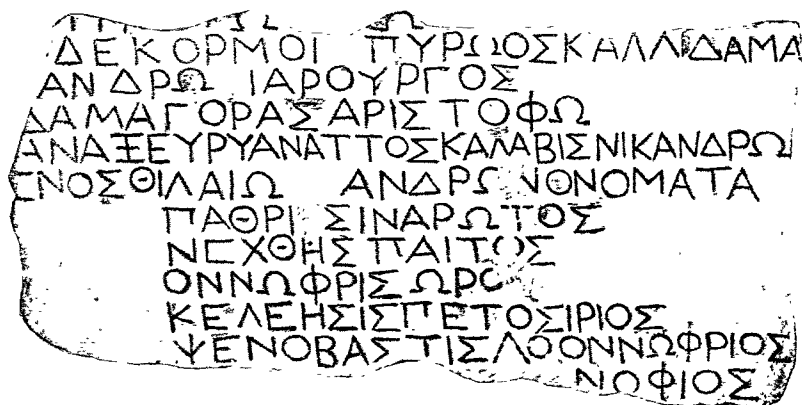
What follows is less clear:

ρος ἐλλίπῃ ἀναιλῆθθ[αι
τ]ἀνστάλας Γορτυ

Ἀναιλῆθθαι is certainly used here with a meaning different from that in which it occurs in the Great Inscription. It probably has the meaning of taking away (destroying) a stelè or removing from it some clause. For the fusion of the two *sigmas* in τὰν στάλας, i.e. τὰνς στάλας, cf. ταῖς τέγαις, Αἰθαλεῦσταρτός, etc., in the Great Inscription and ἐστάλαν (ἐς στάλαν) in *Mon. Ant.* I, pp. 49, 50, c, line 19.

38. Fragment of the usual local limestone, used in recent times as a water conduit and for this purpose hollowed out at

the back. It is 0.22 m. high, 0.53 m. long, 0.22 m. thick. Letters 0.013–0.015 m. In the house of Georgios Iliakis.



- οἱ]δε? κόρμοι Πυρῶος Καλλιδάμα.
 ἀνδρῶ ἱαρουργός
 Δαμαγόρας Ἀριστόφω.
 Εὐρυ]άναξ Εὐρυάναττος. Κάλαβις Νικάνδρω
 5 ἐ]νος Θιλαίω, ἀνδρῶν ὀνόματα.
 Παθρί]η]ς Ἰναρώτος
 Νέχθης Παῖτος
 Ὀννώφρις Ὡρο]υ
 Κελέησις Πετοσίριος
 10 Ψενόβαστις [Ἀθ]οννώφριος?
 νόφιος

The beginning of the inscription is lost. The first readable line begins by naming a college of *cosmōi*, evidently of Gortyna, some of whose names are lost in the breakage of the left-hand side of the stone. Among these names is also that of the *ἱαρουργός*, as in the Gortynian inscription No. 135 of *Mus. It. III*, p. 696.

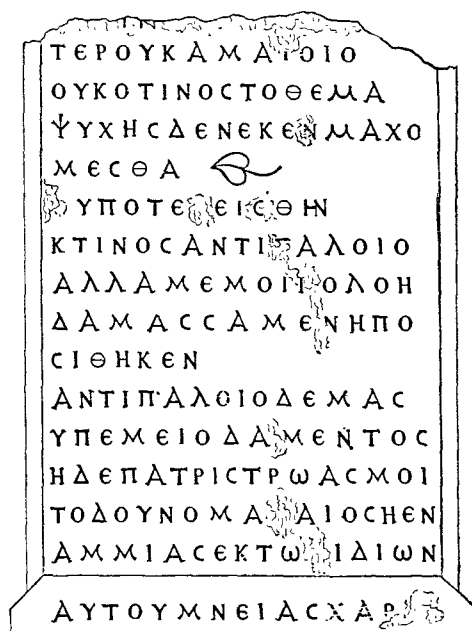
The other lines contain the beginning of a catalogue of Graeco-Egyptian names. They are probably the names of mercenary soldiers, or of persons belonging to some mission

sent to Gortyna by one of the Ptolemies who had entered into political relations with the city. A similar fragment with Egyptian and Greek names, but much more mutilated, was found also in the excavation of the Pythion in 1887, and was published in the *Mou. Ant.* I, p. 59, No. 4.

39. Two fragments of the usual limestone which fit together. Combined height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.10 m. Letters, 0.013–0.015 m. high. In the garden of Manoli Iliaki.



40. Stelè of the usual local lime-stone, with the upper part wanting, walled in above the door of the balcony in the house of Manoli Alezizaki. It is from the village of Ambeluso, which lies to the west of the acropolis of Gortyna, but I believe it to have been discovered in the acropolis itself. It is 0.67 m. high, 0.465 m. wide. Letters of late Roman period, with traces of rubrication, 0.035 m. high, but slightly smaller in the last three lines.



Arranged metrically, the inscription reads as follows:

- | τέρου καμάτοιο
 οὐ κότινος τὸ θέμα | ψυχῆς δ' ἔνεκεν μαχό|μεσθα
 5 οὔποτ' ἐ[ρ]είσθην | (ἔ)κ τινος ἀντιπάλοιο.
 ἀλλὰ με μοίρ' ὀλοή | δαμασσαμένη πο|σὶ θῆκεν
 10 ἀντιπάλοιο, δέμας | ὑπ' ἐμεῖο δαμέντος.
 ἡ δὲ πατὴρ Τρωάς μοι, | τὸ δ' οὔνομα [Γ]άιος ἦεν.
 15 Ἀμμίας ἐκ τῶ[ν] ἰδίων
 αὐτοῦ μνείας χάρ[ιν].

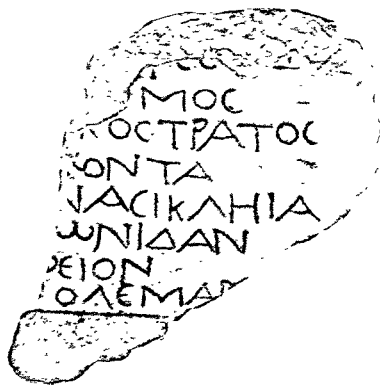
It is an inscription in verse dedicated by a certain Ammias in honor and memory of a gladiator who died in the circus, apparently by sudden or accidental death, after having defeated his adversary.

Interesting and infrequent is the use, in place of the pentameter, of the dactylic pentameter catalectic *in dissyllabam* alternating with the hexameter. Comparetti has suggested a passage of Hephaestion, where this metre is mentioned and called

Σιμμείον (Hephaest. VII, 1, p. 21). The few remaining fragments of this metre belong, however, to melic compositions that are not elegiac.

L. 6. I see no way of removing the difficulty, except by supposing that an ϵ has fallen away before the κ and by reading (ϵ) κ , which would here take the place of $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{o}$. It is not entirely impossible that this was written very close to the cornice of the stelè, and that, for this reason and on account of the surface being damaged, it escaped my eyes when I copied the inscription in a somewhat uncomfortable position. The gladiator boasts of never having been overcome by any adversary, and having been worsted only by destructive fate which placed him at the feet of his opponent after he had already overcome him in the body. The $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\varsigma$ (line 10) should be understood as an accusative of specification connected with $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, i. e. vanquished in respect to his body by me.

41. Small fragment of limestone, with a cornice below. It is 0.22 m. high, 0.20 m. wide, 0.10 m. thick. Letters irregular, 0.015–0.02 m. high. Roman period.



It appears to be a catalogue with proper names in the nominative and accusative.

FEDERICO HALBHERR.

CRETAN EXPEDITION

IV.

SOME CRETAN SCULPTURES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SYLLOGOS OF CANDIA

[PLATE XI]

THE soil of Gortyna has not only yielded more important contributions to epigraphy than that of all the other Cretan cities, but has lately been also giving us, partly by systematic exploration, partly by casual finds, some remains of the works of sculpture which decorated its temples and its public squares and buildings. These discoveries, although still limited and, one may say, disjointed, are of a special importance because, while Crete has already furnished considerable material as regards bronzes and terracottas, vases and other artistic and industrial products, especially of the archaic period, almost nothing had as yet been found in the domain of sculpture, especially of the classic period. It may safely be asserted that almost no proof until now existed of the activity of the Cretan sculptors between the period of the archaic statue of Eleutherna in *poros*-stone—published by Professor Loewy and M. Joubin¹ and attributed to the local School of the *Dacdalida*—

¹ Loewy, in the *Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, VII, p. 599; Joubin, *Revue arch.*, 3me S., XXI, p. 10.

and that of the few statues and fragments of the Roman imperial period from Lyttos, Hierapytna and other cities. This was so much the case that—in view also of the lack of traditions for this period—the idea has prevailed that the island presented a complete blank in plastic art after the archaic period. There can be no doubt that the relative isolation which separated it from the rest of the Greek world at a time when Greece was developing the most splendid achievements of her artistic genius, the gradual decay of its institutions, and the turbulence of life occasioned by continual intestine wars and petty struggles involving no ideal—contests which exposed its territory to perpetual pillage and often led to the destruction of the contending cities,—must have proved a great hindrance to the prosperity of the arts, at least to that form of art which was not purely industrial in character. Still, there must have been—at least in the service of the temples—a certain moderate productivity that preserved more or less of the ancient native elements, and was more or less influenced by the spirit and tendencies of foreign schools: it is, therefore, through the exploration of these temples that we must expect to become acquainted with its results. And as a matter of fact the first important nucleus of pieces of pre-Roman marble sculpture came from the excavation of the Pythion of Gortyna, which I have briefly described in the *Monumenti Antichi dei Lincei* for 1889 (I, pp. 70 ff.). Other fragments of statues of Apollo, found by private persons at Chossos, seem to come from the *Delphinion*.

The earliest pieces lately found at Gortyna are also in great part from the temple structures: only the Roman group, also important, was discovered in the *Agora*. The officers of the *Syllogos*, with a zeal that does them great honor, have purchased all this material, which, with some pieces sporadically collected in the ancient cities of the island, has constituted the first nucleus of a collection of Cretan sculpture. As in the case of the discoveries of the Pythion, I will give here a brief description of the earliest and more interesting of the pieces from Gortyna and also of a more recent small relief from Chossos. In two other papers, Dr. L. Mariani will, at my invi-

tation, give a fuller description of the sculptures of the Roman period.

1. The first in the series is a beautiful female head of Parian marble found by a workman in a field of Gortyna near the remains of a *crepidoma*, at a short distance from the Pythion



FIGURE 1—HEAD OF APHRODITE

and the Basilica. It is in perfect preservation, except for the nose. The two views on PLATE XI—front and side—taken from a cast, reproduce it in its original state, while Figure 1

is from a photograph, taken after the restoration made by Mr. Tzandiraki of Candia, which gives some idea of the beauty of this remarkable fragment. Its total height is 0.34 m.: the head alone measures 0.22 m. from the base of the chin to the lower line of the diadem, or including the height of the diadem, 0.255 m.

The sweet expression of the oblong and half-closed eyes, the languid bend of the neck and the beauty of the face, show that this is a head of Aphrodite. She is decorated with a *stephane*, and her hair, divided by a central parting, falls abundantly over the temples, covering the upper part of both ears, and is gathered within a smooth coil at the nape of the neck. The surface of the upper part of this coil near the *stephane* is left rough, and no finish is given to the hair behind the ears. The motive is similar to that of the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, and, judging from its style, the Gortynian head may also be attributed to the fourth century B. C.

There is no record of a temple of Aphrodite in the city of Gortyna, but this is no argument against its existence, especially in view of the diffusion of her worship through Crete and the frequent recurrence of her name in the formulas of oaths found in the inscriptions. From Gortyna comes also a small headless statuette of Aphrodite in the pose of the *anadyomene*, and also, as I have reason to believe, another fragmentary standing statuette, both in the collection of the Syllogos. But it is also possible that the statue to which our head belongs may have been among the *ἀναθήματα* of the temple of some other divinity. The head having been discovered close to the Pythion might readily suggest the temple of Artemis, which we know to have existed at Gortyna from the story about Hannibal in Aemilius Probus (32, 9). But the study of the topography of Gortyna is still in its infancy, and can be cleared up only by excavations on a large scale.

2. The following fragments of marble metopes were found near the banks of the Lethæus, and belong very probably to the temple from which came the inscriptions relating to the emanci-

pation of slaves. They were in the hands of the *papâs* of the village of Mitropolis and were added, through my intervention, to the Museum of Candia. The first of these, reproduced in Figure 2, is broken on all sides and represents Bellerophon



FIGURE 2.—BELLEROPHON AND PEGASUS.

subduing Pegasus. The part preserved is 0.70 m. high and 0.40 m. in mean width, while the slab which forms the ground of the relief is 0.165 m. thick. The figure of the hero lacks the

head, the left arm with half the shield and part of the right leg and arm. There remains of Pegasus only the rear half with the greater part of the wings. The surface has been here and there badly damaged: the relief is very high, passing almost into the round (0.08 m.) in the figure of the man, while it is extremely low in the horse (0.03 m. at the flanks), so that the artist was able to bring out strongly the figure of the hero, while maintaining a correct perspective for the whole. The treatment of flesh and muscles is accurate, but the anatomy is still somewhat schematic. A defect that is very apparent to me is the great size of the lower part of the left leg above the ankle, but this is made much more apparent by the loss of the calf.

This fragment may be reconstructed with the help of the relief on a sarcophagus of the island of Anaphe, published by Ross in the *Abhandlungen d. Münchener Akad.* 1838 (pl. 3 c. p. 450), and in his *Archäologische Aufsätze* (II, pl. 18 c).¹ The nude hero, holding an Argive shield and wearing a helmet, has with the lasso given him by Athena, caught Pegasus, who seeks to flee toward the left at full gallop, though the hero by exerting great strength in the opposite direction succeeds in stopping him. In the Anaphe relief the Chimaera is seen to the left under the feet of Pegasus, as a premonition of the second feat which is near at hand. There is no opportunity for knowing whether this figure existed on the composition to which our fragment belongs. These two reliefs have every appearance of being copies one of the other, unless both are derived from a single original differently imitated. The island of Anaphe is near Crete, and relations between the two must have existed from the earliest times. That this was the case at the close of the third century is shown by the fragmentary decree of the *κοινὸν τῶν Κρηταιῶν* conferring *ἀσυλία* on the Anaphaeans (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, XVI, p. 144). Their proximity and these relations would favor the first supposition, and, in that case, of course the original of the two pieces would be our relief, which from its purity of design, vivacity and energy of attitude,

* ¹ Cf., for additional bibliography, Engelmann, in the *Annali dell' Instituto*, 1874, p. 9, No. 5.

and anatomical accuracy may claim to be regarded as an original if compared to the more decadent style of the other work.

The motive is about the same as that of the southern metope No. 27 of the Parthenon, except that there the movement is inverse and the subject is a Greek seizing a Centaur.¹ The Pegasus, beside resembling the Centaur in attitude, bears an analogy to the winged horses.² The style also is similar. Our relief is therefore a work depending upon the Attic School of about the middle of the fifth century B. C.

3. The second metope (Figure 3), far more fragmentary than the first, contains only the upper part—from the hips up—of the figure of a warrior, without the left forearm and the entire right arm, but on the other hand retaining the greater part of the head covered with a helmet; otherwise the warrior is nude. He is in the act of fighting or defending himself with an arm, which no longer remains, against an enemy who must be supplied on the left. Perhaps he has fallen or is falling on his shield, but still seeks to protect himself from the blows of his enemy. Still, as all the outer edges of the relief are fragmentary, it is not easy to guess the exact position of the figure which may, according to its attitude, be placed with the torso vertical or inclined. In any case the face is turned straight toward the enemy and is in profile, while a front view is given of the chest, which is executed in a somewhat summary fashion with an exaggeration in the details of the members, which seem to be rather blocked out than modelled. The outline of the eye is also very hard and not well in profile, and the cheek looks as if it were swollen. One would be tempted to attribute this work to an inexpert, local artist desirous of imitating Attic models of the fifth century B.C., to which period this relief may belong. Still, the very evident diversity of style between this relief and that of the truly Attic flavor representing Bellerophon and Pegasus leads me to believe it to be earlier than the latter and to explain in this way, by difference of period, the inferior skill of the design, the greater stiffness in the forms and the lack of ac-

¹ Michaelis, *Parthenon*, pls. iii, xxvii; Baumeister, *Denkm.* II. fig. 1355

² Michaelis, *op. cit.* (metope No. 7, east side).

curacy in the execution. The marble is also of a quality differing from that of the other metope, as there are traces on its broken surfaces of veinings of mica and of schist, which do not exist in the other marble—which is far purer and more compact. Still, I do not believe that the two reliefs belonged to



FIGURE 3 —FALLEN WARRIOR

two different temples. The temple was probably restored, and in these sculptures we may recognize remnants of metopes of two consecutive periods.

The medium height and width of the fragment are 0.33 m.; the thickness is about 0.17 m., but it is somewhat irregular. The relief of the figure at the chest is 0.065 m.

4. From the same village of Mitropolis, comes another fragment of a relief, probably also belonging to a metope, but one of much smaller proportions and of an art different and more recent (Figure 4). This piece certainly does not belong to the



FIGURE 4.—SEATED FIGURE

same series as the preceding; perhaps it does not even belong to the same temple. Mutilated on all sides, it still preserves on the left side a fragment of the raised listel, which must have framed the entire composition. Height of the fragment, 0.23 m.; length, 0.46 m.; thickness of the marble, 0.10 m.; medium height of relief, 0.05 m. The marble has some mica-schistous veinings, more or less like those of the earlier metope.

It is not possible to describe exactly the subject of the sculpture. The semi-nude female figure, of which the upper part of the breast, the head and the arms are wanting, is seated on a raised support which seems to be a mass of rock. The torso is upright. The left leg is almost entirely extended and the right is raised and bent at the knee. A lionation is wound

around the legs. This work is ordinary and of a rather harsh and careless style, as may be seen principally in the execution of the folds of the drapery, which are treated in a very elementary and summary manner. I do not believe myself far wrong in attributing this work to the close of the Hellenistic or to the beginning of the Roman period. The motive is about the same as that of a nymph in the Hellenistic relief (Schreiber, *Hellenist. Reliefbilder*, Taf. 63, No. 1) which, curiously enough, is mutilated in almost exactly the same manner as our relief. In this work the nymph is characterized as such by the *nebris* which crosses her breast, and, even despite its absence, it is not improbable that our figure also represents a nymph.

Analogous is the bust of a draped female figure, also headless, in the fragment of a relief from Delos, published in the *Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, XII, pl. xiv, 1. But this work belongs by its style to the good Attic period, and reminds one of the so-called Barberini Laodamia (*Bonner Studien*, pl. iv, p. 38, [Kalkmann]). For this motive in general consult the above number of the *Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, XII, pp. 315–320 (Homolle).

5. I shall close with mention of the small relief (Figure 5) from Cnossos, which I can hardly assign to a date earlier than the Roman period. This also is fragmentary, but the whole composition can be easily reconstructed, because, as can be seen from the illustration, it must have been composed of two similar halves, one of which is entirely preserved. The height of the fragment, which is the complete height, is 0.295 m.; the width, 0.21 m.; the thickness of the marble, 0.065 m.; the medium projection of the relief, 0.01 m. to 0.015 m.

This work is a derivative or copy of one of those representations of the numerous classes of reliefs of the Dioscuri, the type of which was already fixed by archaic art, and of which several examples have been furnished by Laconia.¹ Our relief corresponds to Dressel and Milchhöfer's Nos. 202, 209–211, and especially to No. 220, which belongs to the Nani collection, but is

¹ Dressel und Milchhöfer, *Antike Kunstwerke aus Sparta und Umgebung*, in *Ath. Mitth.*, 1877, pp. 383 ff., Nos. 201–220.

supposed to be also from Laconia. In the last of these relief-, as in ours, there is in the centre an altar, on which is placed a conical object on either side of which are the two Dioscuri holding with one hand a sword and with the other the bridle of the horses who raise one of their forelegs over the altar. In the other example, instead of the altar there is in the centre a



FIGURE 5—DIOSCURI

small pedestal bearing two amphorae (No. 210) or a *πάπρεζα* (No. 205), or a female figure (Helen) in the form of an idol (Nos. 202, 203, in the *Annali dell' Inst.*, 1861, Tav. d'agg. D, 1-2).

The Cnossos relief has the altar with the fire burning. The figures of the two Dioscuri, as is evident from the one that

remains, were of robust, nude young men with the chlamys thrown over the shoulder, the pileus on their heads and in their right hands a sword in its scabbard.¹ This is the type in common use from the fourth century B. C. until the close of the classic period.

FEDERICO HALBHERR.

¹The sword in the scabbard is also to be found in a similar way in No. 202 of the collection of Dressel and Milchhöfer.

CRETAN EXPEDITION

V.

NOTE ON A MYCENAEAN VASE AND ON SOME GEOMETRIC VASES OF THE SYLLOGOS OF CANDIA

THE material for the study of primitive Cretan ceramics had been until lately very scanty, and, even of the little which had been collected in the Museum of the Syllogos of Candia, a portion still remained completely unknown. The researches of the Archaeological Institute of America came at an opportune moment to lift a part of the veil which covered the history of this earliest period; and the results of the explorations made in several Mycenaean necropoleis of the island, the publication of which will follow in another number of this JOURNAL, will be welcomed by archaeologists, who are expecting from this mysterious land new contributions to the study of the Mycenaean question. While awaiting these results, I willingly accept the invitation of my friend Dr. Halbherr to describe, by some notes, certain pieces examined by him in the Museum of the Syllogos, the greater part of which came not only from well-ascertained localities but from characteristic strata.

MYCENAEAN VASE.

I. A large crater (Figure 1) discovered on the Mycenaean acropolis now called Patéla, near the present village of Priniás, in the province of Malevisi. It is 0.27 m. high, with a diameter



FIGURE 1.

of 0.25 m. at the mouth. The ornamentation is of an opaque, dull, blackish-brown color: a band of the same color decorates the narrow edge of the vase also, as is shown by the illustration. On one of the bands there are three circles of twelve concentric bands which are joined by two reticulated rhomboids. On the other side (Figure 2) there are two smaller circles joined by a band, terminated above by three parallel lines, and below by a zigzag.

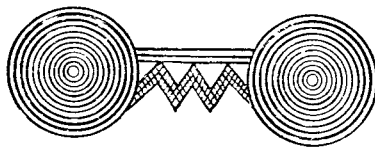


FIGURE 2

The vase, though Mycenaean in shape, is geometric in design, and should therefore be called a Mycenaeo-geometric or

transitional vase. The closest similarity to this type is seen in the following examples: Furtwängler and Löschke, *Mykenische Vasen*, figs. 237, 241, 242, 276, 306 and 328; *Mykenische Thongefässe*, pl. iv, 17. All these are Mycenaean, so that it might be said that this form is a specialty of the manufacture of Mycenae: but the Cretan example has a foot more pronouncedly conical, and a higher basin, and therefore represents a more developed type. On the other hand, there is an important difference in the decoration. The Mycenaean examples figured as figs. 241 and 242 have the faces decorated by spirals joined by tangents. The reticulated rhomboid is certainly Mycenaean,¹ but in this style the concentric circles, so regular, perfect and numerous in the vase of Priniás, are, on the other hand, rare, irregular, poorly marked and with few circles (*op. cit.*, figs. 236, 243). Consequently this element may be regarded as rather geometric in style.

The strongly developed form of this example, as compared with those of the acropolis of Mycenae, leads to deductions of a certain importance, if it be true that the examination of types, and the rigorous comparison of forms, together with other exegetical criteria, constitute an element of critical research. I mean to say that if the vase is Mycenaean, and if this form is common in the Mycenaean strata, it is also certain that it is the preliminary propaedeutic type from which the primitive Greek crater is to be developed. In order to be convinced of this it will be sufficient to compare with it the examples given in Murray's *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, pl. iii, 7 (vase of Aristonophos), and in Conze's *Zur Geschichte der Anfänge griech. Kunst*, pl. x, 3, but especially the strictly geometric examples of the Greek archaic necropolis of Syracuse published by me in the *Notizie degli Scavi* for 1893 (pp. 454-477) and for 1895 (pp. 135-161), which belong to the seventh and in certain cases perhaps to the end of the eighth century B. C. The vertical neck in some of these is hardly suggested; the slightly oblique handles are sometimes devoid of the little band which joins them to the mouth; but the outline, both of the vase and of the foot,

¹ Furtwängler and Löschke, *Myk. Vas.*, figs. 246, 256.

strongly resembles that of the Mycenaean vases. This conclusion is supported by the fact that this form has been found also in late Mycenaean necropoleis such as Ialysos.¹ The vase of Priniâs is therefore a very late product of Mycenaean art; and it is to be regarded as an example of a type of transition to the Dipylon, especially in its decoration.

VASES OF GEOMETRIC STYLE.

II. This is an ornamental band (Figure 3) which decorates the mouth of a hemispherical bowl with two horizontal annular handles, 0.21 m. high, with a diameter, at the mouth, of 0.26 m. The friezes are brown on a light ground. The frag-



FIGURE 3.

ment comes from the necropolis of Anopolis in the province of Padiada. As far as its form is concerned this vase might, except for its dimensions, be compared to the rudimentary Mycenaean craters of the acropolis of Mycenae mentioned above, which, however, had in every case a base. But the best terms of comparison are always to be found in the succeeding geometric style of which I may cite the following:

1. From Cyprus (Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros, die Bibel und Homer*, pl. 98, 4).

2. From Rhodes (Siana), an example in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford with decorations not only on the shoulders, but on the whole body (Gardner, *Cat. of the Greek Vases in the Ashmolean Museum*, No. 25).

3. Several examples from Greece are known, which are comparable to the present vase not only in form, but also in the arrangement of the design, which is developed on the shoulders with compartments on the faces. I will cite as examples of the

¹ See Furtwangler and Loscheke, *Myk. Vas.*, figs. 4, 31.

Dipylon: a vase at Copenhagen (*Arch. Zeit.* 1885, pl. viii); another which is now at Dresden (*Arch. Anzeiger*, 1892, p. 162); and others at Berlin, Athens and London (cited *ibid.*).

4. From Sicily: two examples from Thapsus in a Siculan tomb, but in the upper stratum separated from the lower very archaic stratum, which is genuinely Siculan, by means of a vacant stratum. As the Siculan tombs of Thapsus have furnished more than twenty Mycenaean vases of the last style, it follows that these vases, which are entirely different both in composition and in style, belong to a different and later period, and are therefore of the geometric Greek pattern (Orsi, *Thapsos*: in the *Monum. Antichi dei Lincei*, VI, pp. 89 ff., pl. iv).

The list just given, although not complete, embraces vases which both in design and form are purely geometric: and such also must be our vase, even if we take into account the circumstance that it comes from the necropolis of Anopolis which has yielded quite a series of Mycenaean vases. However, although the elements and the ornamental composition of the vase, as well as the design of the two ducks on the metopal fields, belong distinctly to the geometric style, the ducks belong also to the very advanced Mycenaean style, where they are characterized, exactly as in our vase, with wings, one of which is extended and marked by vertical lines: they are to be found in a few Mycenaean vases,¹ and also in one of the well-known Cretan funerary urns² where they were painted in the Mycenaean style at a time when it had reached its highest development. This large vase of Anopolis has therefore Mycenaean reminiscences which are utilized in a vessel that is geometric in form and decoration.

III. This is a large cinerary urn (Figure 4, *a, b, c*) a *bottino* with a cover, and with four handles on its shoulders, two of which are formed of an arch or bridge in their lower part. It is 0.40 m. high, with a maximum width of 0.355 m. Its

¹ Furtwangler and Löschke, *Myk. Vas.*, fig. 398 from Mycenae, fig. 63 from Ialysos.

² *Monum. Antichi*, I, part 2, p. 212, pl. i, 3.

decoration, which is brown in color, consists of the following elements. Between the handles are four ornamented rectangles or compartments: the first (*a*) has three bands: a scorpion and two animals *en face* rudely represented, two maeanders,



FIGURE 4

and in the lower left-hand corner a toad (?); the second (*b*) also has three bands with three checker-boards in the upper part, striated rhomboids in the centre, and a maeander below; the third (*c*) has four bands with rhomboids, schematic *regardant* heads of animals like ox-heads, and lozenges; the fourth has maeanders, lozenges and zigzags. The flat portion of the handles is also decorated with narrow horizontal lines and with a scorpion. The cover, with its brown background, is in the form of a *calotte* decorated with a rosette. It does not fit the

vase and seems to have belonged to another similar ossuary. The vase comes from Cnossos. In regard to its contents, Dr. Hazzidaki has courteously informed me that these consisted of a quantity of minute burned bones, among which was a polycuspid molar tooth, much injured by fire. All the rest of the bones, according to two other physicians, were human, as is confirmed by the presence of the tooth. The Syllogos possesses three other ossuaries beside this one. One is from the necropolis of Anopolis and two from that of Stavrakia: all of them contained burned bones. In that of Anopolis there were found fragments of an upper and lower human jaw with a few teeth.

The shape of the vase and of the handles, the arrangement of the design in rectangles on the shoulder, and the character of the design itself, are all points characteristic of the geometric style and period. As for the form, notwithstanding the scarcity of systematic explorations in the island, it seems certain, on account of the simultaneous presence of similar vases at Cnossos, Anopolis and Stavrakia, that this is a local Cretan form. Nothing similar exists in the Mycenaean style, and outside of the island I can cite only a single vase¹ very similar to this, but without cover; the annular handles, arched and bridged, are characteristic of some Greek vase-forms of the seventh century.

Passing from the form to the design, we note particularly the tendency—peculiar to pottery of the Dipylon and cognate works—to decorate the shoulders with compartments divided into bands and fields. In regard to details there is no need to add that the angular meander is a characteristic of this style,² to which also belong the rhomboids and the checker-pattern.³ Lozenges are a rare pattern, but are to be found in the geometric vases of Cyprus and elsewhere.⁴ I do not know of any other instances of the scorpion in primitive vase-paintings, and can bring forward only an unedited *pastiglia* from

¹ Conze, *Anfänge der griech. Kunst*, pl. x, 2.

² Graef, *Vasenfunde von der Akropolis zu Athen*, in the *Sitzungsber. d. arch. Gesell. zu Berlin*, 1892, No. 13, p. 42.

³ Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, fig. 2068; Conze, *op. cit.*, pl. v, 4, 9.

⁴ Collignon, *Ceramique grecque*, fig. 18; Conze, *op. cit.*, pl. v, 5.

Megara, of the close of the seventh century, in the Museum of Syracuse, on which this animal is represented. It is certain that from an early period magical qualities and superstitious notions were connected with the scorpion.¹ The rosette on the cover is also one of those decorative elements belonging to the Mycenaean style in places where it was most popular,² and it passes with the same popularity to the vases and more rarely to the bronzes of the Dipylon period. Such are the geometric vases, mainly Cypriote, illustrated in Perrot, *La Phénicie*, fig. 523; the fibula in the *Arch. Anzeiger*, 1894, p. 116; the bracelets in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1892, pls. x, 2-4, xii, 3-4, p. 238.

IV. Ornamental detail (Figure 5) of a very bulging vase, which from its shape might be called a genuine *stamnos*, with two double annular handles; the decorations of the opposite side are in a bad state of preservation. The vase is from the necropolis of Anopolis (province of Pediada), and like the necropolis it belongs to the geometric period.

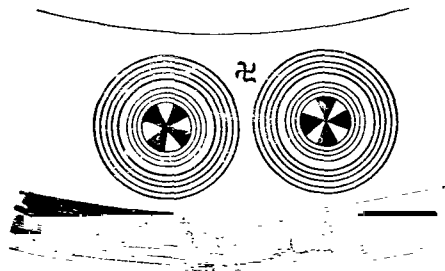


FIGURE 5

To the geometric period belong the concentric circles, especially in Cypriote ware,³ also the equilateral crosses which, however, are rare.⁴ Less rare, on the other hand, is the *crucis geminata*,

¹ Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie der class. Alterthumswiss.*, I, 79.

² As in the wall-paintings of Tiryns, ceilings of Orchomenos, tomb-gate of Mycenae, gold and ivory rosettes of Spata and Palamidi.

³ *E. g.*, Ohnetalch-Richter, *Kypros*, pl. 216; and also in that of other regions, *e. g.*, Conze, *op. cit.*, pl. x, 4, 2.

⁴ On a Cretan urn of advanced Mycenaean style is an equilateral cross inscribed in spiral; see Orsi, *Urn Cretese*, pl. 1, 2. On a Rhodian vase are concentric circles having in their centre Maltese crosses; cf. *Jahrbuch d. Arch. Inst.*, 1886, p. 135.

which already appears in the largest Dipylon vase,¹ in the pyxis in the same necropolis,² and elsewhere.³ This cross becomes very common in the Rhodian vases, and certainly represents one of the genuinely oriental elements of this period, for it is quite exceptional in the Mycenaean style.⁴

V. An ornament from the shoulder of an amphora used as an ossuary (Figure 6): on the opposite side from the shoulder

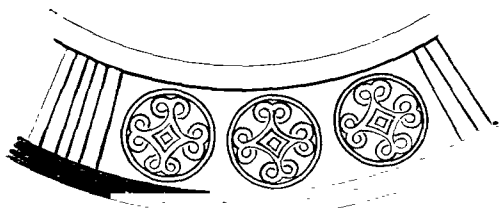


FIGURE 6.

are four other circles, the two in the centre having the same motive as that on the front, while the two side-circles have the equilateral cross as in vase No. IV. The rest of the body of the vase is decorated with parallel bands and a row of concentric circles. It is from Stavrakia. The design inscribed on the circles may result from the union of *phytomorphous* Mycenaean elements geometricized.⁵ It can, however, also be purely geometric. A lozenge with four arms ending in a double spiral, almost identical with the motive on this vase from Stavrakia, is found, in fact, on a vase from Mycenae;⁶ and certain elements of it are found on the gold buttons of the acropolis of Mycenae. Finally, one of the funerary stelae of these tombs⁷ has the same motive, but tripartite instead of quadripartite, inscribed in a circle. Notwithstanding these similarities of style, I believe that this vase, on account of its origin, is geometric rather than

¹ Collignon, *op. cit.*, pl. i.

² Collignon, *op. cit.*, fig. 21.

³ Conze, *op. cit.*, pls. iv. b, v. 4, vi. 1, etc.

⁴ Beside the Cretan urn already mentioned, the only example, and a doubtful one at that, is in Furtwangler and Loschke, *Myl. Vas.*, No. 136.

⁵ Furtwangler and Loschke, *Myl. Vas.*, fig. 28.

⁶ *Myl. Vas.*, fig. 377.

⁷ Perrot, *La Grèce primitive*, fig. 362.

Mycenaean. As a matter of fact a motive very similar, but very fully developed, is found on the large amphora from Melos.¹

VI. The decoration on this little cover of an ossuary (Figure 7) is very graceful. It comes from the necropolis of Anopolis and is now in the Syllagos collection. This decoration consists

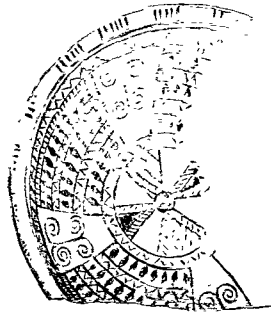


FIGURE 7.

of two equilateral crosses placed one above the other with geometric motives inscribed on their arms (such as the gridiron, zigzags, and lozenges), while between the arms of the larger cross is a double affronted spiral, which is essentially a Mycenaean element, although it passed also into the geometric style.² The form of the cover indicates that the vase was an ossuary not unlike that of Cnossos; for this reason, and because the objects from Anopolis are all geometric, and also because the rite of incineration was there in use, it clearly follows that this cover belongs to the geometric style although it has so many reminiscences of the Mycenaean period.

VII. A cover of an ossuary from Cnossos (Figure 8) similar to the preceding and with a handle. It is decorated with black-brown friezes on a light ground. The ornamentation is

¹ Collignon, *op. cit.*, pl. ii.

² Gold object from Troy (Schliemann, *Ilios*, fig. 998): at Mycenae on the stelae of the acropolis, and in small works of industrial art. For the entire class see my review in the *Bullettino di Paletologia Italiana*, 1892, p. 70, note 37, in connection with the same motive carved in *chousins* of very ancient Sicilian tombs.

geometric, with traces of the Mycenaean style in the central

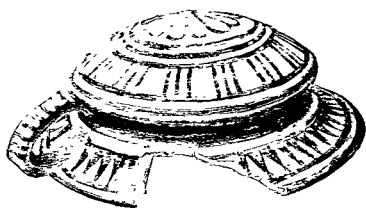


FIGURE 8.

rosette. Other ossuaries of the Syllogos collection have analogous covers.

VIII. Fragment of a flat dish (Figure 9) decorated with rosettes in relief: 0.27 m. in diameter: from Cnossos. It must



FIGURE 9.

have served as the cover of an ossuary, for the Syllogos collection has others of the same kind placed over ossuaries from Anopolis. The decoration in relief should be compared with the fragments of Cretan vases published by Fabricius¹ and by Mariani,² and with others which will be published in this JOURNAL for the first time by Dr. Halbherr. The form of the handles occurs in vases of the seventh and sixth centuries.

IX. Cover of a vase (Figure 10), probably an ossuary, of conical shape, ending in a horse-head, with mane cut *a spatola*, with ears erect, very protruding eyes, and open nostrils. The ornamentation is in brown on a black ground. On the two opposite sides of the lower edge of the vase are a couple of holes which served to fasten the cover to the vase by metal

¹ *Athen. Mitth.*, 1886, pl. iv, p. 144.

² *De un'antica città scoperta in Creta*, pl. ii, 16, 22.

wires. Its height is 0.195 m. and its diameter 0.18 m. It is of uncertain origin. The form of the cover is entirely new, and I am not able to find anything with which to compare it; but its ornamentation is very well known and is characteristic of the geometric style. That in the geometric period potters began to give plastic form to animal figures and especially to



FIGURE 10

horses, making use of them as vase-handles, is proved by several pyxides and vases of the Dipylon style.

X. Of this tendency to give plastic form to the extremities of vases we have another example (Figure 11) in this pitcher, the mouth of which is shaped like a human head, with large and wide ears, wide-open eyes formed of a large projecting bulb with a dot in the centre, a small open mouth, and a little beard on the chin, while all the rest of the face is smooth. It is fifteen centimetres high, and was found inside ossuary

¹ Masner, *Vasensammlung im k. Ost. Mus.*, No. 31; *Mon. dell' Istituto*, IX. pl. 40, fig. 2 a; *Athen. Mitth.*, 1893, p. 138.

No. III. As to form this is a novelty. Its decoration, however, is geometric, although the interrupted spiral is to be found also in the Mycenaean style¹ which does not, on the other hand, use the maeander.



FIGURE 11.

The few vases here illustrated are not without value for the primitive history of Crete, but the lack of data as to the contents of the necropoleis from which they come prescribes great caution in pronouncing any opinion. We may, however, venture to believe that through them our knowledge of Proto-Hellenic Crete is somewhat increased. The Mycenaean material from this island, although out of proportion to the importance of the region, will be found to be of exceeding interest when all the late discoveries of Taramelli, Mariani, and Halbherr shall have been published: but of the period immediately following the Mycenaean, at the very dawn of the historical period, almost nothing was known. Now, however, it is evident that at Cnossos, Anopolis, and Stavrakia there were

¹ *Myk. Vas.*, fig. 131, from Aliki; figs. 338 and 339, from Mycenae.

CRETAN EXPEDITION

VI.

SOME ROMAN BUSTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SYLLOGOS OF CANDIA

[PLATES XII, XIII]

THE four heads which are published in full-face in the text and in profile in PLATE XII were found at Gortyna in the *Agora*, and are of about the same size and period. They are Roman portraits, and from their family resemblance, and from having been found exhibited in a public place, there is no doubt that they represent members of the imperial family of the Julian and Claudian houses.

A. (Figure 1 and PLATE XII, No. 1.) This head is made with its neck finished for insertion in a statue. It is of fine-grained, brilliant Greek marble, and is 0.39 m. high. It represents a beardless youth about twenty years old, with short hair combed over the forehead, covered with the toga for the sacrifice. The pupils are not marked. The back of the head is wanting. It has been proposed by some to identify this head as the portrait of Caligula, and there is certainly something in the form which reminds one of some of the identified portraits of this emperor: for example, the flat head, the prominent chin and the straight forehead, which appear on the coins of Cali-

gula.¹ The bust at Turin² could not be used as an argument against this hypothesis because the upper part of its cranium has been restored. It is true that the portraits of Caligula



FIGURE 1.—AUGUSTUS

hardly ever represent him as bald and with stern eyes, as he really was, except in the veiled head in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian.³ Still, our bust has too noble a head and too sweet an expression to make it possible to regard it as a portrait of Caligula. I am therefore inclined to follow the opin-

¹ Bernoulli, *Rom. Icon.*, II. i. pl. xxxiv, No. 2.

² *Ibid.*, p. 307, No. 15 and figure 47.

³ Hall II., No. 1. See Helbig, *Coll. of Antiq. in Rome*, No. 1024.

necropoleis for incineration with vases painted in a geometric style, which bear many analogies to those of Cyprus and the Dipylon, but contain many reminiscences of the Mycenaean style—some of them having a form peculiar to the island. In regard to the rite, it is known that during the Dipylon period burial was preferred to incineration: that, in fact, according to the last careful observations of Brückner and Pernice, cremation was represented by a very small percentage. In the only other Greek necropolis of the geometric period which has thus far been carefully explored, that of Eleusis, incineration is quite exceptional. We must therefore believe that, in funeral rites, different ideas governed in Crete at the same time, because in the Museum of the Syllogos the ossuaries from the three necropoleis mentioned above are quite numerous. However, nothing definite can be affirmed regarding the proportion between incineration and burial, through lack of information: it is certain only that the proportion of the former could not possibly have been as small as at the Dipylon and at Eleusis. A case very analogous to this is the very early necropolis of Halicarnassus (Dümmler, *Athen. Mitth.* XIII, p. 276) of the geometric period, where incineration was rigorously observed. The Cretan necropoleis have this also in common with that of Halicarnassus, that the vase-material has many reminiscences of the Mycenaean style,—reminiscences which notwithstanding their substantial differences had been already observed.

In Crete the Mycenaean necropoleis were, as elsewhere, all used for inhumation, and the funerary urns themselves, a specialty of the island, were used for the reception of bodies already turned into skeletons or perhaps, also, of doubled-up bodies. The necropoleis of Cnossos, Anopolis and Stavrakia, nearer than the Dipylon to the Homeric rite of *καῦσις*, are to be distinguished from the Mycenaean, at least in regard to age: it still remains to be seen whether they should be distinguished also in regard to race. Cnossos, Anopolis and Stavrakia belong to the Hellenic population of the ninth and eighth centuries. However, the mutual relations between the geometric and Mycenaean periods and the ethnical corollaries that ensue for

Crete require, in order to be exactly determined, long and careful preparatory researches both in necropoleis and in the cities. This study is also necessary for the solution of another question: that is, what are the specific characteristics of the Cretan geometric style: what are its points of contact with the Cypriote: and was it a new importation from the continent or an evolution from the preceding native culture under the action of foreign factors? This question is therefore connected with that of the famous passage in the *Odyssey* (τ 175 ff.): that is, to which of the families—Dorian, Achaean or Pelasgian—do our necropoleis belong: to the Dorians who came in at a later date, or to the earlier Achaeans and Pelasgians? Finally, the question arises whether the change of form and rite took place here less violently than elsewhere. All these are problems that cannot yet be answered. What cannot be settled through the well-known literary sources we may hope to learn from the study of the sub-soil of Crete. It is the ardent desire of all lovers of antiquity, since the promising discoveries of the American expedition, that this should take place as soon as possible.

SYRACUSE, SICILY
January, 1896.

PAOLO ORSI.

CRETAN EXPEDITION

VI.

SOME ROMAN BUSTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SYLLOGOS OF CANDIA

[PLATES XII. XIII]

THE four heads which are published in full-face in the text and in profile in PLATE XII were found at Gortyna in the *Agora*, and are of about the same size and period. They are Roman portraits, and from their family resemblance, and from having been found exhibited in a public place, there is no doubt that they represent members of the imperial family of the Julian and Claudian houses.

A. (Figure 1 and PLATE XII, No. 1.) This head is made with its neck finished for insertion in a statue. It is of fine-grained, brilliant Greek marble, and is 0.39 m. high. It represents a beardless youth about twenty years old, with short hair combed over the forehead, covered with the toga for the sacrifice. The pupils are not marked. The back of the head is wanting. It has been proposed by some to identify this head as the portrait of Caligula, and there is certainly something in the form which reminds one of some of the identified portraits of this emperor: for example, the flat head, the prominent chin and the straight forehead, which appear on the coins of Cali-

gula.¹ The bust at Turin² could not be used as an argument against this hypothesis because the upper part of its cranium has been restored. It is true that the portraits of Caligula



FIGURE 1.—AUGUSTUS.

hardly ever represent him as bald and with stern eyes, as he really was, except in the veiled head in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian.³ Still, our bust has too noble a head and too sweet an expression to make it possible to regard it as a portrait of Caligula. I am therefore inclined to follow the opin-

¹ Bernoulli, *Rom. Ikön.*, II. i, pl. xxxiv, No. 2.

² *Ibid.* p. 307, No. 15 and figure 47.

³ Hall H., No. 1. See Helbig, *Coll. of Antiq. in Rome*, No. 1024.

ion of Helbig, who believes it to be rather a young Augustus. This opinion is supported by a comparison with the Vatican bust¹ in which we find the same oval in the face, the same arrangement of hair, the bell-shaped ears and the prominent chin. The incipient hair on the cheeks, starting at the lips (?), shows that the artist wished to represent him at a very youthful age: and, as a matter of fact, the majority of the posthumous portraits of Augustus represent him at about the age of twenty²—as if in memory and as a symbol of the new era. The Modena bust,³ which is here published (PLATE XIII) gives a good comparative example of the treatment of the hair: it is a very fine piece of sculpture, and, although it represents Augustus as older, it gives this detail of the growing beard, which would be an anachronism if it were not a symbol.

B. (Figure 2 and PLATE XII, No. 2.) A marble head like the preceding, measuring 0.39 m. down to the beginning of the neck. It represents a man of advanced years, covered by the toga, beardless, with short hair combed over the forehead. The end of the nose, a bit of the ears and an end of the mantle are broken. The pupils are not marked. It is left rough behind, as if it were to be placed in a niche. This head represents Tiberius. The form of the mouth with the retreating lower lip, the aquiline nose (which is preserved, for example, in the heads of the Louvre⁴ and of Berlin),⁵ the square cut of the hair along the forehead are all characteristics of this emperor. Especially well adapted for comparison is the beautiful portrait of Tiberius, of Greek workmanship, found at Athens,⁶ which, although it represents him as younger, still has the characteristic vertical wrinkles on either side of the mouth; we see also the large ears of the Claudii, and it differs only in accentuating the hori-

¹ Museo Chiaramonti, No. 416, Vatican. Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, p. 28, No. 9 and pl. ii.

² Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, pp. 60 ff.

³ See my report on the rearrangement of the Modena gallery, in the *Annuario delle Gallerie*, I, p. 57.

⁴ Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, p. 151, No. 36 and pl. vii.

⁵ Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, p. 153, No. 53 and fig. 22.

⁶ Arndt-Bruckmann, *Gr. u. Rom. Portraits*, pls. 19, 20.

zontal depression across the forehead. Since the portraits of

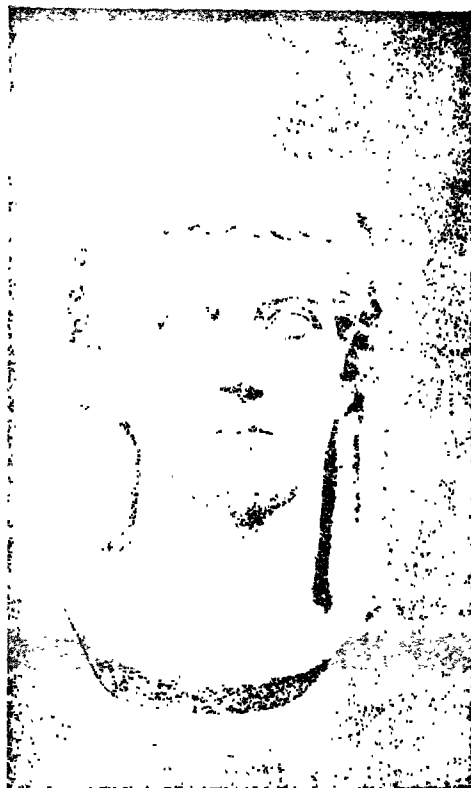


FIGURE 2 —TIBERIUS

Tiberius in his old age are rare the present example is of considerable importance.

C. (Figure 3 and PLATE XII, No. 3.) A marble head like the preceding, of the same workmanship and plan: 0.35 m. high. It represents a woman between forty and fifty years old: stout, with thin lips and broad face, strong outlines, and with ears perforated for earrings. The waving hair is parted on the forehead, passes over the ears, and is then gathered in a mass which hangs down the neck, bound by a ribbon. The upper section of the cranium is executed in another piece of marble.

The nose and part of the left ear and a piece of the front of the neck are wanting and a bit of the chin is flaked off. It is well known that it is more difficult to obtain an exact resemblance in a female portrait than in that of a man, so that it will hardly be surprising that the proofs I am about to bring forward for the identification of this head may not seem so convincing as



FIGURE 3.—LIVIA.

the preceding. It is evident that this is not a portrait of Agrippina the younger, as it is assumed to be in the catalogue of the Museum. It is sufficient to compare this head with that published by Mau¹ in order to see immediately that there is nothing in common except the broad face with strongly marked

¹ *Rom. Mitth.*, 1892, pp. 231 ff.

lines: but this is a characteristic of many types of this period (as for instance in the head of Minatia Polla,¹ etc.), and as this peculiarity was a favorite one of the Romans, it was made more marked by the arrangement of the hair: *Ora rotunda colunt*, says Ovid.²

On the other hand, there is one peculiarity which is at once noticeable in the Gortyna head,—the peculiar form of the mouth, with thin and tight lips, the lower lip drawn back. This is a characteristic of Tiberius, who inherited it from his mother. That this is a portrait of Livia seems to me proved by a comparison with the beautiful Copenhagen head published by Helbig.³ Besides the mouth, the arrangement of the hair also is the same—an arrangement which Livia must have followed to quite a late age,⁴ and very different from that of Agrippina the younger, which is in the fashion of the time of the Claudii. The only difference is the loss of the curls, a sign that in the course of years her hair had grown thin; the curls are not represented on the coins published by Helbig. The extreme plumpness may be regarded perhaps as an alteration of the type, unless it be peculiar to a certain period in the life of Livia, who, in the course of years, grew very much thinner. This portrait regarded chronologically seems to come midway between that of Copenhagen and that of Naples: a still more advanced stage of the latter type is, on the other hand, represented in the small very well-carved head in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian.⁵

1). (Figure 4 and PLATE XII. No. 4.) A head of the same marble as the preceding, 0.40 m. high. It represents a beardless young man about thirty years old: the face is square, the hair

¹ Museum of Baths of Diocletian, Hall H, No. 7; Helbig, *Coll. of Ant. in Rome*, No. 1047.

² *Ars Amandi*, iii, 139.

³ *Rom. Mitth.*, 1887, pp. 1 ff., pl. i; Arndt-Bruckmann, *Gr. u. Rom. Portraits*, Nos. 5, 6.

⁴ Cf. the Naples portrait (Mau, *op. cit.*, p. 229); and the portrait in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian.

⁵ Hall H 2, No. 5; Helbig, *op. cit.*, No. 1021, who, however, attributes them to an earlier date.

short and brought forward over the forehead, the mouth small, and the eyebrows slightly contracted, giving a concentrated expression. The end of the nose and the ears are broken off; the chin was broken but has been refitted.

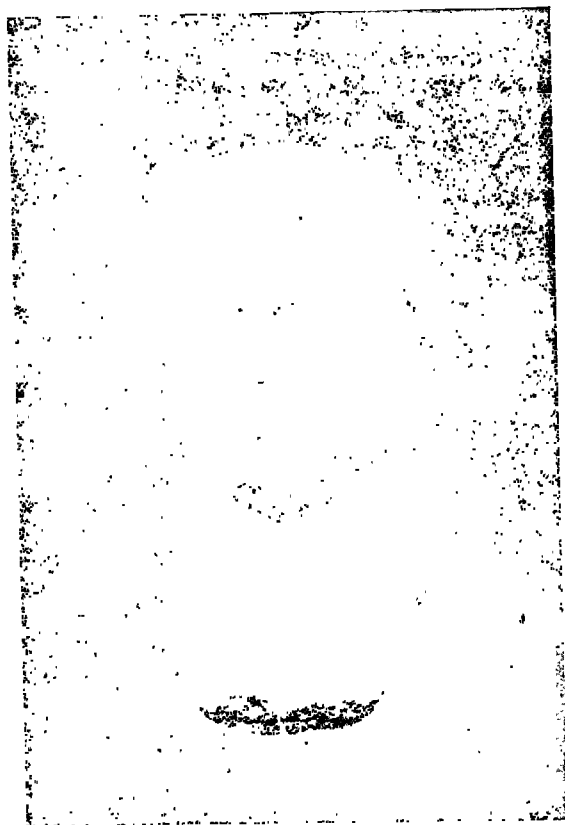


FIGURE 4.—GERMANICUS (?) OR A MEMBER OF THE JULIAN GENNS.

This last head of the series represents a young man who must have belonged to the same family as the preceding. It has been regarded as a Germanicus; and as this is the only one among our male portraits not representing a Pontifex Maximus, nor bearing a resemblance to any emperor, it probably does represent a prince of the Julian or the Claudian house. Since, however, the iconography of the secondary members of these

families is extremely controverted, it seems to me difficult to attribute a name to this head, which is artistically the least important of the series. For this latter reason also the resemblance to the original is probably less exact than in the case of the others. The Gortyna head differs from what is usually regarded as the most certain portrait of Germanicus—the statue from Gabii in the Louvre¹—which is similar to that in the Lateran,² to which series may be added the beautiful head in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian.³ The differences consist especially in the eyes, which are larger in the Cretan bust; in the mouth, which is not undercut, and also in the line of the forehead, which is more inclined. It appears also from what remains of the nose that it was aquiline.⁴ There is, however, a greater similarity to the type on coins:⁵ namely, in the chin: in the slightly aquiline nose: in the large eyes and the hair. Besides, in the case of coin No. 16, the mouth is very similar to that of the Cretan head. For this reason I would not absolutely reject the possibility that this bust represents the great Roman general.—all the more since this is a posthumous and provincial portrait. But it should be noted that this identification was more natural in the beginning when this group of heads was regarded as composed entirely of the Claudian gens, whereas now I am inclined to attribute the group to the Julian. Among the members of this family there are several whose portraiture is not yet certified, so that it still remains possible that our head should represent, for instance, Cains Caesar, who had an aquiline nose, Agrippa or Postumus, to whom the intense gaze of his father would be suited, or some other member of the Julian gens.

As these sculptures were found in a province of the empire it is not remarkable that the individual traits are not expressed with such naturalness as to make the resemblances undeniable.

¹ Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, p. 237, No. 1 and pl. x.

² Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, pp. 238-239, Nos. 2-3 and plates ix, xiii.

³ Cloister, wing I. No. 10.

⁴ Cf. Mau, *Atti Accad. di Nap.*, XV, pp. 135 ff., especially p. 138, where the characteristics of the Claudii are described.

⁵ Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II, i, pl. xxxiii, Nos. 14-16.

Such a resemblance can be expected only in works executed in Rome by artists who had constantly under their eyes the person to be represented; certainly not in Crete, where, although there were skilful sculptors, one cannot at the same time be certain of the fidelity of the reproduction. The fact that these heads are executed as detached pieces, with a neck arranged to be inserted in a statue, might lead one to suppose that these portraits were made elsewhere, perhaps in Rome, and then conveyed to the provinces. It is known, from the testimony of Josephus,¹ that Caligula had this done in the case of his portraits. A trait peculiar to this strange emperor, however, does not necessarily imply a common custom, and perhaps the very fact that it was thought worthy of note shows it to have been exceptional. Besides, the very fact that it is difficult to identify the portraits with certainty excludes this supposition *a priori*. Another reason also militates against it—the quality of the marble, which, had it been that of Luna, might have served as an argument for the Roman origin of these sculptures.

I will add to these Roman portraits a description of some cognate works belonging to the same collection.

E. (Figure 5.) Found at Chersonesos. A head without neck and wanting in the back part of the cranium, of fine-grained Greek marble,² and slightly above life-size. It is the portrait of a round-faced youth, beardless, with smooth hair which hangs fringe-like over his forehead, and is parted in the middle. The pupils are marked by a circular incised line, the irises by a half-moon and two holes made by a pointed trepan, and the eyebrows are marked with incised lines to indicate the hairs. The head is peculiar and at first gives one the impression of being a portrait of the Renaissance. The style of the sculpture, especially the way the pupils and the irises of the eyes are

¹ Bernoulli, *op. cit.*, II. i, p. 303.

² This marble, which is inferior to that of the preceding sculptures, is quite common in works of ancient Cretan art. I believe it comes from some quarry in Asia Minor.

treated, proves this head to be not earlier than the time of Hadrian: at this time also it was the custom even among the Greeks to wear a beard.¹ The man represented is an adult, but the plump, round, almost infantile quality of the form, and the smooth long hair, seem to show that it represents a eunuch. The fact that this head was found at Chersonesos might lead



FIGURE 5—HEAD OF A EUNUCH.

one to suppose that the eunuch represented might be an *archipollas* or priest of Cybele. The goddess Britomartis worshipped at Chersonesos is an oriental deity derived from the Phrygian nature-goddess, as I expect soon to prove, and hence is related to Rhea; her priests therefore must have been of like

¹For example, a portrait of Apollodorus, contemporary with Hadrian: Arndt-Bruckmann, *Gr. u. Rom. Portraits*, Nos. 46, 47.

description to those of the Great Mother. Without laying special emphasis upon it, I have offered this hypothesis mainly in the hope of leading to future investigations especially in the important ruins of the *temenos* of Britomartis.¹

F. (Figure 6.) Another head from Gortyna representing a bearded man. The thick hair is divided into small heavy ringlets, partly worked with the trepan, and the pupils of the eyes

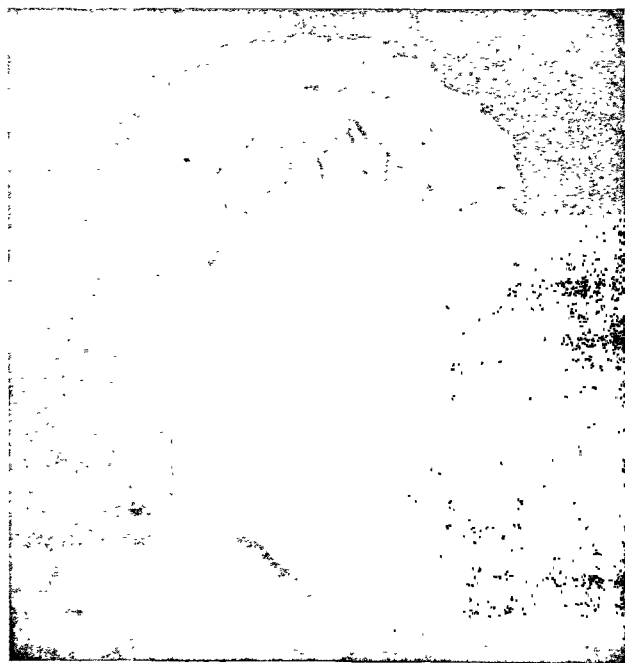


FIGURE 6.—PORTRAIT OF A ROMAN.

are indicated. The height is 0.33 m. It is a portrait of a Roman of the period between Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, as is shown by the arrangement of the heavy hair and short beard. As a work of sculpture it is excellent, full of life and expression, and is executed with a mastery of technique which was peculiar to the sculptors of the Antonine period. It is,

¹ L. Mariani, *Antichità cretesi* in *Monumenti Antichi*, VI, pp. 241 ff.

however, impossible to identify it with any well-known person. It cannot be attributed to any member of the imperial family, portraits of all of whom are known.

G. (Figure 7.) A portrait of almost the same period as the preceding is here reproduced not so much for its iconographic importance as for the artistic arrangement of the truncated figure.

It is cut in fine-grained Greek marble, perhaps Pentelic, with



FIGURE 7.—PORTRAIT OF A ROMAN (SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS?)

bluish shadows. Height 0.72 m.: the head alone 0.25 m., the base 0.19 m. It represents a grown man, with heavy curly beard and hair. The head is slightly turned to the right. The truncated chest is covered with a mantle wrapped around after the fashion of a himation rather than a toga. The bust is rounded off to rest on a base with upper and lower cornice joined in front to the bust by a bunch of small acanthus leaves.

The expression of the flat thin face is serious, with knitted brows, and the eyes, which are slightly raised, have incised

pupils. The date is the second or third century of our era, but the workmanship may still be Greek, as is shown by the originality of treatment. The bad preservation of the face prevents any certain identification: the characteristics of the face and of the art point to its being a portrait of Septimius Severus, made in Greece, and therefore a poor likeness.

H. (Figure 8.) The last head is that of a boy. The manner



FIGURE 8.—PORTRAIT OF A BOY.

of arranging the hair and the type of face are of the time of the Julii or Claudii. As this head has the same characteristics as the one noted under D, it therefore seems to me probable that it represents a young prince of the same family. Still, the same difficulties in the way of identification make it impossible to be more definite.

LUCIO MARIANI.

ROME.

CRETAN EXPEDITION

VII.

STATUE OF AN ASCLEPIAD FROM GORTYNA

THE statue reproduced in Figures 1 and 2 was found on the site of the ancient *Agōra* at Gortyna a few steps from the circular building which contained the Great Inscription. It is of alabastrine white Greek marble, compact and brilliant, coarse in grain and not very transparent. Its height is 2 m., including 0.07 m. of trapezoidal base: it represents a man about fifty-five years of age, standing and resting on his left leg, the right leg being slightly spread and bent at the knee. The beard and hair are long, and the hair, fringed upon the forehead and falling in curls as far as the shoulders and covering the ears, is somewhat unkempt; the beard, which is pointed and comes down as far as the collar-bone, has a slight division and is similar in style to the hair; the moustache is brought down and is joined to the beard; the figure is robed in a himation which covers the left shoulder and arm and the back and, passing under the right arm, falls so as to rest upon the left wrist, leaving the chest and abdomen uncovered, and entirely drapes the legs down to the ankles; the feet have sandals with a wide tongue which falls over on the instep. It is to be noted that, as in other statues (for example, the *Hermes* of Praxiteles), the sandal is wanting in the strap between the great toe and the index.

Both arms as far as the elbow adhere to the body, and the forearms are extended almost at right angles. The right hand is raised somewhat higher and is posed with the straight fingers close together, and thumb raised, as if addressing spectators; the left hand holds a staff by its narrow portion, and this, being turned with its head down, rests upon the ground in a line parallel to the body. Behind the head of the staff there rests on the ground a bundle of rolls bound by a *zoma*.

The expression of the face is serious, in fact somewhat stupid; the whole figure is rather gross, the head large, the nose aquiline, the face flat and fat, and the eyes not deep-set, with irises, pupils and eye-brows marked by incised lines. It gives one the idea of a portrait, especially in profile. The technique of the statue is extremely summary: behind, it is hardly even blocked out, the flesh is not highly finished, the traces of the file being still visible; while, on the other hand, the garment is left rude to in-



FIGURE 1 —STATUE OF AN ASCLEPIAD.

dicate that it is made of rough woollen cloth, and is incised with file-lines which sometimes cross one another. The hair, beard, and the folds of the drapery are indicated by deep grooves showing much use of the trepan. The right hand and wrist were broken and have been added by means of a rivet; the forearm is, however, sustained by an ancient support which joins it to the right breast. Another support joins the right elbow to the hip. The end of the left thumb and the fingers of the right hand are wanting.

The sculpture is therefore, technically speaking, of little importance; it certainly

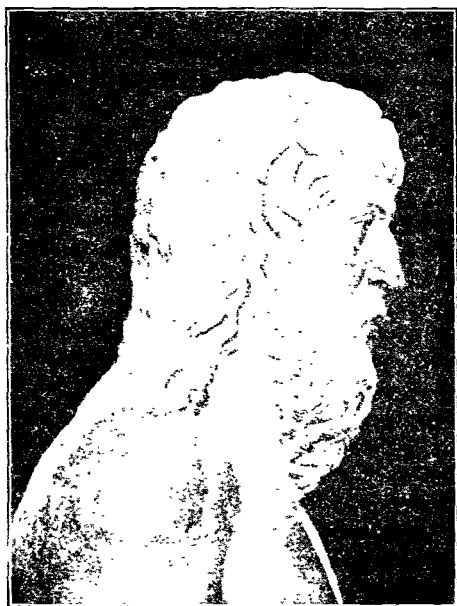


FIGURE 2 --HEAD OF THE ASCLEPIAD STATUE

belongs to the Roman period and apparently to the time of the Antonines. If, however, the characteristics of the workmanship give this statue so late a date, the case is very different with the type of the figure, which, in its rigidity, in the schematic character of its anatomy, and in its posture, must be referred back to an original of the fifth century B.C., which still retained traces of archaism. Such a type as this is represented by

another well-known statue of greater artistic merit: the Asclepius in the gallery of the Uffizi at Florence.¹ Except for the head, which is ideal and bent downward, and except for the

¹ Muller-Wieseler, *D. A. K.* II, No. 771; Dutschke, *Uff.* No. 198; Charac Nos. 547, 1152; Farnunglen, *Meissner*, pp. 394, 399; Arndt-Amelung, *Leibschonke*, Nos. 92, 93; Amelung, *Führer durch die Antiken von Florenz*, No. 95.

position of the right arm and the left hand, the general outline of the scheme and of the modelling correspond perfectly. It is known that the Florentine statue formed a part of a group (with Hygieia[?]). Furtwängler has, however, justly noted that this could not have been the original composition. He observes that the serpent could not twist around the staff because this does not accord with the action of the hands, which are represented as giving food to the serpent, and he supposes that the staff did not exist in the original. Our type, however, shows a more primitive scheme in which the staff is seen without the serpent, and is held by the hand. The Gortyna statue also shows that the right leg exhibited some slight action even in the original type, not perhaps as much in the work of the Florentine restorer, but somewhat more than Furtwängler supposes. Our statue is therefore of special importance because it represents a later phase of the prototype of the Asclepius of the Uffizi. Perhaps it may not throw much light upon the author of the original type, because it is contemporary with or posterior in date to the example already known. On this point opinions differ: Furtwängler believes it to be by Myron, while I am inclined to regard it as a pre-Pheidian or archaic-Pheidian type, from its analogy to the head and to the attitude of the statue of Apollo in the Museum of the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

Furtwängler¹ himself confesses that he was at first inclined to believe it an Argive work, and he cannot deny that in this statue it may be possible to recognize some trace of the canon of Hage-laidas.² This theory would harmonize with the discovery of a copy in Doric Gortyna.

But the Gortyna statue represents a stiffer and more archaic type than the Florentine: the figure is not turned toward the serpent but is straight, and the head also is perpendicular to the body: it would be a natural inference that the type of the Ascle-

¹ *Rom. Mitth.*, 1891, pp. 302-377, pls. x-xii: Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke*, pp. 77, 381.

² *Ibid.* p. 400. The characteristics of the School of Hage-laidas are given by him on p. 78, and they agree perfectly with those of the Uffizi Asclepius.

pius of the Uffizi is a later modification (made for use in the group) of the type which originated as a single statue. This was a common practice in the eclectic schools of the Roman period, such as that of Pasiteles. For it should be remembered that the Florentine statue was executed during the Roman period, that the only complete group is also Roman, and that in its figure of Hygieia we see a type entirely out of harmony with that of the Asclepius: we have, therefore, evidently a *contaminatio*. That the original type of the Asclepius was a single figure and was represented with head erect appears to me confirmed also by the existence of several herms which reproduce the head of the Uffizi Asclepius.¹ It was only characteristic traits of the head which obliged Furtwängler to attribute the Florentine statue to Myron; as to the rest, he recognized that the scheme of the Uffizi Asclepius might be by Hagelaidas, although he points out certain variations from this scheme, which do not exist in the stage represented by the Cretan statue. These differences consist chiefly in the substitution of action and concentrated attention in place of the *stille dumpfe Ruhe*, which we find, on the other hand, in the statue of Gortyna; thus, in the latter we do not find the movement and bending of the upper part of the body. Perhaps the *contaminatio* went even further than we have attempted to explain. The head differs, both in the Cretan replica and in the small Barberini group, so that it is not improbable that the type of the head of the Florentine Asclepius was not derived from the same original that furnished the motive of the body. But I do not wish to push my hypothesis too far.

Having found the type of the Gortyna statue in one which certainly represents the health-giving hero Asclepius or some other cognate personage, it will not be difficult to recognize an Asclepius in the statue of Gortyna, a city which had a special cult² of

¹ Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke*, p. 400; Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler*, No. 229; Louvre Museum, No. 2055.

² Preller, *Gri. Myth.*,³ p. 522, No. 3. Asclepius was the patron deity of Gortyna in Arcadia: Preller, pp. 519, 6; 522, 3; 526, 1. Cf. *Arch. Zeit.* 1852, p. 417, for Asclepius in Gortyna in Crete. The god was represented as beardless in the figure by Scopas in the Arcadian Gortyna.

this god, who was venerated especially in its port, Lebena, which must have been a sort of holy city. The absence of the serpent does not contradict this interpretation, because, although it almost always accompanies the god of medicine, there are examples in which Asclepius is represented without this attribute; as is noted by Thrämer in Roscher (*Lex. d. Myth.*, I. col. 628). One thing, however, stands in the way of this interpretation—the undoubted individual traits of the face which show that the statue represents a real personage in the costume of Asclepius, and this person can be only a physician. Physicians were in fact considered as the descendants of Asclepius,¹ and were often represented as his priests.²

There were frequent representations, in Hellenistic and Roman times, of the heroized deceased in the semblance of the god to whom they were most closely related. The priests³ of this divinity wore a costume analogous to that of the divinity himself, and to the god of a caste were given the attributes of a member of the caste itself: the similarity of the lunation of Asclepius to that of the philosophers has already often been noted.⁴ The staff was, besides, the symbol of physicians⁵ and the bundle of rolls suits a scientific man.⁶ Such a bundle of rolls became a characteristic accessory of statues during the Roman period to indicate a magistrate or a learned man of any period.

The gesture of the right hand is that of a person in the act of speaking;⁷ when it is given to a single figure it indicates that the figure is that of an orator or a teacher.⁸ In this case it is suited to the teacher of medicine, the philosopher, whose portrait is given in this statue. The gesture may refer to the value of his responses or his counsels;⁹ and all the more since a

¹ Becker, *Charicles*, p. 40.

² Friedländer, *Darst. aus d. röm. Sitten- u. Lebensgesch.*, p. 300.

³ See Deneken in Roscher, *Heros*, col. 2587 f.

⁴ Baumeister, *Denkmäler d. class. Alt.*, p. 137.

⁵ Baumeister, p. 138; Roscher, s. *Asklepios*, col. 628.

⁶ The bundle of rolls was also an attribute of Asclepius: see Roscher, s. v.

⁷ Sittl, *Gebärde*, p. 285. — Sittl, *op. cit.*, p. 302.

⁹ Cf. the epithet *σώζων* Bruchmann, *Epitheta dionum*, p. 52.

Chthonian divinity like Asclepius was naturally endowed with the gift of prophecy.¹ The head-dress is that of a philosopher, and would also be suited to followers of Asclepius even in the Roman period. Compare, for instance, the Apollonius of Tyana (?) in the Capitoline Museum (No. 47).

It has been suggested that this statue may represent Epimenides, the learned Cretan. There exist in several museums busts of a philosopher with closed eyes as if asleep. These busts, which have been thought to represent Epimenides, are of course imaginary, like those of Homer and Aesop. Even then, however, the type² differs notably from that of our statue, especially in the hair, which is not so long or so unkempt.

Until excavations are undertaken in the Asclepieion of Lebena on a large scale it would be vain to attempt to recognize the person to whom this honorary statue was erected: certainly it must have been a physician who was a benefactor to the city. There are examples in ancient inscriptions of similar honors having been rendered to physicians.³

In the Asclepieion of Lebena there have been found statuettes which are similar to this. These appear, in fact, to represent physicians, and will be described by Halbherr and Taramelli in their report on the researches for the Institute carried on at this site. These scholars will also publish a head (portrait) in which the arrangement of the hair is strikingly similar to our statue, a fact which appears to confirm my interpretation.

ROME.

LUCIO MARIANI.

¹ Roscher, *l. c.*

² Helbig, *Coll. of Antiq. in Rome*, No. 276: Winter, *Jahrbuch d. arch. Inst.* 1890, p. 183, according to whom it is Silanion's Homer.

³ S. Reinach, *Épigraphie grecque*, p. 50 and Note 2



HEAD OF APHRODITE FROM GORTYNA



1. AUGUSTUS



2. TIBERIUS



3. LIVIA



4. PRINCE OF THE JULIAN GEN(S)



HEAD OF AUGUSTUS
(MODENA)

CRETAN EXPEDITION

VIII

THE PREHISTORIC GROTTO AT MIAMÙ

THE village of Miamù forms part of the district of Messarà, and is situated in the mountain chain, usually called *ἡ Κάτω ρίζα*, which bounds on the south the valley of the Lethæus (*Γερο-ποταμός*), the largest in the island, and separates it from the southern coast and the gulfs of Kaloi Limiones and of Ledda. The village lies to the south of Haghiói Deka, about two hours distant from the ancient Gortyna, on the most direct mule-path between the districts in the valley and the landing-place on the bay of Ledda, the ancient Lebena, which is still frequented by fishermen and small coasting vessels. This road, after leaving the plain near Plora (the ancient Pyloros), rises very steeply along the ravine of the stream of Haghia Marina, which descends between rocky and picturesque banks from the hollow of Miamù, reaches the plain near the village of Apesokari, east of Plora, and flows into the Gero-potamos.

Miamù is at the head of this little valley, in a spacious and pretty rounded hollow of meadows and cultivated fields, about half an hour from the pass through which you go down to Lebena. Provided with excellent springs and sheltered from the violent southerly storms by the higher ridge that encloses the hollow, its situation is adapted to being a centre of habitation by the facility of communication and by its strong position, as well as by the salubrity of the air, which is free from

malarial summer fevers of the coast and plain, and by the beauty of the landscape, which is enhanced by the view of the solemn and impressive mass of Mount Ida and of the whole plain of Messarà as far as the gulf of Matala.

The village rises in steplike terraces up the mountain side, and consists of about a hundred houses, which nestle in picturesque disorder amid the masses of compact limestone that

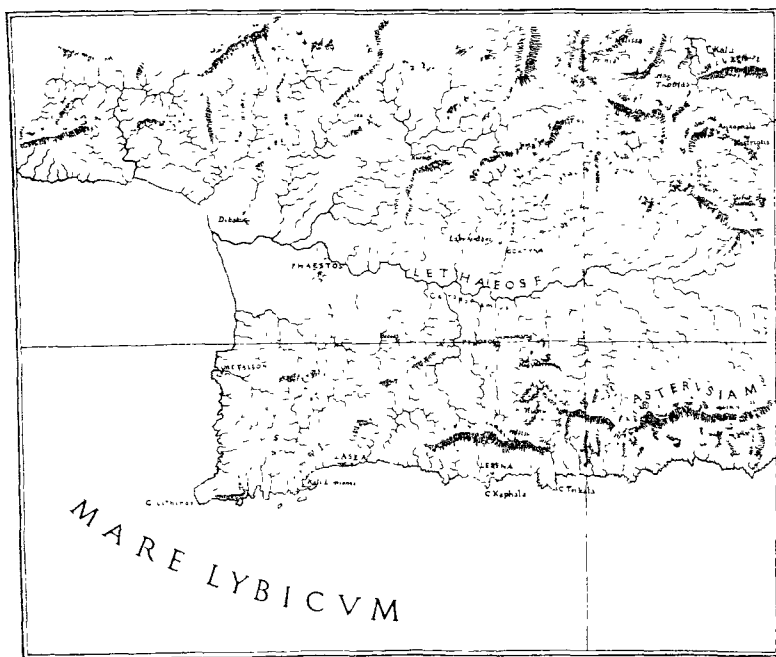


FIGURE I. — MIAMÙ AND VICINITY.

come to the surface on every hand along the ridge of the hollow. In the upper part of the village is the house of Anagnostis Manidakis, where Professor Halbherr and I were hospitably entertained during our exploration of Lebena, as other archaeologists and travellers in Crete have been. Manidakis, in building his house a few years ago, came upon a grotto of not very large dimensions which he used as a store-house and cellar, after having made over the entrance and hav-

ing worked over and searched the soil. According to his story, he found human bones and a quantity of earthen vessels which, as they were regarded as of no value, were almost all dispersed. However, a human femur, a small fragment of a cranium, and two small vases are still preserved in the house.¹

One of these vases (Fig. 2) is a small pitcher, 0.10 m. high, with a single handle, made by hand of a clay which was not much refined and was subjected to imperfect baking. It has a roughly spherical body, upon which is set a very short neck which expands into a wide mouth with a spout. The broad, round handle is strongly attached to the edge of the vase. This primitive form of *oenochœ* is found in the earliest cemeteries of Cyprus² and also in the lowest strata of the acropolis of Tiryns³;

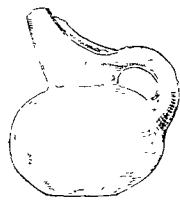


FIGURE 2.

but it is especially frequent at Troy, where many examples were found among the remains of the Second City, called prehistoric, according to Dörpfeld's division in *Troja*, 1893 (p. 86). It is a type which persists in the native Trojan ware through the different periods⁴ to that of the city of the sixth stratum (Dörpfeld), where by its side are found types of Mycenaean ware. After that its place is taken by the more advanced types, which Brückner calls *die entwickelten Troischen*,⁵ among which geometric decorative elements are prevalent. The Miamù pitcher is shown by the form of its spout and the thickness of its handle not to belong to the more primitive examples, although its sides are very thick and irregular, and it may be compared to the example figured in Perrot, *Histoire de l'Art*, VI, p. 901, fig. 448.

¹ These objects were also shown to Dr. J. Baunack, who visited the village in search of inscriptions: *Philologus*, XI (1889), p. 402.

² Dümmler, *Mittheil. von den griech. Inseln. Athen. Mittheil.*, XI, p. 224, Beil. 2, fig. 16.

³ Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 73 (German edition), fig. 3.

⁴ Small pitchers of varnished black clay are found at Troy, in the First City (Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 258 [German edition], fig. 57), and in the Third City (figs. 357, 374, 376). More developed forms of the same type are given by Bruckner, in Dörpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 103, figs. 51-53.

⁵ Bruckner, *l.c.*, p. 105.

The other little vase preserved by Manidakis (Fig. 3) is a conchoidal cup, 0.06 m. high, very wide and flat, with the base

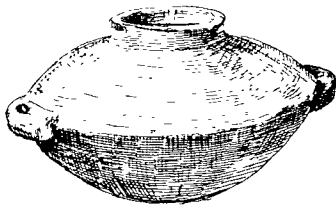


FIGURE 3.

and mouth very much narrower than the greatest diameter. The mouth is surrounded by a vertical neck 0.01 m. high, and on the widest part of the body, at the two ends of the diameter, are two small projections with vertical holes for the string by which the

vase was hung. The ware is coarse, but the surface is smoothed with a polisher. This elegant form of suspended vase is to be found in the earliest deposits of Tiryns,¹ and also in the Second City at Troy,² while in the later villages the form is less flat and the neck is higher,³ and some even have three or four feet at the base.⁴

The discovery of these objects attracted the attention of Professor Halbherr and myself, all the more so since by searching in the crevices among the rocks that surround the village, I succeeded in gathering many fragments of pottery of coarse and very badly baked clay, pieces of cups, handles of pitchers, and bottoms of vases. We decided therefore, after obtaining permission of the owner, to explore the grotto; although the condition of the soil, disturbed by the researches and the continual coming and going of the inhabitants of the neighboring house, left but little hope. In consequence I exercised unusual care and attention, and secured the assistance of good and careful workmen.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 give the ground plan and cross-sections (longitudinal and transverse) of the grotto. The entrance,

¹ Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 54, fig. 1.

² Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 410, fig. 293.

³ Schliemann, *Ibid.* p. 409, fig. 286.

⁴ Schliemann, *Ibid.* fig. 1042; cf. figs. 270, 271. Vases much resembling this one of Miami have also been discovered in other Cretan deposits. (Cf. that found in a tomb at Arvi belonging to the period of the Phaestian deposit (Evans, *Primitive Cretan and Aegæan Culture*, in *Primitive Pictographs, etc.*, p. 112, fig. 101).)

as is seen in Fig. 4, is from the interior of Manidakis's house at the point A, through the original ingress E, facing south, and now made into the form of a door 0.60 m. wide and 1.05 m. high. Before excavation the grotto had the appearance of a crevice, 2.30 m. deep, with a width varying from 2.75 to 3.50 m. The side and entrance walls were formed by the limestone rock; that on the west was almost vertical, while that on

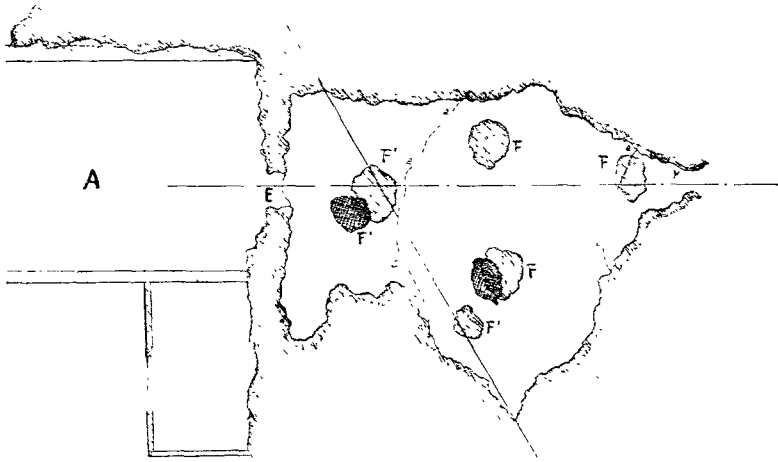


FIGURE 4.—THE GROTTO OF MIAMÛ: GROUND PLAN.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|
| A | House of Manidakis. | " | Cleft at the back of the cave. |
| E | Entrance to the cavern. | F, F, F | Higher and more recent fire-places. |
| a, a, a | Front of the more recent deposit of earth. | F', F' | Deeper and more ancient fire-places. |
| e, e, e | Front of the more ancient deposit of earth. | | |

the east, as can be seen from the transverse section in Fig. 6, is far more irregular and inclined, so that it approaches the opposite wall at a point 3.75 m. above the level of the entrance, while at a little distance from the ground it slopes eastward, forming a crevice a few decimetres high and almost a metre deep; and, as this was on the very level of the sepulchral stratum that had been disturbed, it was here that I hoped to find some intact remains of this stratum. The end of the grotto was cut off by the edge of a slide of earth and of stones (*a, a, a* in the

ground plan, Fig. 4) which had fallen from the top and from the back, and had spread horizontally even over the sepulchral stratum; while a part, covered with calcareous incrustations, originally formed the bed or support of the stratum.

Having cleared away all the disturbed part of the upper stratum and the sepulchral stratum below it which had been disturbed, we found a few insignificant fragments of vases of

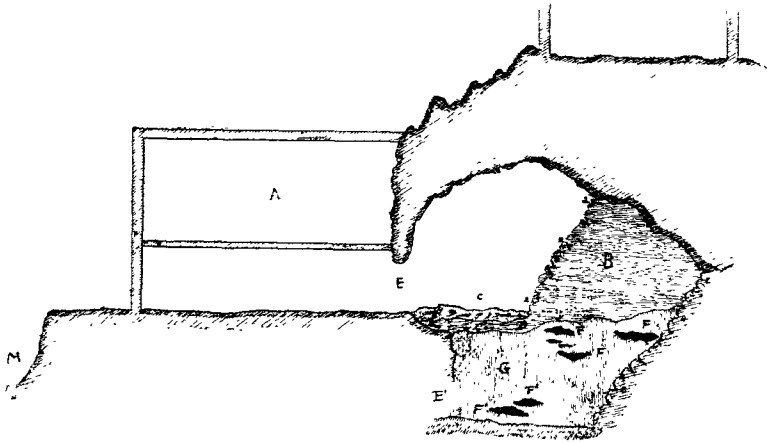


FIGURE 5. — THE GROTTA OF MIAMI: LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| M | Natural rock foundation under Manidakis's house. | <i>e, e, e</i> | Primitive earth deposit. |
| A | House of Manidakis | G | Stratum of habitation. |
| E | Entrance to the cavern. | F, F, F | Higher and more recent fireplaces. |
| E' | Hypothetical primitive entrance. | F', F' | Deeper and more ancient fireplaces. |
| <i>a, a, a</i> | Front of the recent earth deposit. | C | Sepulchral deposit. |
| B | Recent earth deposit. | | |

various periods,—Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian,—which had fallen from above through the cracks in the rock, from the houses built over the roof of the grotto.¹

On the other hand, the natural niches made by the obliquity of the eastern wall still contained some remnant of the sepulchral deposit (*C* in Figs. 5 and 6), which must, at that level, have entirely covered the surface of the grotto. Here, together with

¹ This stratum contained also a damaged and worn terracotta statuette representing *Asclepius* standing.

a few remains of human bones, such as femora, ribs, and bones of the hand, I found some fragments of vases. From these I was able to put together a small conchoidal vase 0.08 m. high, similar to the one described above, but with very much thinner walls and with the neck much higher and better separated from the body of the vase, and with knobs not perforated. The outer surface, where it was not covered by calcareous incrustations,

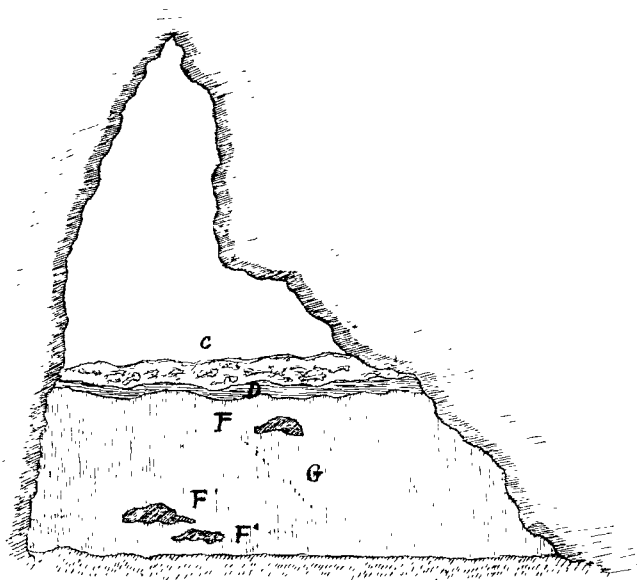


FIGURE 6. —THE GROTTO OF MIAMÙ: TRANS-VERSE SECTION.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------|------------------------------------|
| C | Sepulchral deposit | G | Deposit of habitation. |
| D | Bed of earth with calcareous incrustation. | F | Higher and more recent fireplace. |
| | | F', F' | Deeper and more ancient fireplaces |

had a light coating of pale rose-color.¹ Another almost complete vase was a small cup 0.05 m. high, without handles, with convex bottom, with walls slightly projecting outward, and with a flat and wide neck. This vase, in its shape, its coarse material, and its surface smoothed before baking, comes close to examples from the deepest strata of the acropolis of Tiryns.² More

¹ A similar vase, with knobs on the major axis instead of perforated handles, is found at Tiryns: Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 77, fig. 7.

² Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 75, fig. 6.

interesting is a pitcher, unfortunately in fragments, in the form of an elongated pear, narrowing toward the mouth, and with a

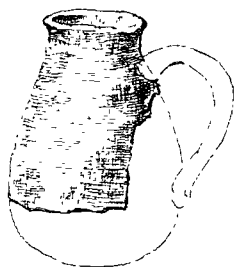


FIGURE 7.

small neck slightly increasing in diameter toward the top (Fig. 7). It was wheel-made, of purified clay, and perfectly baked; its sides are well proportioned, very thin, covered on the outside with a thin coating of pale rose-color, and under the calcareous deposit there are visible traces of narrow or diagonal bands of bright minium red. Vases of a similar form have been found in the primitive cemeteries of Cyprus,¹

but these have a horizontal spout. Similar vases were also found at Troy, in Schliemann's Fifth City, preceding the sixth Mycenaean stratum of Dörpfeld; these, however, have two handles, with oblique projections, and two protuberances standing for female breasts.² The rose and red colors are found applied more especially to vases of prehistoric houses in the island of Thera,³ and are also found among the ruins of the primitive town of Tiryns and in the Trojan settlements immediately above the Sixth City of Schliemann, and especially in that pottery which has a more distinctly indigenous character.⁴

The covering of calcareous incrustation on the bones and pottery that were found seems to me a proof that the sepulchral deposit had remained for a time, certainly not short, on the surface of the soil, exposed to the dripping of water saturated with carbonate of lime, which passed through the fissures in the grotto, until the crashing of some mass in the direction of the cavern allowed the earth and other material to fall in, which then covered and hid the deposit. Although the notes collected here are scanty, I believe I can assert that this is a burial tomb belonging to the Aegean period, and as can be proved by this

¹ Dümmler, *Mittheil. von den griech. Inseln. Athen. Mittheil.*, XI, p. 227, and Beil. 2, fig. 17.

² Schliemann, *Ilios*, fig. 1299.

³ Perrot, *Histoire de l'Art*, VI, p. 906.

⁴ Brückner, in Dörpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 105.

comparative study, that it can be chronologically referred to the period of the tombs in the Cyclades and of the prehistoric village of Thera. Hence it is contemporary with the Third to the Fifth Cities of the Trojan acropolis, which are dated by Dr. Dörpfeld, from his recent researches and excavations, between 2000 and 1500 B.C.¹

Having collected all the objects that rested on the bed of the layer, hardened by incrustation (D, in Figs. 5 and 6), and having searched, till I touched the east side, the narrow niche in the grotto, I thought that I had come to the end of my task and of the hopes I had built on this excavation : but, through a scruple of conscience that was justified, I decided to make an essay on the hard crust of fallen earth which covered the ground, and was surprised when, after passing a stratum of stones about 0.30 m. in thickness, the excavator's pick struck into an almost black earth, about whose origin there could not be the slightest doubt. It was worth while, therefore, to lay bare this new archaeological stratum and to examine it carefully. Before digging down, however, I thought it fitting and prudent to clear the grotto entirely of the rubble (B) which shut off the end of it, and then found that the grotto originally must have been 5.40 m. long, and that proceeding toward the back it spread out gradually to a width of about 5 m., narrowing again to the form of a narrow crevice (*y*, in Fig. 4), through which the earth had entered the grotto and had filled so large a part of it, — perhaps even before it had served sepulchral purposes. Having moved all the material that had come through (B, in Fig. 5), and having cleared away all the stratum of hard soil 0.30 or 0.40 m. high, I found a bed covering the entire grotto formed of a black soil, greasy to the touch, formed of decomposed organic matter mixed with small fragments of charcoal, and so full of bones of animals and fragments of pottery as to show that it was a deposit left by human families living for a long time in the grotto. This soil was removed in horizontal layers from the entire surface of the grotto, I myself

¹ Dörpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, pp. 86, 87.

watching the work, and one of the workmen sifting it with a sieve at the entrance to the grotto, and picking out whatever had escaped me in the semi-obscurity of the interior. Thus I noticed that the stratum became blacker as it approached certain thick masses of ashes and charcoal which represented the fireplaces which had certainly been used for a long time, as was evident from their extent and thickness. Around them the ground was almost hardened and burnt by the heat of the fire. I found several such fireplaces or large lens-shaped masses of ashes in the first upper stratum, as may be seen from the plans (Figs. 4, 5, and 6, F, F, F). One was 2.85 m. from the entrance, about 0.30 m. from the western wall; its diameter was 0.75 m., and it must have been once given up and then used again, as it was composed of two layers of ashes each 0.15 m. thick, separated by a layer of soil 0.10 m. thick. There were two other fireplaces at the east end of the cave, on the same level and at the same distance from the entrance as the first. One was 1.80 m. from the wall, the other, somewhat smaller, was deeper in the niche formed at this point of the cave. Near the back, finally, in the narrowest part, there was still another fireplace, 4.80 m. from the entrance. It formed a large mass of ashes and charcoal; its thickness, 0.30 m., showed that it must have been in use for a long time. In this part of the cave I found a new wall of earth, in very large masses, solidly joined to each other, which had fallen through the cleft in which the cavern ends (Figs. 4 and 5, *e. e. e*). But as I observed that the last fireplace rested partly on top of these masses of earth, it was clear that this earth had fallen through before the formation of the layer and of the fireplace, and must even at that time have limited the usable space in the cave.

Around these masses of charcoal and hardened ashes, I noticed the presence of large quantities of bones of animals, broken and burned by the fire, other remnants of meals, fragments of pottery and other remains of primitive industry, but these were not lacking throughout the surface of that stratum. All the bones of animals showed that they had been exposed to

fire and had been cast away after the meal: the large, long bones were split, and the small ones were broken and crushed. Among the few bones that could be recognized were the thigh bones of oxen, the jaws, ribs, and leg bones of goats and sheep, little jaws and bones of hares and rabbits. I noticed also the shells of shellfish of the species *Unio pictorum*, as well as a quantity of claws and a few antennae of the sea-crab (*Urcinus maenas*), and of the lobster (*Homarus vulgaris*), which indicates that the dwellers in the cave liked variety in their meals.

Besides the broken bones, there were also prepared bones, fragments of long ox bones made very sharp by being rubbed on a sandstone, and cylindrical pieces of smaller bones and of the lesser branches of stags' horns, made sharp and pointed, in order to be used as lance and dart heads. I found, too, broad spatulas, made from the large bones of the ox, made smooth and shiny by rubbing, which must have been used either to flay animals or perhaps to smooth the surface of the vases during the process of manufacture (Fig. 8). Large pointed pieces of bone that can be used by hand were found in great quantities in the deep strata of Troy¹ and of Tiryns,² and I have also seen some that came from the deeper trenches of the Acropolis of Athens; they are the most natural arms for any primitive people, and those most easily obtained. Sharp and well-made points of bone have been used for domestic purposes and also for hunting-darts in all ages and in all sorts of places.

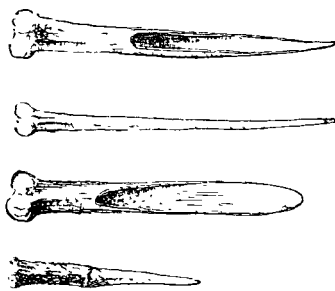


FIGURE 8.

In breaking up the fireplaces of this layer, together with many shapeless bits of limestone burned by the fire, I found

¹ Schliemann, *Atlas d'Antiquités Troiennes*, pls. 25 and 66, figs. 1481, 1482. Cf. *Ilios*, p. 296, figs. 132-134, and p. 480, fig. 581; cf. p. 1259. — Dorpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 98.

² Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 93; Perrot, *op. cit.*, VI, p. 948.

also a hand-mill of hard fossil limestone, still well preserved, of a long oval shape, the lower surface rough, the upper surface still smooth and slightly hollowed by the grinding. In addition to this entire specimen, I found other broken ones, but all of the oblong shape and of the same hard stone: I found, too, some cylindrical pestles and upper mill-stones of a spheroidal shape, of trachytic rock (probably not Cretan), polished by rubbing (Fig. 9), which must have served to pound some edible seeds.¹ This kind of hand-mill and pestle, which I have seen still used in some Cretan villages, was found in the primitive settlements in the Cyclades, and the many specimens found by Schliemann and the observers who followed him in

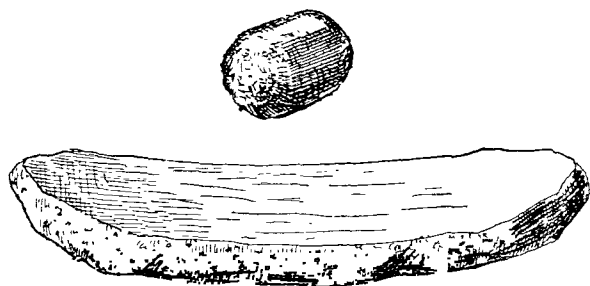


FIGURE 9.

the several layers of the Trojan acropolis are well known. I also found some stone-polishers smoothed on one side by rubbing, which must have been used in the manufacture of pottery, where the wheel was lacking.

The ceramic remains were very numerous, both in the ashes of the fireplaces and throughout the layer, but, as may be easily imagined, the ground having been constantly trampled upon during the time the cave was inhabited, they could be found only in small pieces. Nevertheless, from the fragments gathered and from the few vases found whole or nearly so, I think it possible to make a few remarks on the subject. In

¹ Hand-mills of trachytic stone were found also in the remains of the original Trojan city. Schliemann. *Ilios*, p. 266, figs. 74, 75; for the upper stones and pestles, see figs. 80, 81.

the first place, two kinds of pottery could be distinguished, different in appearance and material, — a class of coarse, rude vases, and another of smaller and better-made vases. Both, however, were evidently made without the aid of the potter's wheel.

The vases of the first kind were fashioned out of a dark gray paste, unpurified and imperfectly ground, containing many little pebbles and grains of stone and many air cavities. The paste either showed no signs of baking, or was hardened only on both surfaces in an open fire; the vases therefore crumble easily in spite of the thickness of the sides (15 to 20 mm.), the outer surface was irregular, imperfectly scorched by the fire, and was often blackened by smoke and covered with a soluble layer of hardened soot, which showed that the vase had been long used for domestic purposes. Such vases with thick sides must have been also of large dimensions, but precisely on account of their bad quality they are also the most shattered; still I was able to obtain large fragments of sides, indicating vessels of pretty large diameter, or pans with rounded bottoms and vertical or slightly expanding sides, or else great spheroidal jars, with necks narrower than the body, comparable to the more primitive specimens obtained from the Trojan excavations.¹ Handles of primitive shape were joined to these vases: they were solid, flat handles with curved bridge, fastened to the two diameters, close to the upper edge of the vase, or else excrescences, split vertically, projecting from the sides (Fig. 10). There were many examples of handles formed by projections of the side itself, perforated either vertically or horizontally: examples of double perforation were also plentiful. This form of handle indicated vases hung by means of cords either to the walls or over the fire; the excavations in the deeper strata

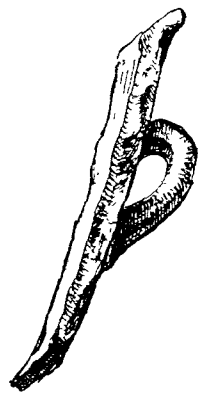


FIGURE 10.

¹ Schliemann. *Atlas d'Antiquités Troyennes*, pl. 55, no. 1289.

of Troy have furnished specimens of these different primitive forms.¹ These forms of rude and coarse vases are the most primitive: they are the first products that come from the hand of the primitive potter, but they are also those that are longest preserved by the same people in a more advanced stage of its development; for as Perrot well says: "Le luxe a ses caprices; mais le ménage a ses exigences."² When more perfect processes to obtain vessels of great capacity were unknown, it was necessary to make use of very thick sides, more solid and capable of resisting fire, and more suited to hold the water and other liquids needed in the house. So even when the potter's hand has acquired the skill to turn out more elegant and less rude forms, for domestic uses the more primitive and traditional forms, satisfying determinate objects and needs, will still be preserved.

It would be only too easy to find for this primitive class of Miami pottery points of comparison with the products of other prehistoric stations both on the shores of the Aegean and from other Mediterranean regions, not only in deposits found in natural caverns, but also in prehistoric settlements on the shores of the central European lakes and in terramares. The field opened out by such comparisons, however, is as vast and uncertain as the circle of these forms is narrow and restricted.

Besides this kind of pottery, however, the cave of Miami contained other types, more developed, with more homogeneous and better ground paste and thinner and more regular sides. Sometimes the vase after it was finished was dipped in a bath of clay dissolved in water, so that a softer and more delicate surface layer was formed. I noticed, however, that more often a different technical process had been used: the vase, first smoothed by the hand, had been polished, before exposure to the fire, with the spatula and the stick till it had a sort of glistening polish over the whole surface, which nevertheless showed the traces of the successive applications of the stick by which it had been obtained. Some of these polished vases

¹ Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 248, figs. 31, 39-42; Perrot, *op. cit.*, VI, p. 897.

² Perrot, *op. cit.*, VI, p. 896, fig. 443.

were of a glistening black, others of a reddish brown turning to chestnut. Very many hand vases of shining black are found at Troy and at Tiryns; also in fragments of pottery which I picked up in the ruins of the primitive village of Thoricus in Attica.¹ In this second class of pottery, too, I think I may exclude the use of the wheel, though the forms are more developed and elegant.

The only whole vases I could find were two or three of the little pots so common in the deep Trojan strata, and called by Schliemann and by Brückner *liliputisches Geschirr*,² in the shape of two reversed truncated cones joined at the two widest diameters (Fig. 11). I found, too, many specimens of plates, very large and flat, with convex bottom and with the rim



FIGURE 11.

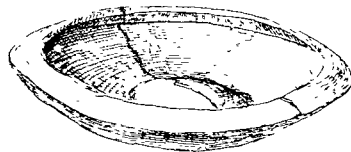


FIGURE 12

turned slightly in (Fig. 12). These plates or dishes, without handles, and with widespread, smooth surface, make us think of the fine specimens obtained at Troy,³ and of those found by Father Amerano in the caves in the Finale district in Liguria, preserved in the Ghisghieri college at Finale Marina.⁴ Some of the pieces found by me at Miamù would warrant the supposition of very large dimensions, but I came across no specimen of a dish with a foot or with handles fastened to the extreme edge.

¹ The primitive village of Thoricus shows traces of industries as primitive as the oldest of Tiryns.

² Dörpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 91.

³ Schliemann, *Atlas*, pl. 100, figs. 2220-2272; *Ilios*, p. 257, fig. 52 and p. 596, fig. 1064.

⁴ A. J. Evans, Prehistoric interments of the Balzi Rossi caves and their relation to the Neolithic cave-burials of the Finalese, *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, XXII, 1893, p. 300. Amerano, Dei vasi colorati e dipinti nelle caverne di Finale, *Bullett. Palæont. Ital.*, 1894.

From this layer I also obtained an almost complete bowl (diameter 0.11 m.) and other broken ones, of boat shape, with two handles (Fig. 13). These bowls, with spherical bottoms, raised by a pressure inwards in the centre, have on the outside



FIGURE 13.

along the line of the greater diameter a series of oblique ornaments, made with a deep impression, which often are found also on the two projecting handles, which are joined on the line of the diameter, and curve

over the clean-cut, regular edge of the bowl.¹ On seeing the shape and appearance of the black, shining surface of these bowls, I could not help thinking of the finest of the bowls from the Finale caverns, which, even more than those from the terramara of Castione in the Parma museum, present the Trojan type.²

Among these vases of more developed shape were some specimens, unfortunately only fragmentary, but of which I could make out the outline, of the well-known bell or tulip form. Vases of this kind had very delicate walls, and were consequently extremely fragile; they were made of purified paste, were much polished on the surface, and although made by hand with the stick alone, without the aid of the lathe, show uncommon technical skill. The tulip vases have a spherical bottom with an impressed bulb rising in the middle like the bowls and vases mentioned above. From this bottom stand out distinctly the sides of the vase, narrowing slightly with a beautiful curve, and then widening somewhat near the mouth; halfway up the sides, and sometimes near the mouth, are the handles, a mere ribbon, expanding but little, and not very solid (Fig. 14). This form, perhaps the most elegant

¹ Cf. the elegant earthenware of the ancient Trojan acropolis, Schliemann's Second City. Schliemann, *Ilios*, fig. 1376.

² Pigorini, La terramara di Castione dei Marchesi, *Memorie Accad. Lincei*, third series, VIII, pp. 285 ff.

among the Miamù vases, is also not rare at Troy in the primitive cities explored by Schliemann;¹ it is, however, well known to explorers in the Neolithic settlements, whether dolmens or artificial or natural caverns of western and southern Europe. Not to multiply the too suggestive examples, I merely mention the beautiful bell vases of the Finale grottoes, those of the grotto of Castelet in southern France,² and of some artificial grottoes of Portugal, illustrated by Cartailhac,³ as well as the noteworthy specimens of the same type which first Issel, and more recently Cooke, found in the caverns of Har Dalam in the

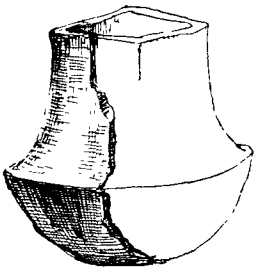


FIGURE 14.



FIGURE 15.

island of Malta, and which Issel ascribed to the end of the Stone Age or the beginning of the Metal Age.⁴

Some of the fragments of the Miamù cave had also *graffiti* ornamentation traced with an uncertain hand; for the most part horizontal lines or bands of lines marked around the body or side of the vase. On some of the fragments a series of triangles was incised above or below a horizontal line, and filled with lines parallel to one of the sides (Fig. 15); in some the lines were very delicately traced, and with some regularity;

¹ Schliemann, *Atlas*, pl. 48, no. 1147, 1151; pl. 62, no. 1393.

² Cazalis de Fondouce, *Allées couvertes de la France, Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'homme*, XIII, p. 400, pl. 16, fig. 1.

³ Cartailhac, *Les grottes artificielles sépulchrales du Portugal, Matériaux*, 1885, pp. 1 ff.

⁴ A. Issel, *Matériaux*, 1865-66, pp. 242-246, and *Rivista Marittima*, I (1874), pp. 116-124; J. H. Cooke, *The Har Dalam Cavern, Malta, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, LIV. (Cf. *Bull. Paletn. Ital.*, XXI, p. 42.)

in others, on the other hand, the deep incision had left deep and disorderly furrows, in which the decorative intention could scarcely be made out. I found no example where the incisions were filled with chalk-white coloring matter, as is so often the case at Troy, where *graffiti* decoration is very common, and reaches a noteworthy development and regularity.¹ Among the various fragments of decorated vases found at Miami I must mention one found in the fireplace most distant from the entrance (Fig. 16). It must have been part of a bowl

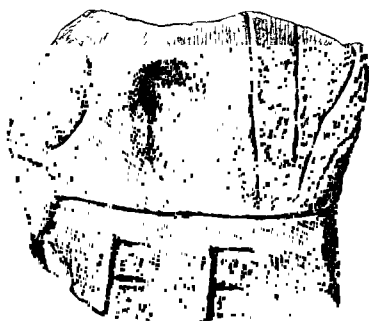


FIGURE 16.

of no large dimensions, of very fine paste, and light maroon color, covered on the two sides by a layer of dark maroon, so carefully polished before burning that it had the appearance of a varnish. The fragment has also a little earlike handle projecting but little on the side of the vase. On the belly there ran a horizontal line in

graffito, above it were some oblique lines converging toward the bottom; below the line two marks that almost recall those of the E. At first sight we might think that these signs belong to the linear series gathered and illustrated by Mr. Evans from Peloponnesus, and especially from Crete.² They may be compared with those on the seal of Praesus, Crete (p. 293, fig. 29), and with the signs on Aegean pottery found in Egypt by Mr. Flinders Petrie.³ In formulating this hypothesis, I should also have the support of some Trojan examples which Schliemann said he had gathered in the

¹ Schliemann, *Atlas*, pl. 27, no. 703: examples from the deepest strata, *Hos.*, p. 338, fig. 175; cf. Perrot, *op. cit.*, VI, p. 899, fig. 445; example with more accurate decoration in Bruckner, *loc. cit.*, p. 92, figs. 34, 37, 43; cf. p. 193, figs. 51, 53.

² Primitive pictographs and pre-Phoenician script, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1894, pp. 270 ff.

³ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 349, pl. 1, no. 5.

deepest strata of the trenches opened by him, without speaking of many spindle whorls from various levels.¹ But, in the first place, the dates of Schliemann's first excavations are rather uncertain; in the second place, it must be noted that the whole layer whence the Miamù fragment came, by its regular stratification, and by the material contained in it, presented characters of such antiquity that I really hesitate to regard them as signs in a system of writing, no matter how primitive. Though I may agree with Mr. Evans in admitting the existence in the island of Crete, as well as in other places in the Aegean, of a system of linear writing, independent of and preceding the Phoenician, I absolutely cannot push back its appearance to the period to which the stratum of habitation of the Miamù grotto belongs, for everything accords in putting its date at a period much earlier than the development of Aegean civilization. I am therefore obliged to maintain that the signs marked on the Miamù vase are decorative, and that this time at least we are in the presence of one of those often surprising cases of analogy and resemblance that must be attributed to that great factor, too often and even wrongly invoked, which Reinach has wittily called "sa majesté, le hasard."² In fact, if we turn our eyes to the pottery of many primitive settlements in regions

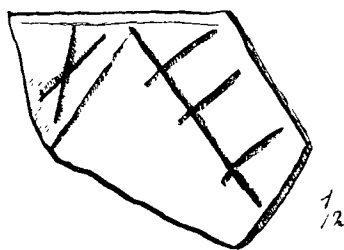


FIGURE 17.—FRAGMENT FROM THE BLUE GROTTO OF SAMATORZA (TRIESTE).

around the Mediterranean, we shall find frequent examples of *graffiti* signs of enticing appearance: passing over others, I will mention a vase recently found by Professor Marchesetti in the Blue Grotto of Samatorza in the district of Trieste,³ with a mark very like that on the Miamù fragment (Fig. 17).

¹ Thus the fragment represented in pl. 27, no. 908, of the *Atlas*, has the mark of the Cyprian μ or \ddagger ; other vases with signs which Schliemann thought alphabetic are pictured in *Hios*, p. 337, fig. 173.

² S. Reinach, *Anthropologie*, 1893, pp. 539 ff., 699 ff.

³ Marchesetti, La grotta azzurra di Samatorza. *Atti del Museo Civico di*

Having exhausted this stratum, as the black soil, rich in organic remains and potsherds, showed no sign of coming to an end, I continued digging down by small layers. As we descended, the burnt and broken bones of animals continued, as did the fragments of pottery, which however became ruder and more broken. At the depth of 1 m. and at a distance of 2 m. from the entrance, I came across a fireplace (Figs. 4, 5, 6, F'), that is, another lens-shaped mass of ashes with bones and vases, very compact and almost solidified by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. The pottery found in this fireplace was in small fragments and of extremely rough paste. I could only recognize a few ear-shaped handles of primitive type, and a few rude bottoms of vases of enormous thickness, with the external surface smoked.

Removing the material, I continued to go lower in the excavation. At a depth of 1.50 m. the fragments of pottery began to become more scarce, and then ceased, but scattered through the black soil were cinders and the bones of animals that had evidently served for food. At last, at about 1.80 m. below the level of the entrance, I found another lens-shaped mass of ashes, but compact and so hardened by pressure that the pick was needed to break it up, and under this a similar mass, less thick but equally hard (F'). These two fireplaces contained only charcoal and bones, among which could be recognized two upper ends of ox thigh-bones, calcinated by fire. I went some centimetres lower and found that the soil gradually lost traces of coal until the pick of the excavator struck against the bed rock. As may be seen from the sectional plan (Fig. 5), the cave had almost the appearance of a well, and it was difficult for me to imagine that the persons who for so long a time made use of the lower fireplace, at a depth of 1.90-2.00 m., should have made use of the present entrance, and should have been obliged constantly to descend and mount from a change of level so sudden and so great. I

Trieste, IX, 1895, pl. 2, fig. 36. The grotto is believed to be Neolithic by its excavator, and lacks all traces of metals.

I have taken space to describe this discovery because it had the marks of great antiquity, and hitherto discoveries of this character have been rare on Hellenic soil.¹ The absence of metallic objects in the inhabited stratum is not, in itself, a sufficient ground for maintaining that we have to deal with a dwelling of the Stone Age, whether chipped or polished, but it is rather the appearance of worked points of bone and of the primitive forms of pottery that leads us to think of a people contemporary with or perhaps even more ancient than the one which left the first traces of habitation on the hill of Hissarlik, and which Dörpfeld ascribes to 3000–2500 B.C.²

If, passing beyond that date, we reach a period in which the monuments of the Orient alone speak, we do not, however, remain isolated or without means of comparison in the Western countries, since the industrial and technical characteristics revealed by this cave have many points of affinity with those of other peoples of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages of the Mediterranean, and may serve as a support for the theory of those scholars to whom the fundamental unity of these peoples, as well as of Mediterranean civilization, seems to be a perfectly clear and indisputable fact. What now seems certain is that the recent Neolithic discoveries throughout the basin of the Mediterranean and the study of the first Ages of Metal in European regions are little by little doing away with the difference of time between the civilizations of the Eastern and Western regions, a difference which has been enormously exaggerated, even by recent students.³

The lower stratum of the Miamù cave furnishes the fact, which we hope will not remain isolated, of a dwelling, if not

¹ Perrot, *op. cit.*, VI, p. 110, says that in Greece, "on n'y a pas encore découvert de cavernes qui aient été habitées au cours de la période primitive et qui contiennent les restes d'un mobilier en pierre et en os."

² Dörpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 86; *Die Ausgrabungen in Troja*, 1894, *Athen. Mittheil.* XIX (1894), p. 380, pl. IX. Comp. Gotze, *Die letzte Ausgrabungen in Troja*, *Verhandl. d. Berl. Gesells. für Anthropol.*, 1895, p. 279.

³ Naudouze, *Les dates préhistoriques* (cf. *Anthropologie*, 1893, p. 607), still places the East twenty-five or thirty centuries earlier than the West.

of the Neolithic Age, at least of the first metal period; and its stratification below the Aegean deposit makes clear that even in Crete indigenous civilization, however rudimentary, must have had its beginnings in a very distant period.

The comparisons made as regards technique and the various ceramic types between the material found at Miamù and that of other western districts might be increased at will: but those brought forward may suffice for some students to bring this cave and its remains into the growing field of Neolithic and Bronze civilization of the Mediterranean. As early as 1882, Professor Pigorini,¹ comparing the characteristic funeral usages of the Neolithic Age common to the natural and artificial caves and dolmens found in many parts of Europe, thought that these facts revealed "peoples of common origin, rites coming from the same source." É. Carthailhac also in the conclusions which he drew from the study of the primitive monuments of the Balearic Islands, and of the Stone Age in North Africa, asserted that our knowledge of the Mediterranean taken as a whole seemed to him sufficient to establish the fact that, before the diffusion of metals, one identical civilization stretched from East to West, spreading in an irregular fashion.² Such a common civilization throughout the Mediterranean is almost absolutely acknowledged by S. Reinach too in various places, and especially in his witty article entitled "Le mirage oriental."³ He there analyzes the characteristics common to the different centres of civilization in primitive Europe, and finally recognizes, "l'unité foncière de civilisation des peuples de la Méditerranée au XV siècle et plus tôt encore" (p. 712), a unity which, he says, cannot be explained by oriental influence, but rather from the fact that these peoples were neighbors to each other, "qu'ils avaient hérité d'une civilisation commune . . . et que plusieurs d'entre eux restèrent en com-

¹ *Bull. Polévol. Ital.*, VIII, p. 35.

² Émile Carthailhac, *Monuments primitifs des îles Baléares*, 1892. Cf. *L'âge de la pierre en Égypte*, *Anthropologie*, 1892, pp. 405 ff.

³ S. Reinach, *Anthropologie*, 1893, pp. 539 ff., 699 ff.

must note, however, that when I was on the lower level, the air blew in so strongly from some clefts in the southern wall as to put out the workmen's lights. I should have liked to advance in that direction, but the presence of Manidakis's house prevented me; the owner, however, assured me that while the house was being erected he noticed a sort of conduit that led towards the south, and which he believed must have come out on the slope M (Fig. 5), now occupied by the stairway leading into his house. It seems to me, therefore, that we may believe that this was probably the ancient entrance to the cave (Fig. 5, E').

So, summing up the observations made thus far, we may say that a human family, in very ancient times, came to inhabit the cave of a width and breadth of about 5 m., provided with an entrance and an air-hole above the entrance. As the family continued to dwell in the cave, detritus and refuse accumulated in it; perhaps, too, some copious infiltration of earth. This raised the level of the cave so much that the ancient entrance could no longer be used, and what had been the air-hole or window became the door for the successive dwellers. As may be seen from the immense quantity of deposits, these Troglodytes must have lived in the cavern for a very long time, perhaps for several centuries, until either the progress of civilization, or perhaps, too, the constant danger of the earth-slides which poured in from the back, drove them out into the open. When they had ceased to dwell in it, a land-slide covered the earliest strata, completely concealing them. Later, when a village of the Aegean civilization was formed in the district of Miamù,¹ the cave served, perhaps several times over, as a tomb for the people of that period. The deposits of this period remained uncovered until they had been incrustated by the drippings of calcareous water; then they, also, were overwhelmed and covered by earth-slides, which continued down to our time, when Manidakis turned over the upper stratum.

¹ A village was in existence perhaps even in Hellenic and Roman times.

munication, se transmettant de proche en proche par un va-et-vient constant d'influences, quelques développements de cette civilisation primitive" (p. 712). This historical identity of basis has been admitted recently by some of our anthropologists also, especially by Professor Sergi, who, from extended studies of the ancient skulls of the Mediterranean region, is led to decide that a unity of ethnical characteristics prevailed till the Neolithic period throughout the Mediterranean region, and remained unaltered in spite of later admixtures and crosses.¹ This community of ethnical characteristics is more perceptible the further back we go into primitive times, and with this archaeological facts also agree, from which greater analogies appear between the western regions and the primitive Aegean civilization, as well as that of Mycenae, this Mycenaean civilization which, as Reinach says, "est déjà un dialect local de la langue commune" (p. 709).

To me it seems at least premature to talk of unity of race and of a single ethnical substratum for all the regions about the Mediterranean at a time when the methodical study of the subject has scarcely begun, and that it is rather necessary to limit ourselves to a more modest order of ideas. I think, however, that we may without imprudence point out with Mr. A. J. Evans² the existence in a pre-Mycenaean period of a vast archaeological area, "the continuation of which may be traced over the island stepping-stones of the Aegean to the mainland of Greece, while in the other direction kindred forms extend along the Danubian system to reappear amongst the pile dwellings of Switzerland and Carniola, the terramare of the Po valley, and even in Ligurian caves." In this archaeological area analogies between the different points are daily discovered,

¹ Sergi, Etruschi e Pelasgi, *Nuova Antologia*, September 1893, p. 133; cf. Ursprung und Verbreitung des mittelländischen Stammes, transl. by D. A. Byhan, Leipzig, 1897. See *Razze Mediterranee*, 1895; *Arri ed Italici*, 1898. Cf. Evans, The Eastern Question in Anthropology (address before the Anthropological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1896).

² Evans, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XIV, p. 271.

such as that of ceramic types and technique, and also that of some elements of decoration, whose diffusion may be traced in various directions across the Mediterranean and from its shores towards the inland countries of the Danube valley and of the so-called Celtic region.¹ Indeed, according to Mr. Evans's idea, the relations that are clearly visible during the flourishing age and decline of the Mycenaean period may be the continuation of facts whose beginnings existed even in pre-Mycenaean times.²

But while these relations and reciprocal influences among primitive peoples are being traced, we must at the same time, I believe, allow a large part to the individual initiative of the single nations, which, especially in the first steps of civilization, leads to results often identical, on account of the simplicity of the objects and the limitation of the means. Moreover, I must say that the rage for presenting syntheses and complete pictures of civilizations thought to be contemporary and to complete each other reciprocally, often makes us consider only one side of the question, and brings out only some individual characteristics, to the neglect of others no less important. Thus I must note that even recently Evans, in the work mentioned, seemed inclined to join in the same group as to civilization the terramare of the Po valley and the caves of Liguria, whereas I believe that the very broad studies of Professor Pigorini have demonstrated that the terramare represent the civilization of the Bronze Age and the first stage in that of the Italic peoples of the Apennine peninsula. The caves of Liguria, on the other hand, are connected with a different group, much less complex, although widely diffused.³

¹ The traces of the diffusion of these decorative elements, especially the spiral, were followed out by Evans, in Mykenaeen Treasure from Aegina, *Journ. of Hellenic Studies*, XIII, pp. 197 ff. 223 ff.; cf. Primitive Pictographs, etc., *ibid.*, XIV, p. 329; and by Naue in his recent work, *Die Bronzezeit in Oberbayern*, Munich, 1894.

² Evans, *Journ. of Hellenic Studies*, XIV, p. 329, n. 29 b.

³ R. Verneau, Les sépultures de la Barma Grande, *Anthropologie*, 1895, pp. 152 ff.; cf. pp. 345 ff.

The question may be asked with regard to our grotto of Miamù, whether the families which laid away their own dead in the tomb were the more advanced descendants of those who for so long a time dwelt in the cavern. It may be remarked that some identity of purpose may be followed in the pottery, but on the whole our data are not enough to answer the question. In general, however, I believe that the persistence of races is greatest in islands, while it seems to me hardly scientific to call in a new invasion of peoples or nations for every step in civilization, and still less for every slight advancement in industry or art noticed in any place. Even at Troy, where the remains from the different strata nevertheless take on so many successive forms, the particular remarks made recently by Brückner¹ in the department of ceramics agree in establishing that the more developed forms of pottery are not to be attributed to peoples different from those who moulded the more rudimentary forms of the first period.

I should like to believe human phenomena are regulated by the same laws as those of the vegetable and animal world: the disappearance and complete extirpation of a human family, and all the more of a nation, is a fact no less difficult to bring about than that of a species of the fauna or flora of a region. As it is necessary in facts of this kind to admit a cataclysm, a radical alteration of the conditions of a country, so to account for the disappearance of a family we should be obliged to suppose one of those tremendous human tidal waves with absolutely destructive effect. Now, can we prove with certainty such a phenomenon of general renewal among the Mediterranean races, especially those of the islands, from the Neolithic period on? In my opinion the answer cannot be doubtful.

ANTONIO TARAMELLI.

¹ Brückner, in Dorpfeld, *Troja*, 1893, p. 104. "Bei diesem Zusammenhange mit älteren troischen Formen, heisst kein Grund vor die entwickelten einem andern Volksstamme zuzuschreiben."

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

PRE-MYCENAEAN GRAVES IN CORINTH

IN the course of the excavations made at Corinth in the spring of 1896 by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, a trench¹ was run from the old temple in an easterly direction, following the line of the road, and with a gradual change of direction toward the north was prolonged past the building occupied by the village school until the main road from New to Old Corinth was reached. At this point the bed-rock came to the surface. Twenty-one metres above this point a branch trench (*Va* on the Plan) was dug in a direction slightly north of west for 13 m., and this resulted in the discovery of several walls of small stones, laid without lime mortar, and resting directly on the *stereo*. At the further end of the trench, quite by chance, the workmen came upon the short shaft which gives access to the graves that are the subject of this paper. The centre of the shaft is in line with a prolongation to the northeast of the rear wall of the schoolhouse, and is 22 m. distant from its corner. This part of ancient Corinth is on the north and northeast slope of a low ridge, which, starting just east of the present centre of the village, rises in a southerly direction, and is separated from the old temple by a valley, which was deeper by several metres in antiquity than now. The graves are some 30 m. distant from the crest of the ridge.

The entrance to the graves is a vertical shaft, having a cross-section 0.90 m. by 0.84 m. It is cut through a stratum of sandstone 1.10 m. thick into a coarser friable conglomerate

¹ Nos. III, IV, V on Plan (*PLATE XIV*), reproduced from *Fiftieth Annual Report* of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

beneath to a total depth of 2.25 m., reckoning from the upper surface of the sandstone. This lies 2.30 m. below the present surface of the soil (Fig. 1). From opposite sides of this shaft at its bottom, to north and south, open directly two grave-chambers. Natural caves are common in this vicinity, but these graves are entirely the work of man. When discovered,

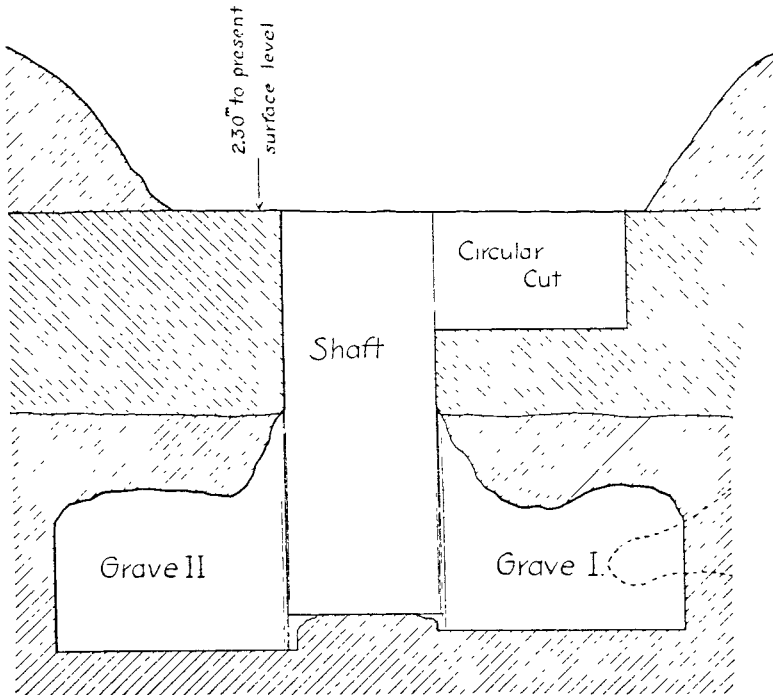


FIGURE 1. — PRE-MYCENAEAN GRAVES.

Shaft 2.25 m. deep, 0.84 m. across.

they were nearly filled with earth like that which choked the shaft, while below the earth, and until the bottom was reached, was a fine clayey deposit 0.25 m. thick, dark in color, like the silt often found in water-pipes, but mixed with sand and small pebbles which had evidently fallen from the conglomerate overhead.¹ On removing this deposit, which completely covered

¹ Cf. Tsountas in 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1888, p. 132; Staes in *Δελτιον*, 1888, p. 157, and in 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1895, p. 205.

the original contents of the graves, there were found bone fragments and vases of burned clay—eleven vases in Grave I, which lies to the north of the shaft, and ten in Grave II, that to the south. These vases have been obtained for the National Museum in Athens. The stone has crumbled away on the vaulting and at the entrances of the chambers, but their vertical walls and carefully levelled floors are well preserved. In shape the floor-areas are roughly elliptical, the major axes running east and west, and so at right angles to the entrances from the shaft (Fig. 2). The floor of the south chamber is

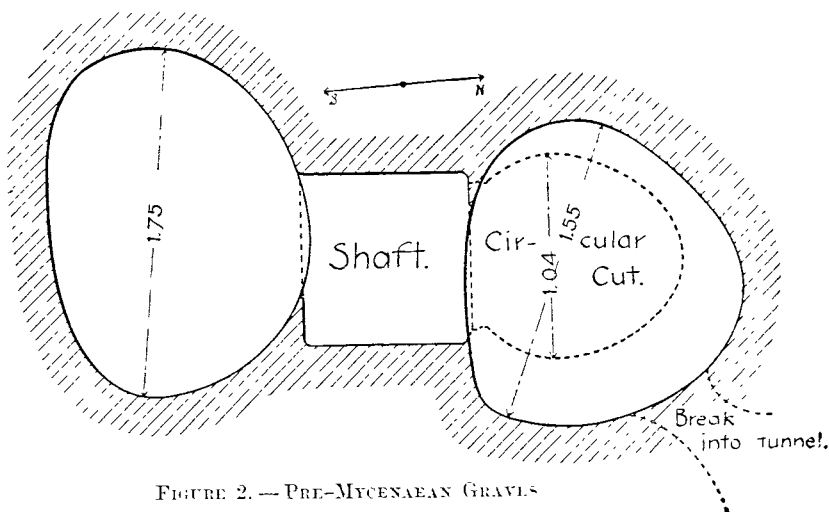


FIGURE 2. — PRE-MYCENAEAN GRAVES

0.20 m., and that of the north chamber 0.09 m., lower than the bottom of the shaft. Each floor is cut out beyond the vertical line of the shaft, so that, while the shaft is 0.84 m. across, the "sill" at its bottom between the graves is only 0.77 m. (Fig. 1).

The bodies were placed with heads to the west. Grave I contained only a single body. Fragments of skull, 0.40 m. apart, in Grave II may perhaps be taken as indicating that here were two bodies. No weapons, ornaments, or other evidences indicative of sex were found, and no conclusion could be drawn from the scanty remains of bones. The same fine clayey deposit mentioned above, also filled the cavities in

the bones. From the dimensions given on Fig. 2, it will be seen that the graves are respectively 1.55 m. and 1.75 m. in length, so that only the longer would accommodate at full length the body of a man of medium height, — say 1.70 m., — and in that case the extreme length of the grave would be required. The fragments of skull nearest the end were, however, 0.10 m. from the wall, and without subtracting more it appears quite sure, especially considering the length of the other and shorter grave, that the bodies were not laid at full length. How they were disposed could not be determined with certainty from the few remaining fragments of bones. *In both graves pieces of skull were found pressed down into vases,* and in one instance (I 11) fragments broken from the rim of the vase were found embedded in the sediment with which the vase had filled, but *beneath* fragments of skull similarly embedded. This proves that the skull was originally above the vase in some position, from which it was forced into the vase by matter falling from the vault. In many of the chamber tombs of the Mycenaean age the bodies seem to have been buried almost in a sitting posture,¹ and of the earlier graves in Amorgos — representing the Cyclades type — Dümmler says,² *vielleicht ist Bestattung in hockender Stellung anzunehmen*. This may have been the case in the Corinth graves, or the bodies may have been — following a practice of some primitive tribes in other parts of the world — laid on their backs with legs bent and knees raised, which the size and shape of the graves well permits. The head would then rest on a vase as a sort of pillow.

Most of the vases were placed near the edge of the grave, and were in the western half of each grave, excepting I 7, II 7, 10, which were in the eastern half. The low vases were upright, the pitchers some upright and some on their side (their bottoms are such that they easily topple over). The former

¹ Staës in *Δελτιον*, 1888, p. 158. Tsountas in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1888, p. 132; *ibid.*, 1889, p. 149.

² *Ath. Mitth.*, XI (1886), p. 17; cf. Wolters, *ibid.*, XVI (1891), p. 48.

and some of the latter were filled with fine clay and sand from the roof, while others of the pitchers were only filled about the mouth, leaving the body quite empty. Small pieces of charcoal were noted in a number of the vases, and slight traces of grain kernels, besides the bone fragments mentioned above, and a human tooth.

At the top of the shaft leading to the graves, on its north side, and intersecting it, is a rock cutting, with its horizontal section roughly circular. Its diameter is something over a metre, while the depth of the cutting measures 0.65 m. (Figs. 1 and 2). It is evidently in some close relation to the shaft, though what purpose it served is not apparent.

Besides the graves, there was discovered a second underground complex, which at first sight seemed likely to have some important bearing on the graves themselves, but which, as later indications seemed to show, belonged to a much more recent period. It is a tunnel in the rock, or rather several connecting tunnels, which encircle the graves on three sides, approaching within a metre to Grave I on the north, while on the east and south its distance from Grave II is two metres and upwards. Neither end of the tunnel was reached, though over 30 m. were explored and practically freed from earth. At the end nearest Grave I the tunnel cannot extend much further, since the ground soon slopes rapidly. In most places the tunnel is carefully cut, averaging from 1.10 m. to 1.50 m. high, and from 0.45 m. to 1 m. wide. The part explored consisted of five straight connected sections, with a sharp change of direction from section to section, and one branch section. At intervals, usually where the tunnel changes direction, shafts go to the ancient surface of the ground, and are built up above the level of bed-rock with stones. In some cases flat stones are used to close the mouth of a shaft, and in one instance a long amphora of late workmanship takes the place of a stone. Largely through these shafts has the tunnel become choked with earth and other matter from above. Below one shaft is a well, now filled up. The tunnel was discovered through a small hole

leading from the northeast side of Grave I, and this was subsequently enlarged to allow a person to crawl from the grave into the tunnel. Though this hole seems to have existed in antiquity when the tunnel was in use, yet the contents of the graves were absolutely undisturbed. At a certain place in the tunnel appearances point to there having once been a pair of graves similar to those already described. They would then have been destroyed when the tunnel was cut. There is a widening of the tunnel at a point part way up its sides, and above is a shaft of the proper shape and size, and a circular cutting similar to that described in connection with our shaft. If the existence of this second pair of graves is established, then there can be no doubt (and there are other indications as well) that the tunnel is later than the graves. The objects found in the tunnel also point to the same conclusion. In the earth which partly filled it were roof-tile fragments: amphorae and pitchers of late types, whole and broken, some laid carefully side by side in the earth on a slight slope; a clay lamp: pieces of glass bottles of the shapes usual in a late period: part of a marble vase: and a marble pine-cone, about 9.15 m. high, like the head of a huge thyrsus. We have no suggestion to offer as to the purpose of this tunnel. An aqueduct seems out of the question from certain features in its construction. As was said, it seems not to have had any influence on the fate of the graves, and we shall not refer to it again.

DESCRIPTION OF VASES

GRAVE I

1. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.185 m.: diameter, 0.133 m. Intact. Clay greenish and pale, with dark specks throughout, not washed fine. The body is bellying, the base formed by flattening the body, though perfect flatness is not attained. The neck is not marked off from the body, and the spout is long, with the same width from the top of the handle to the drip. The handle starts just above the greatest diameter, and is flat at first, to make an easy junction with the body, but soon becomes round in section. At the top of the handle is a small strip of clay, put across it after the pitcher was complete, making a thumb-piece.

2. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.20 m.; diameter, 0.138 m. One fragment from spout and one side of thumb-piece lacking. Clay similar to that of No. 1. More squat than No. 1, and with a sharper line of demarcation between



11.—*Scale*, 1:6.

12.—*Scale*, 1:4½.

13.—*Scale*, 1:4½.

body and neck. The base is left quite convex, so that the vase rocks easily. Handle is flat, with a groove down its centre, in imitation of two round handles close together. Thumb-piece. Mouth round. Spout flares from 0.031 m. to 0.045 m.

3. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.118 m.; diameter, 0.125 m. Handle broken and missing; chip gone from neck; bottom cracked and used for purposes of analysis. Clay greener than in Nos. 1 and 2. Shape still more squat than Nos. 1 and 2. Handle round in section. Neck wide, and with no sharp division from body. Spout short and wide.

4. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.115 m.; diameter, 0.118 m. Corners of spout broken. Clay buff, quality same as in Nos. 1 to 3. Neck short, with slightly flaring mouth. Handle with groove. Insignificant thumb-piece.



14.—*Scale*, 1:4½.

15.—*Scale*, 1:4½.

16.—*Scale*, 1:4½.

5. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.139 m.; diameter, 0.108 m. Intact. Clay pinkish. Neck large in proportion to body. Round handle.

6. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.125 m.; diameter, 0.105 m. Handle broken, but preserved. Fragment missing from top of neck. Clay darker and browner

than No. 5. Resembles No. 4 in shape of body and neck. Spout short. Handle with groove.

7. **Pitcher.** — Height, 0.145 m.; diameter, 0.114 m. Lip somewhat broken. Clay reddish. No spout. Neck wide, and not marked off from body. Mouth flares slightly. Handle round in section, flat where it joins body.



I 7. — Scale, 1:4½.

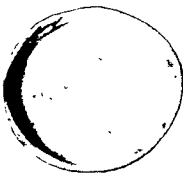


I 8. — Scale, 1:4½.

8. **Bowl.** — Height, 0.064 m.; diameter, 0.105 m. Practically intact. Clay fine, with no darker specks, pale green. Covered inside and out with a dull black, through which the clay is visible, as if smoked with fire. Edge thin, curving over and inwards. Its base, 0.04 m. in diameter, is formed with a strip of clay which encircles the bottom, the place of juncture being then smoothed over.

9. **Saucer.** — Height, 0.029 m.; diameter, 0.098 m. Intact. Certainly hand-made. Clay similar to No. 8, with slip of same.

10. **Low Jar without Handles.** — Height (restored), 0.075 m.; diameter, 0.113 m. Half of vase preserved: broken vertically. Clay red-brown with



I 9. — Scale, 1:4½.



I 11. — Scale, 1:4½.

redder applied surface, hard and smooth, which has a tendency to crackle. Mouth 0.06 m. in diameter and 0.014 m. high.

11. **Low Jar.** — Height, 0.08 m.; diameter, 0.13 m.; diameter of mouth, 0.079 m. Similar to No. 10. Clay has become rotten, so that vase disintegrates easily and surface flakes off. Broken into several fragments. Clay dark buff, with dark red applied surface. Sharp curve at greatest diameter of vertical section. Foot flattened as in Nos. 1 to 7.

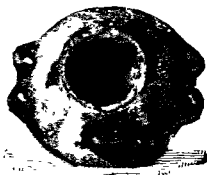
GRAVE II

1. **Low Jar with Two Handles.** — Height, 0.113 m.; diameter, 0.135 m. Intact. Clay light buff with dark specks throughout, and burnt pinkish in places. Bottom flattened for base of 0.075 m. diameter. Neck 0.02 m. high and mouth 0.08 m. in diameter. Handles rise slightly from the horizontal, and are attached at point of greatest diameter.

II 1. — *Scale, 1:5.*II 2. — *Scale, 1:2½.*

2. **Low Jar.** — Height, 0.09 m.; diameter, 0.13 m. Half of neck and part of body missing. In seven fragments — broken in antiquity, as there was a calcareous deposit on some of the edges of fracture. Clay reddish brown, with dark brown surface. Bottom slightly concave. Three protuberances, one of them broken, at equal distances on greatest circumference are pierced vertically for suspension. The decoration is incised, the pattern consisting of a band of single-hatched triangles on a common base line at bottom of pierced protuberances. They average 0.02 m. in length of base and altitude, and the hatching (never quite parallel with the right limb) is downward from left to right. The incised lines are filled with a white substance. At the junction of neck and body is a band of parallel sloping incisions 0.0025 m. long, also filled with white. The mouth is 0.017 m. high.

3. **Small Jar.** — Height, 0.037 m.; diameter, 0.06 m. Broken into two pieces, but complete with the exception of half of one handle. Clay light

II 3. — *Scale, 1:2½.*II 4. — *Scale, 1:5½.*

brown, with black applied surface, highly polished. Edge of mouth pinched up to form rim. Bottom slightly flattened for base. At greatest diameter are two projections, each pierced twice vertically close to body.

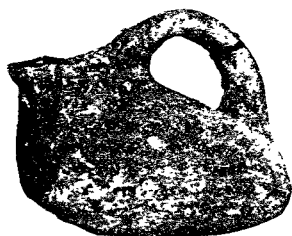
4. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.195 m.; diameter, 0.148 m. Intact. Clay as Nos. 1 and 2 of Grave I. Shape also similar. Neck and spout flare. Thumb-piece. Handle flattened, but groove not prominent.

5. **Pitcher.**—Height, 0.136 m.; diameter, 0.103 m. Intact. Clay light brick-red, with smooth thick slip of pinkish red. Type of No. 4. Bottom slightly convex. Sharp division between neck and body. Handle flat with slight groove. Thumb-piece.

6. Height, 0.047 m.; diameters, 0.07 m. and 0.08 m. Half of handle broken, but preserved. Hand-made. Clay light brown, with redder brown applied surface (cf. Grave I, Nos. 10, 11). Mouth 0.036 m. in diameter.



H 5. — *Scale*, 1:2½.



H 6. — *Scale*, 1:2½.

Bottom shows hand-moulding and is oval. In shape it is like the so-called "guttus" of the red-figured technique; cf. Furtwangler, *Vasensammlung* (Berlin), Taf. v, No. 242.

7. **Small Pitcher.**—Height, 0.043 m.; diameter, 0.038 m. Half of spout missing—an old break. Clay pale green, with dull black crackled surface color inside and out. Bottom 0.014 m. in diameter, deeply hollowed underneath, and with slender attachment to body. Handle has groove on under side, but is rounded above. Suggests metal technique.

8. **Vase in Form of a Bird.**—Height, 0.063 m.; diameters, 0.08 m. and 0.09 m. Handle, neck and head, and most of tail missing. Clay bright buff; in some places is preserved a finer pinkish surface. Base slightly concave. Three long sloping incised lines on each side for wings, five shorter vertical lines below neck for breast feathers, and five on what remains of the tail, which was horizontal, as the 0.006 m. preserved clearly show. Handle was attached to body above tail and curved upwards to meet neck, somewhat as in vase H 6.

II 7. — *Scale*, 1:2½.II 8. — *Scale*, 1:2½.

9. **Fragment of Small Jar.**—Diameter of mouth, 0.028 m. Broken horizontally, and lower part missing. Clay dark red-brown, with black applied surface, which has almost entirely disappeared. One of the two square handle-projections preserved: pierced with two holes 0.008 m. apart. Cf. No. 3.

10. **Saucer.**—Height, 0.02 m.; diameter, 0.093 m. Broken into five pieces. Yellow-brown clay. Cf. I 9.

The primitive character of these vases from Corinth is unmistakable, and they must now be compared with other styles of early pottery, in order to determine their relative place in the series which begins with the lowest stratum at Troy and culminates at Mycenae. It is no longer necessary to emphasize the fact that the invention of such paint as would be lustrous like a varnish after the vase was fired was the crowning achievement of the Mycenaean potter's art. These vases from Corinth make no use of this discovery, and so do not belong in this Mycenaean class.—using the adjective in its narrowest sense. Mycenae and other sites where the same civilization has been established furnish, it is true, an abundance of unpainted pottery, but this in the main differs from the vases under discussion in the technical skill displayed, in the shapes striven after, and in the clay used. After the passing away of the Mycenaean style, there is no place in the series to which these Corinth vases can be assigned. They must therefore be compared with the various sorts of pottery which either precede the Mycenaean style, or which, if contemporary with it, are still uninfluenced by it. These may be classed together under the term primitive.

With these groups points of similarity will at once present themselves, though we must not expect to find absolute identity in any feature; for in so long a period as this various subdivisions can be made, if we take as a criterion the stage of development attained in the pottery of any of the several localities represented, while each locality has its own distinctive and traditional characteristics. These local variations, within the limits made possible by the simplicity of the product, are more marked in this early period than those of a later time when commercial intercourse was more developed, as *e.g.* — to take a still comparatively early period — Dr. Wide has pointed out¹ in the Dipylon-geometric style. For bulk of material, Troy, with its Phrygian affinities,² must head the list of local types. Cyprus, at the other geographical extreme, will offer some analogous features; but it is to the discoveries made in the Cyclades and on the mainland of Greece that we naturally look in order to find that which has the most in common with the Corinth vases. Here the mass of available material is not yet very great or very complete, though nearly every year adds a new site to those already known.

The discussion will be carried on under the following heads: I. Technique: II. Shapes of vases and of their parts; III. Surface treatment and ornamentation; IV. Nature of clay.

I. The first point to be considered relates to the employment of the potter's wheel: was it, or was it not, used in the manufacture of these vases from Corinth? I 8 seems unmistakably to have been made on a wheel, while I 9 is clearly hand-made. A careful examination of the outsides of the pitchers (which form the major part of the collection) fails to reveal any wheel marks whatever. Numerous non-parallel scratches point, on the contrary, to a treatment of the surface with a hand tool, perhaps in connection with an applied clay slip, though no polish is obtained as on some of the early

¹ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI (1896), p. 406.

² Cf. Köhne in *Arch. Anz.*, 1896, p. 34.

Trojan ware. Furthermore, the rounded bottoms, flattened just enough to keep the vase upright, are not what we should expect in a wheel-made vase. Yet, on the other hand, there is a regularity in the vases as wholes and a lightness in the several parts—handles, mouths—such as cannot be found in the bulk of the largely hand-made Trojan pottery as it is figured in Schliemann's various publications. The Trojan ware appears clumsy and coarse when compared with the Corinth pitchers, which rather resemble the lighter Thera *oenochoute*, though judged by other criteria they belong clearly to an earlier stage of development than these. In an unbroken pitcher it is not possible to inspect the interior sufficiently to decide for or against the presence of wheel marks. While obtaining a portion of it for purposes of analysis I 3 was so fractured that the interior could be examined. This shows, in spite of the impurities of the clay, distinct parallel markings, which must, it seems to us, be due to rotation of some sort in the making.¹ What is true of this vase is undoubtedly true of the others similar to it.

II. The bellies of the pitchers from Corinth are mostly low in proportion to their diameter, and they thus form a contrast to the typical pitcher from Troy and Thera. Some Trojan vases, however, approach those from Corinth in their shape of belly: *e.g.* *Ilios*, figs. 57, 58, 371, 374, 375, 1160. A vase from Antiparos (*J.H.S.*, V [1884], p. 55, fig. 12) is quite like our I 6: so Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 65, fig. 3, resembles somewhat I 5. Furtwängler und Loescheke, *Mykenische Thongefässe*, pl. iv, No. 13, from Shaft-grave II (with *Mattmalerei*), except for its spout and base, may be very well compared with I 1.

With but two exceptions (I 8, II 7) the bottoms of our pitchers and jars are formed merely by flattening the lower part of the belly enough to allow the vase to stand erect, there being no foot marked off with a profile and no concavity attempted beneath. This is in theory later than such Trojan and Cyprian vases as leave the bottom rounded and the vase

¹ Cf. Dümmler in *Ath. Mitth.*, XI (1886), I, 221.

unsteady, but it was a step which was taken very early.¹ Analogies are too frequent to make reference necessary, yet cf. *Ath. Mitth.*, XI (1886), p. 22. All the Theran vases show the next development of bottom, a foot marked off from the belly with a slight profile.

The handles of the pitchers are not only lighter than those of the Trojan ware, but are also much longer.—longer, too, than the handles of pottery from the Cyclades. They show, however, the greatest contrast with the very short handles on the vases from Thera, which latter are followed by most of the Mycenaean *oenochoe*. These handles of the pitchers from Corinth start at the very top of the mouth, and usually end just above the point of greatest diameter. This tends to make them ungraceful; they do not grow naturally out from the body, but seem like an afterthought. A handle grooved longitudinally—as in I 2, 4, 6; II 5—is frequent in later pottery, and probably points back to basketwork, with two withes side by side serving as handle. The thumb-piece at the top of the handle of I 1, 2, 4 and II 4, 5 is curious, but quite practical, and this, rather than decoration, is its motive.

In the Trojan and Cyprian pottery the spouts of pitchers are most frequently pointed straight up and rounded at the drip. The majority of the Theran *oenochoe* are somewhat similar in the former respect, but they have a drip of the shape prevailing in the Corinth vases. In the latter perhaps the most individual feature is the angle and shape of the spout. This is never very long, and never rises over 45° from the horizontal. *Ilios*, fig. 333, shows something like it, though the vase-type is utterly different. Compare also 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1895, pl. x, No. 9, from Markopoulo; and Furtwängler und Loeschke, *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. ix, No. 54. A slight flare to the outer corners of the spout is the rule, and seems a not unnatural feature.

The shape of vase represented by II 1 may be said to be foreshadowed by *Ilios*, fig. 1103, or better by *Tiryns*, fig. 7. I 10, 11; II 2, 3, 9, are variants from this type. Compare with

¹ Cf. Evans in *J.H.S.*, XIV (1894), p. 333.

them also *Ilios*, figs. 23, 1125; *Tiryns*, fig. 1. With this form are allied two Mycenaean shapes; Furtwängler und Loescheke, *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. xlv, Nos. 9, 32.

Of this group of vases, II 2, 3, 9, in place of handles, have vertically pierced projections, which once held cords either for suspension purposes or to fasten on a now missing cover. The three projections on II 2 are in keeping with its more primitive character in other respects: they are small, and each has but a single hole. Compare *J.H.S.*, V (1884), pp. 54 ff., figs. 10, 11, 13, representing vases from Antiparos of very similar technique. In II 3, 9 the two projections are larger, and each of them has two holes a short distance apart, with an obvious advantage. Compare *Ilios*, figs. 23, 282, etc.: *Tiryns*, fig. 1.

The bowl I 8 is no new shape. *Ilios*, figs. 37, 38, are similar, except for the suspension holes, but much cruder in workmanship, and presumably with the bottom formed by a different method (cf. description of vase). Three bowls of this type are among the Theran vases at the French School in Athens, but they have the added feature of small horizontal handles near the rim, and a foot of a different construction. The British Museum, also, possesses a similar specimen, probably from the Cyclades.

Vases which copy the form of an animal are frequent in the early strata at Troy. Compare *Ilios*, figs. 160, 333-340; *Troja*, figs. 55, 67-69. These, however, are quadrupeds, while II 8 is clearly a bird. If a considerably later specimen may be referred to, as showing the same idea, it is to be found in *Ath. Mitth.*, XI, pl. iii, and p. 142, from Crete. Slightly similar, too, is the vase from Cyprus, with incised pattern, figured *ibid.*, 1st. *Beilage* to p. 209, No. 6.

III. Besides several vases which show clear traces of a slip more or less like the clay of the vase itself in color, there may be mentioned I 10, 11; II 6, which have a surface color of a dark red-brown, quite in contrast with the lighter color of the clay. For a similar surface color one may compare Nos. 55,

The two graves which have been described above are of a type hitherto unknown on the mainland of Greece or among the Cyclades. Local styles of graves to contain local varieties of vases are to be expected in this long primitive period. Two styles have thus far been met with. The typical grave of the Cyclades—found also at Aphidna¹—is a shallow cutting in the rock or earth, covered with slabs of stone. In case the grave is dug in the earth, stone slabs are used also on the floor and sides.² Round or oblong pits for burial have also been found beneath the pavement of the prehistoric buildings on the citadel of Thoricus.³ The other mode of interment is in large *pithoi*, and is established for Thoricus,⁴ Aegina,⁵ Aphidna,⁶ Amorgos, and Tiryns.⁷ Why should not Corinth, with a type of vase different from those found elsewhere, also have a local type of grave? The Mycenaean period presents analogies to this variety. Here are shaft-graves, beehive tombs of hewn and of rough stones, chamber tombs of all sorts, from a series of rooms, as at Spata, to the small and wretched sort of the Attic Mesogaea, which sometimes almost dispense with a *dromos*, or have one with a steep downward incline or an approach even fitted with steps,⁸ and finally the short, shallow pits of a Salaminian graveyard. This is a period measured by hundreds of years, but the earlier period, with which we are dealing, is indefinitely longer, and the civilization in its details is not so homogeneous. In this earlier, primitive period diversity, and not uniformity, is to be expected.

The double grave at Corinth is of a type not absolutely unknown before, for in Cyprus there are pre-Phoenician sepulchres, which Professor Dümmler thus describes⁹: *In beiden*

¹ Wide in *Ath. Mitth.*, XXI (1896), p. 389.

² Bent in *J.H.S.*, V (1884), p. 48; Dümmler in *Ath. Mitth.*, XI (1886), p. 17.

³ Cf. *Πρακτικά*, 1893, p. 16.

⁴ *Πρακτικά*, 1893, p. 16.

⁵ *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1895, p. 249.

⁶ *Ath. Mitth.*, XXI (1896), p. 389.

⁷ Tsountas and Manatt, *The Mycenaean Age*, p. 386.

⁸ Staës in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1895, pp. 214 ff.

⁹ *Ath. Mitth.*, XI (1886), p. 215. (Cf. 2nd. *Beilage* to p. 209 for sketch.)

Füllen [i.e. in rock-cut and earth-dug graves] *ist zuerst ein senkrechter Stollen in den Boden getrieben, dessen Querschnitt ein Rechteck ist von etwa 3:6 englischen Fuss. . . . Die Durchschnittstiefe liegt zwischen 6 und 9 Fuss. . . . Das eigentliche Grab ist eine unregelmässig gewölbte Höhle, welche am Boden des Stollens meist durch eine der kürzeren Seiten gebrochen ist, mitunter finden sich zwei Höhlen in gegenüberliegenden, seltner in benachbarten Seiten. . . .* In spite of this similarity,—extending even to such a detail as the floor of the chamber being lower than the bottom of the shaft,—it seems in the light of our present knowledge overbold to claim any connection between the two places, or any influence of the one on the other. Against any interrelation it may be urged that partial cremation is the rule in Cyprus,¹ while in Corinth there is no trace of any such practice. What suggested such a style of grave in Corinth can only be conjectured. Perhaps there, as in Cyprus,² there existed a type of grave at the bottom of a shaft which was changed, one can easily understand why, to the form we have. This latter is an unpractical design, as it must have been hard to get a body down the shaft and into the chamber, a difficulty which would not be present in Cyprus with cremation in vogue. For a similar difficulty compare Staës in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1895, p. 217, on a Mycenaean tomb in the Attic Mesogaea.

A glance at Hauptmann Steffen's map shows the importance of the overland route from Mycenae towards Corinth, whose situation commands the Isthmus and so the traffic north and south by land, and east and west by sea. It seems strange that as yet no Mycenaean remains have been found at the latter place. A site in such close relations with the distributing centre could hardly remain free from its influence; we must therefore live in the hope of discovering in the future some traces of this influence, and welcome meanwhile this bit of evidence as to the occupation of the place at a time anterior to the rise of Mycenae.

¹ Dümmler, *l.c.*, p. 216.

² *Vide* Dümmler's sketch.

Whether other similar graves have escaped destruction from the almost continuous inhabitation of the site cannot be stated with certainty. It is perfectly possible that there are others but with no surface-indications whatever, and with so great a depth of soil as prevails here, it will be—as it was in this case—only a lucky accident which will bring about their discovery.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE.
GEORGE DANA LORD.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES: OTHER NEWS

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES OF 1896.—The most important work in Archaeology done in 1896 north of the Balkan-Alps-Pyrenees was the tracing of the Romano-Germanic *limes* (see *Arch. Anz.* 1896, pp. 175 ff.). The additions to the West German museums of antiquities and the discoveries in the regions they control were of the most varied character (see *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 8 ff.). In France, the reliefs of a Roman building with a Gigantomachia were found in Yzeures, near La Roche-Posay (Indre et Loire); see below, p. 368.

The French carried on work in Roman Africa, and where the object was a practical one, as in regard to the ancient water-supply, the French army assisted. In the report of Gsell, there are mentioned among the finds, a fountain-figure of a satyr, found at the ancient Thyssdrus; mosaics, at Hadrumetum; portrait-heads of Juba (?) and of his successor Ptolemy, at Caesarea; a Christian crypt, under the hill of Byrsa at Carthage. The large work of Cagnat-Boeswillwald, on Timgad, the "African Pompeii," appeared in 1896.

In Italy, the most important results concern the pre-Graeco-Roman period (*Not. Scavi* and *Rom. Myth.*). In the terramare Rovere, near Caorso (Piacenza), were found further traces of a *limitatio* of the settlement anticipating the Roman method: at Volterra, older graves within the city wall; at Este, a splendidly furnished grave; at Pitigliano, an Etruscan metropolis. To Roman times belongs a series of vases with reliefs, of the

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, Jr., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Mr. GEORGE N. OLcott, Professor JAMES M. PATON, Dr. GEORGE A. REISNER, Professor HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, and the Editors.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published before January 1, 1897, or since August 1 of the same year.

For an explanation of the abbreviations see p. 454.

kind called Aretine, found at Arezzo. In the topography of Rome, an important point was established by Richter's excavations at the Temple of Castor, and the site of the tomb of Antinous, outside the walls, was ascertained. Excavations on the west end of the Palatine disclosed a reservoir with very ancient roof-construction. In Pompeii, a residence quarter with noteworthy terra-cottas and wall-paintings was excavated. Examination of the temple of Mater Matuta in Satricum has thrown light on the successive building-periods. Important single finds are a group of Theseus and the Minotaur, now at the Museo delle Terme (see *Mon. Antichi* VII), and an athlete statue from Frascati. In the Borgo Nuovo of Tarentum, a number of silver vessels of Greek time were found. One of them, of especially fine workmanship, is gilded in parts, and set with rubies.

In Greece, the event of the year was the discovery at Delphi of a bronze statue of a charioteer (*Arch. Anz.* 1896, p. 174). Noteworthy also is the Old Ionic gravestone of Anaxandros, from Apollonia on the Pontus (*Arch. Anz.* 1896, p. 137). At Delphi, the stadium and the upper part of the sacred enclosure have been laid bare. At Athens, in excavating the west end of the north slope of the Acropolis, Cavvadias has found the true situations of the grottos of Pan and Apollo. Stars, for the Greek Archaeological Society, uncovered a tumulus in the cemetery before the Dipylon. The English have continued excavations on the south bank of the Ilissus, and discovered two buildings, one Greek and one Roman, which are supposed to be the Gymnasium of Cynosarges and that of Hadrian. Remains of the inscription for the Corinthians who fell in the battle of Salamis, found near Ambelaki, have been identified. At Patras were found a statuette, which is a replica of the Parthenos of Phidias, and a mosaic giving, in two rows, musical and athletic scenes. At Mycenae, Tsountas has found a painted gravestone and a painted head, both of the Old Mycenaean period. The rare discoveries of Hiller v. Gaertringen at Thera will appear in a special work and in a number of the *C. I. Insularum maris Aegaei*.

In Asia Minor the French have been working at Didyma, the Austrians at Ephesus, and the Germans at Priene and Pergamon.

The whole front of the Temple of Apollo of the Branchidae has been cleared. The temple stands on seven high steps which are divided into thirteen, along the five middle intercolumniations, and the flight of steps thus formed is terminated at either side, on a line with the wall of the cella, by a pylon which was intended to receive some large piece of statuary. The statuary was never erected, and none of the stones of the front received their finished surface. There were ten columns along the front, with elaborate bases, of alternating designs. The capitals were composite, having two heads of gods in the volutes (Apollo and Zeus in the example found), and a bull's-head between. The frieze has colossal Medusa-heads, one above each capital, alternating with large foliage ornaments. The heads in both frieze and capitals are similar in style to the Pergamene sculptures. The inscriptions found give the names of various parts of the temple, show how the work was distributed, and date the building in the second century B.C.

At Ephesus, a clear idea of the topography has been gained. The original settlement was on the hill of Ayasoulouk, to the foot of which the sea then came, with the temple of Artemis outside the walls. As the alluvial deposit drove the sea back, the city followed it, and in the time of Lysimachus it reached as far west as the hill of Coressus, the so-called Tower of Paul being one of the towers of the city wall on that side. In the Middle Ages, the settlement shrank back gradually to its original position on the hill of Ayasoulouk. The excavations have been in the tract between the Roman harbor and the theatre. Beneath the conspicuous ruins of the so-called gymnasium, a large marble hall has been found, with a colonnade in front which surrounded an open space. It was probably part of some large construction of Hadrian's time. A peculiar building comprising quays and a hall is assigned to the same period. In the second story, the hexagonal outline along the water-front has given rise to strange forms of capitals and cornice-pieces at the angles. Among the bronzes found at Ephesus are a candelabrum-shaped censer and a more than life-size statue of a nude youth, standing. Both are much broken, but the head of the statue is uninjured and presents an interesting problem, being apparently a fourth century development of an older athletic type. Other finds are a kneeling boy with a goose, life-size, of white marble; part of a sphinx tearing a naked youth, of black basalt, in style and material similar to the centaur of Aristaeas and Papias, at the Capitol; and a female head, of white marble, of late archaic style.

At Priene, the remarkable situation of the town, on various levels of the south slope of Mycale, was studied. Far below the acropolis, which is on a bold, projecting shelf, 370 m. above sea-level, lies the theatre, one of the best-preserved Greek theatres in existence, especially in its scene-buildings; and on successive terraces below, the temple of Athena, the main street, widening at one point into the agora, and the stadium. All this part of the city was built in the time of Alexander, and as its prosperity rapidly decayed it was soon abandoned, and the streets, houses, and countless objects of daily life remain almost in their original state. It is hoped that further study of these details will afford a picture of a Greek city in early Hellenistic times comparable with what Pompeii offers for a later period.

At Pergamon, a reservoir, apparently of the time of the kings, was found, from which the water collected from the mountain entered the high-service conduit discovered ten years ago, and thence reached the summit of the citadel.

In Cyprus, a necropolis of Mycenaean period, near Salamis, was explored and the finds carried to the British Museum. From Ptolemais, in Egypt, came the colossal bust of Alexander now at Boston. On a journey to Arabia, Brunnow and Domaszewski examined the siege works of Flavius Silva before Mazada; the Roman highways and ruins east of the Dead Sea; the fortified places on the road built by Trajan, A.D. 111, from the borders of Syria to the Red Sea; the cemetery at Petra; and, on the way back, the border fortresses along the Roman road and the great Praetorium Viae.

For Dragendorff's visit to the museums of southern Russia, see pp. 380 ff. From this region came the much-disputed "tiara of Sarpaphernes," of the Louvre. (A. CONZE, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 61-72, 8 cuts.)

EGYPT

ABYDOS.—Excavations by Amélineau.—These excavations have discovered important remains of very early culture. In January of this year a large building of unburnt brick was found, the parts of which, in spite of its ruined condition, are still recognizable. Amélineau conjectures that he has found a still older city than that of his last year's excavations. The building mentioned is 96 m. long and 27 m. wide; it is divided into two halves: the first, already excavated, contains thirty-seven chambers; the excavation of the other half has been begun. Already more than two thousand vessels of various kinds of stone have been found, of very fine execution, also a large number of large silex knives, as well as many small objects of copper, axes, and instruments of various kinds.

In the thirty-seven chambers already investigated only four complete skeletons have been found; in the second part of the building, divided from the first by a wall, more graves are to be expected. In the first one opened were two bodies, one of which was buried in an earthen chest without a lid, the other in crouching posture without any covering. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 20, p. 383.)

De Morgan's Discoveries near Abydos.—Numerous reports have been received of the discovery by J. de Morgan of very early tombs at Negada, near Abydos. In one of these was a mummy which appears to be, according to an inscription, that of Menes, the first King of Egypt. Certainly it is very early. Many primitive utensils were also found. These discoveries are of the greatest importance for the study of the earliest Egyptian history.

EL KAB.—Recent Excavations.—Somers Clark writes to the *Athenaeum* about Excavations at El Kab. The letter is dated April 19, 1897:

"In addition to the rock-tombs, the temples, and the great wall, there are numbers of tombs, some enclosed by the walls, others lying on the side towards the desert, and others to the north. It is, of course, a very easy matter to empty tomb-pits, but it is quite another thing to have an adequate knowledge of the contents when found, of the methods of burial, etc. Ignorant rummaging is more harmful than letting things rest. Knowing that I had not the experience to carry on this department of the work, it was agreed between Mr. Tylor and myself that I should consult Professor Petrie; and, joining forces with the Egypt Research Account, the examination of the cemeteries has been made by Mr. J. E. Quibell, who has been my companion for the last four months.

"It is no doubt true that, so far as we can tell by inscriptions, the tomb of Sebeknekht is the oldest of the rock-tombs at El Kab, but it is hardly

probable there have not been others much earlier than it; more especially may we hold this opinion in the light of Mr. Quibell's discoveries. Buried beneath the slope of sand which lies against the north side of the great wall were found several mastabas of brick with panelled sides; bowls of diorite — two bearing the name of Seneiru — were, with other things, in the wells. Staircase tombs were also found similar to those at Nagada, a number of Libyan burials, also a cemetery of the twelfth dynasty, part of it outside the great wall and part within. The remains of mastabas similar to those found outside and of the same period were found inside the enclosure. The wall was evidently built regardless of the ancient cemeteries. No evidence was found that any town had ever existed within the enclosed space except that comparatively small area of house-ruins which lies west and northwest of the temple. Diligent investigation has not enabled us to establish the date of the great wall, three of the gates of which have been opened out and drawn. I think the date to be decidedly later than that usually assigned, possibly even Ptolemaic. The inscriptions in the immediate neighborhood had already assured us of the importance of El Kab in the sixth dynasty; our researches have now carried it back to the fourth, and judging by the importance of the tombs, it must at that time have been a place of no little consequence." (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. — Bequests. — The Egypt Exploration Fund has recently received two handsome bequests, one of £1000 from the late Mr. Edward Cooper, of South Kensington, the other of £500 from Mrs. Overend, of Retford, Nottingham. Three expeditions have been organized by the Fund during the past winter. One, under Professor Petrie, has been working at Behnesa, and another, under Mr. Bernard Grenfell, is at Beni Mazar, both places being in Upper Egypt; while the third is at Deir el Bahari, where the copying of the inscriptions and mural paintings has been continued, and a commencement made of restoring such parts of the temple there as are in an unsafe condition. These extensive operations have considerably taxed the resources of the fund, so that these bequests come at an opportune time. (*Athen.* March 27, 1897.)

NUBT. — A Colossal Vas. — A valuable gift has been made to the British Museum by Mr. H. Martyn Kennard, who contributed half of the expense toward recent excavations in Upper Egypt. In the division of the results of these excavations, a splendid and colossal *vas*, or sceptre of a divinity, fell to his share, and he at once presented it to the Museum. The excavations in question, we read in the London *Athenaeum*, were carried on by Professor Flinders Petrie, at Nubt, near Nagada, with the result of uncovering the remains of a temple of Set. Among the temple-chambers one was found to contain a quantity of fragments of pottery. These were brought to London and carefully examined. Although at first they were supposed by Professor Petrie to belong to a number of different objects, it was found that, in reality, they were portions of a colossal sceptre. After long and careful labor the *vas* was restored, and, although several pieces were missing,

the general structure of it is clearly defined. The shaft measures 5 feet in height and 6 inches in diameter. The upper portion is curved, and terminates in a head, probably of Set; the head measures 2 feet, making a height of 7 feet in all. Along the length of the shaft is drawn in fine characters an inscription: and there also appear some cartouches of Amenhotep II. of the eighteenth dynasty. The paste of the pottery is composed of a white sandy frit: after a first baking this was incised, the dark glaze of the inscription let in, and the whole fired with a rich blue glaze. This remarkable specimen will be prized for its technical as well as its artistic merits. After the *vas* was set up, it was discovered that an important piece of the inscription was in the Egyptian collection of the Rev. W. MacGregor, of Tamworth. This he generously presented to the Museum. It is possible that other of the missing pieces may exist in private collections. (*Independent*, April 15.)

LUXOR.—Lance Heads.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, January 28, 1897, Mr. T. G. Hilton Price exhibited some remarkable flint lance heads from Luxor, evidently of the same class as those found by Professor Flinders Petrie at Nagada in Upper Egypt, and claimed as belonging to his New Race.

They are marvellous specimens of flint working, being flat and thin and beautifully chipped. They are sharp-pointed at one end and swell out to a heart-shaped form at the other. The edges of the pointed end for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up from it are plainly worked, but the rest of the implements are very minutely serrated.

They are composed of a cherty flint; one is yellow and the other of a darker color, more like flint. They measure 5 inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the upper end. They may be ascribed to the period of the Old Empire, between the fourth and twelfth dynasty, or circa 3766 and 2466 B.C., and are probably the work of some foreign race settled in Egypt about that time. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, p. 277.)

PREHISTORIC ART.—Flint Instruments.—At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (English), June 2, H. W. Seton-Karr exhibited a large series of flint implements from the lost flint mines of Egypt; many of these are quite new designs. The mines resemble ruined cities, and there is a central work-place in each, where most of the objects were found. Mr. Seton-Karr discovered on a long, low hill in a plain what might have been a palaeolithic city, judging by the thousands of implements in the most perfect condition; it is situated about a hundred miles from Berbera.

This is the first instance of such a discovery, and the first time prehistoric weapons have been found in tropical Africa, and Sir J. Evans and other men of science think the find may throw much light upon the origin of the human race. (*Athen.* June 12, 1897.)

THE SCREW OF ARCHIMEDES.—Archimedes of Syracuse, when he was in Egypt, invented a machine for pumping bilge water out of the holds of ships. This instrument was also used in the Delta for purposes of

irrigation. Diodorus Siculus twice refers to it (I. 34, 2; V. 37, 3). A curious model of such an instrument, probably of the late Ptolemaic period, has been found in Lower Egypt. It consists of a terra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside it, 10 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Near the centre of the outside is a band with cross pieces. These may represent footholds, and suggest that the machine was worked after the manner of the treadmill. Such screws were probably made of wood. No other example of this screw seems to have come to light. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, p. 277.)

EGYPTIAN COLLECTION AT TURIN. — The rearrangement of the Egyptian collection at Turin is being steadily carried on by Professor Schiaparelli, and when completed will mark an era in the display of Egyptian art. The Professor has selected an ivory tint for the color of the walls of the room and the insides of the glass cases, consequently the varied and brilliant colors of the objects are seen in their true values. Every example is clearly visible, and the grouping is calculated to emphasize and illustrate the artistic and historical relationship of each particular specimen. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

CHALDAEA

NIPPUR. — University of Pennsylvania Expedition. — A long and interesting account is given by a correspondent in the London *Times* of June 24 of the discoveries of the Haynes expedition in northern Babylonia. The writer says:

“To have unearthed the ruins of the oldest city in the world, the foundations of which were laid some six or seven thousand years before the Christian era, is a reward of which an explorer might indeed be proud. Such good fortune seems to have fallen to the lot of Mr. Haynes, who for nearly five years has been in charge of the American expedition engaged in excavating the great mounds of Nuffar, in northern Babylonia, the site of the ancient city of Nippur, the sacred city of Mul-lil, or the ‘Older Bel’ of the Semites.

“The history of the expedition which since 1888 has worked upon this site is a remarkable one; and its great work has been so quietly done that it has attracted but little attention except among students of Assyriology. The work was undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania, the funds, which have amounted to about \$70,000, being provided by a small committee interested in the work. The expeditions of 1888-1890 partook rather of a prospecting survey, and were under the direction of Dr. Peters. The trial trenches produced a harvest of about 10,000 tablets and inscribed objects, among them several records of Sargon I. and his son Naram-Sin, whose date, 3800 B.C., was by many regarded as the starting-point of Babylonian history. Troubles among the Arabs and the usual difficulties with the Porte delayed the work for three years. In 1893 the explorations were renewed under the charge of Mr. J. H. Haynes, and they have been carried on continuously ever since, and have produced results such as were never dreamed of

even by the most ardent advocate of Babylonian explorations, and the history of civilization has been carried back to an antiquity never thought of. . . .

"The great mounds of Nuffar are situated on the east bank of the now dry Shat-en-Nil, a great main-artery navigation canal which once connected Babylon with the Persian Gulf. The central feature of the ruins is a vast conical mound, called by the Arabs Bint el Amir, 'the Amir's daughter,' which rises to a height of nearly 29 m. above the surrounding plain. This mound marks the site of the great *ziggurat*, or temple stage tower, first built by Ur-Gur, or Ur-Bahu, as he was formerly called, about 2800 B.C., and subsequently repaired and added to by later kings. This vast structure was the central point of the explorations by Mr. Haynes.

"We have long been familiar with another of the great stage towers, erected by Ur-Gur at Mugayyar, the ancient Ur; but the one at Nippur is the first that has been thoroughly explored. The tower rests on a basis 59 m. by 39 m., and is built, like most of these Babylonian towers, with the angles to the cardinal points. It appears to have consisted, like that of Ur, of three stages only, not seven, like the later towers at Babylon and Khorsabad. Each stage had a thick coating of plaster, composed of clay mixed with chopped straw; and to protect the lower stage from the winter rain, it was faced with kiln-burnt bricks and a coating of bitumen. The ascent was on the southeast side, and here it would seem Mr. Haynes has made a most important discovery. Two walls of burnt brick, 3.40 m. high, 16.32 m. long, and 7 m. from each other, were built out into the temple courtyard, and this causeway was filled-in with crude bricks, and formed a broad roadway leading up to the tower. The whole temple enclosure is surrounded by a massive wall, of which more than thirty courses are still visible.

"The arrangement of this temple and tower of Ur-Gur bears a most striking resemblance to the early Egyptian pyramids, especially Medum and the stepped pyramid of Sakkara, while the causeway recalls that of the second pyramid of Khafra, which connects it with the so-called Temple of the Sphinx. The question often suggested by archaeologists has been, were these stepped pyramids connected with the temple towers of Chaldaea or borrowed from them? There is now, however, a possibility of our reversing this question, in the light of these discoveries at Nippur. The pyramid, we know, was but an elaboration of the Mastaba, and the resemblance between these and the towers at Ur and Nippur is most striking. Dr. Hilprecht and Mr. Haynes maintain, upon very good grounds, that Ur-Gur was the first to build these *ziggurats*, and there is certainly no trace of such edifices in any of the older cities, those at Tello or Lagash and Abu Habba, the ancient Sippara, being both later. At no period in early Chaldaean history was there so close a contact between Egypt and Chaldaea as during the dynasty of Ur-Gur Dungi and Gudea of Lagash. These rulers, as we know from their numerous inscriptions found at Tello by M. de Sarzec, were in constant communication with Egypt by sea and through the Sinaitic peninsula.

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"In the face of this evidence from Nippur we may have to reconsider the question of Chaldaean influence on Egypt, and, indeed, possibly reverse the old theory. The tower rests upon a massive brick platform of crude brick. Excavations conducted below this revealed the existence of a second pavement of much finer construction, being built of kiln-burnt bricks of great size, the dimensions being 50 cm. square and of great thickness. Nearly the whole of these bricks were inscribed, and bore the stamps of Sargon I and Naram-Sin, his son, and its date, therefore, is just a thousand years prior to the buildings of Ur-Gur: namely, 3800 B.C. From the inscription of both these kings we know that they both built large portions of an older temple of Mullil, for the bricks bear the inscription, 'builder of the temple of Mullil,' and dedicated a number of vases to the temple inscribed with their legends. These buildings have been entirely removed, and the surface of the vast platform levelled for the reception of the edifices of Ur-Gur.

"Of the old temple there is evidence afforded by a discovery to which we shall shortly refer. Proof, however, of the great buildings of Sargon and his son is afforded by some excavations to the northwest of the temple. Here was a line of mounds which marked a rampart, and Mr. Haynes in 1895 cleared a portion of it and unearthed one of the most extraordinary pieces of masonry ever discovered. The foundation consisted of a solid bed of clay mixed with straw and puddled down, resembling some of the constructions found by Dr. Schliemann at Hisarlik. Upon this foundation and plinth was constructed a solid brick wall, 52 feet in thickness and rising to an unknown height. The builder of this wall was Naram-Sin, whom so many have regarded as a mythical king. It is probable that this rampart formed also a broad roadway round the city, and it may possibly, as Mr. Haynes suggests, have had a row of chambers in its upper part. A similar wall, but less than half as thick, was found by M. de Sarzec at Tello.

"Directly to the southeast of the great tower, and close to the great rampart, Mr. Haynes discovered a chamber, 11 m. long, 3.54 m. wide, and 2.60 m. high. As there was no doorway, it was evidently a vault entered from above. Its floor rested upon the platform of Naram-Sin, and it formed a communication between the two strata. The inscribed bricks proved it to have been built by Ur-Gur. What was its purpose is explained by the discovery of a second chamber of the same kind immediately below it. In this second chamber a brick stamp of Sargon was found imbedded, and broken stamps and some few tablets were found in the room. The explanation is now easy. Around the walls ran a narrow shelf, on which some tablets and brick stamps were found. The chambers were the archive chambers of the temple: the smaller one, that of Sargon, which had been partly restored by Ur-Gur, while the second was that of the king, built up to the level of his own pavement.

"It is clear that at some time between the time of Ur-Gur, 2800 B.C., and the rise of the Kassite dynasty, 2200 B.C., the archive chamber had been broken into and large numbers of objects carried away and the rest broken

and scattered. There can be little doubt that this disaster took place during the terrible Elamite invasion in 2285 B.C., when all the principal temples were pillaged and their treasures carried to the Elamite capital. . . .

• Mr. Haynes, encouraged by the success of his work in the upper stratum, proceeded to excavate to reach the virgin soil, which he did at the depth of 9.25 m., passing through the debris of ruined buildings, accumulations of broken pottery, and fragments of inscribed stone objects and well-constructed drains. These remains prove the existence of at least two temples below the pavement of Naram-Sin, which, at the most rapid rate of debris accumulation, cannot be assigned to a later date than between six and seven thousand years before the Christian era.

• This lowest stratum has been much disturbed and the buildings pillaged: still, sufficient remains to reveal to us earlier phases of Babylonian civilization than we have ever seen. The first structure discovered was an altar of sun-dried bricks, 4 m. by 2.46 m. The upper course had a rim of bitumen, and upon the altar was a large deposit of white ashes. Around the altar was a low wall marking the sacred enclosure. Outside of this enclosure were found two immense vases of terra-cotta. These great specimens of early pottery were each 63.5 cm. high, and decorated with rope pattern. We have here in this simple sacred precinct the germ from which grew the great temples of Chaldaea—the altar, with its *temenos*, entered only by the priest, and the two great vases for purification, replaced in after-times by the greater and lesser *absu*, placed before the temples. A somewhat similar construction was discovered at Sippara, but its archaeological value was not recognized. Southeast of the altar was found a remarkable structure, a brick platform, 7 m. square and 3.35 m. high, built of fine unbaked bricks. Around the base of this Mr. Haynes found a quantity of water-vents, which indicated a connection with some receptacle below, and on sinking beneath this solid mass he found a drain passing underneath the platform, in the roof of which was the earliest known keystone arch. It is 71 cm. high and has a span of 51 cm. The bricks are well baked and joined with stiff clay as mortar. Thus the priority of Chaldaea in the use of the keystone arch is clearly established.

• This structure was over 7 m. below the pavement of Ur-Gur and 4.57 below that of Naram-Sin, and, since there were no massive *ziggurats* or great temples to crumble into ruin, it must have taken many centuries to build up so great a mass of debris, and an estimate of from 1500 to 2000 years before the time of Sargon does not seem too high.

• Over 26,000 tablets, as well as numerous inscribed fragments of vases and *stelae*, have been recovered from this site. It must be remembered that the record chambers of both Sargon and Ur-Gur were sacked by the Elamite invaders of Kudur-Nakhuute in 2285 B.C., and this will account for so few inscribed records being found in the lowest strata. That, however, there had been numerous records of the pre-Sargon period which had been removed to the treasury of Sargon, and subsequently to that of Ur-Gur, is shown by a most important find. Under a pavement of U1-Ninip, a king

of the dynasty of Ur-Nur, were found quantities, some hundreds, of broken vases and other objects that have been votive offerings to the shrines of Mullil from the earliest times. . . .

"All of these records relate to a series of primitive wars and form certainly, whatever their age may be, the oldest historical records known. The earliest of these is the inscription of 'Eshagsagana,' written in most archaic characters; this monarch is styled 'Lord of Kengi,' that is, Lower Babylonia, 'the land of channels and reeds.' In his time the chief enemy of Babylonia was the city of Kish, the modern El Hymer, whose priest-ruler had entered into alliance with some fierce tribes called 'the hosts of the Land of the Bow.' . . . The closing episode of this first of wars is supplied by a monument discovered by M. de Sarzec at Tello, the celebrated *stela* of the Vultures, now in the Louvre. In this monument erected by the King of Lagash, when a dynasty of kings was established after that of Ur, we have the record illustrated by sculpture of the king, who made a victorious campaign, and utterly defeated the 'hordes of the Land of the Bow.'

"After this, neither in the campaigns of Sargon or his son, nor in any chronicles of the Babylonian empire, have we any record of these people. Who were they, then? Professor Hilprecht has put forward a theory that they are to be identified with the Semitic tribes of North Mesopotamia, and that the 'City of the Bow' was Harran. He cites no ancient authority, no pre-Sargonic mention of Harran, but only a statement of Albiruni that Harran was built in the form of a crescent moon, and that the plan of the ruins resembled a bow. It is surprising to see so brilliant a scholar using so feeble an argument. It is rather to the plains of Central Mesopotamia and the lowlands between the Tigris and the Kurdish mountains that we must look for the home of these nomadic warriors.

"We have been able to give only a brief account of the wonderful work of this campaign, which reflects so much credit on its organizers, and, above all, on Mr. Haynes. For thirty-two months he lived alone among the wildest Arab tribes in Mesopotamia, in an atmosphere of fever varied with cholera. One determined, but fortunately unsuccessful, attempt was made upon his life; yet amid all these surroundings he lived and did the work of three men. It is no overpraise to say that Mr. Haynes is justly entitled to take his place in the front rank of explorers along with those who have restored to us the first chapters of the world's history." (*American Architect and Building News*, July 24.)

BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTION. — **Gisban.** — The *R. Arch.* contains an account of a paper read before the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris on an archaic Babylonian inscription of a period of from 3700 to 4000 B.C., which gives an account of a sort of treaty of delimitation between the province of Sirgulla, in Southern Babylonia, and that of Gisban. The translation has not yet been published; but it would be of special interest, because it is likely to settle the question of the position of Gisban, which means "The Land of the Bow," and which has been identified by Professor Hilprecht

with Harran in Mesopotamia. According to Professor Hilprecht, Gishan was the centre of the kingdom of Lugal-zaggisi, who reigned from Elam to the Mediterranean Sea, considerably more than 4000 B.C. Other Assyriologists have very much doubted whether at that early period Harran could have been the capital of such an empire, and they have supposed Gishan to be a district in Babylonia, near Elam. (*Independent*, April 15.)

WARS OF SIRPOURLA. — In a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, December 11, 1896, Heuzey presented a long Chaldaean inscription, recounting the wars of the city Sirpourla with the neighboring country Gaiban. The inscriptions cover the period occupied by four dynasties, between the thirty-eighth and fortieth centuries before Christ and still earlier. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 30, p. 157.)

PALESTINE

MEDEBA. — Mosaic Map. — An interesting and valuable archaeological find has recently been made east of the Dead Sea, in the famous old Moabite city of Medeba. During an official visit undertaken by Kleophas M. Koikylides, the librarian of the Greek Society of the Holy Sepulchre, to inspect the new church lately erected by this orthodox association on the ruins of an old basilica in Medeba, he discovered in these ruins the remains of an extraordinarily fine mosaic consisting of a map of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, dating, in all probability, from the fourth or, at latest, the fifth Christian century. The discoverer has published in Greek an account of this find; and Professor Guthe, of Leipzig, for many years the editor of the *Journal* of the German Palestine Society, and now the editor of its new *Mittheilungen*, is preparing a critical edition, in which the geographical, archaeological, and other data of the map will be fully utilized. The little work of Koikylides, containing only twenty-six pages, is published in Jerusalem in the publication concern of the Franciscans, and issued under the auspices of that order. In addition to a description of the newly discovered map, the pamphlet contains also some inscriptions found lately at Medeba. In the account of the discovery the writer states that he had gone to Medeba on a tour of inspection by order of the Jerusalem patriarch, Gerasimus. In examining the new church he discovered on the floor of the new structure, in the middle and on the right side, a mosaic belonging originally to the old basilica, which, however, the workmen had already begun to cover with a coat of cement. Orders were at once given carefully to remove this coating, and measures of the basilica were taken to determine the possible size of the mosaic, which appeared to be 30 m. in length and 20 in width. After the removal of the cement it at once appeared that the mosaic was a large geographical chart of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, most of it, indeed, destroyed, with really only portions of Palestine and Egypt remaining. The remaining portions still measure 18 sq. m., while the original charts must have measured 280 sq. m. It is evident that the chart originally

included also Asia Minor, so that the whole map was really one of huge dimensions. In fact the author learned from an old resident representative of the Greek Church, at Meleba, that several years ago, just at the rear door of the church, the names Ephesus and Smyrna were still found. The discoverer declares that there can be no doubt that the chart dates from 350 to 450 A.D. This conclusion he draws from the character of the letters used to designate the various localities, as also from the political divisions given and the absence of certain names of sacred places that would have been there if the chart were of a later date. The chart confines itself in giving the names of holy places to those for whose identity the authority of the Lord or of one of the prophets or an early martyr can be cited. In addition to the old division according to the twelve tribes, the plan of Palestine contains also a later division, viz., the Roman, into a first, second, and third Palestine. The significance of the find is, of course, great, especially for Hebrew and Christian archaeology, for history, and geography. The author points out the following advantages: (1) It makes us acquainted with a number of places hitherto not known; (2) it gives us the Christian geographical identifications of that period; (3) it designates exactly the cities and sites of that period; (4) it is valuable for the interpretation of more than one passage of scripture (*e.g.*, the prophecies of Jacob, concerning his sons, Joseph and Benjamin); (5) it delineates exactly the shape, style, and foundation plan of the houses of that period. The writer says that the map marks "where there were plains and caves, deserts and oases, hills and mountains, rivers and creeks and woods, springs, hot and cold, lakes and pools, boats and ships, palms and bananas, and these are all designated by their natural colors." The map has evidently been prepared with the most conscientious care, and is regarded as very accurate. Koikylides reports that the learned Archimandrite Photios, in a manuscript in Mt. Sinai cloister, has given a description of this great Mosaic map. The writer then gives a list of the geographical names found on the chart, with explanations from the Bible, Josephus, and the Church fathers. A revision of this list will appear in the work of Guthe, who will publish also facsimiles of at least portions of the chart. A preliminary account—the first published we believe—is found in the last *heft* of the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten* of the Palestine Society, 1897, No. 4. (*Independent*, October 7.)

This mosaic is published in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* pp. 140-145 (pl.). *R. Arch.* pl. xiv; *Revue Biblique*, April 1, 1897.

EAST OF THE JORDAN. — Greek and Latin Inscriptions. — In the *Z. D. Pal. Ver.* 1897, pp. 38-40, five inscriptions from east of the Jordan are published from letters of Professor R. Brunnow. The first is a part of a Latin inscription in Kasr el-buscher in Moab, which mentions the *prætorium Moabitarum*, no doubt the *prætorium* of Moab. The second is in two parts, both Latin dedications, from Damascus. The three remaining inscriptions are late Greek, two apparently from Damascus, one from Der'at.

SYRIA

JOURNEY IN SYRIA. — In the *R. Arch.* 1897, pp. 304-357 (3 plates, 21 cuts) R. Dussaud gives an account of a journey in Syria in October and November, 1896. The sites visited and described are as follows: 'Atqa, (Caesarea Libani), 'Akkar, Maqam er-Rab, Qal 'at el-Felis (Felcium), Halet, Fons Sabbaticus, Abnunrah, Be' it, Mariamin, Barin (Mons Ferrandus) and Rafniye (Raphanea), Hoşne Soleman (Baetocaece), Tortosa (Antaradus), Ruad (Arad), Qal 'at el-Kaft, Qadimous, Homs, and numerous other places of less archaeological importance. A number of inscriptions were found in Greek, Latin, and Phoenician; also several pieces of statuary, including three small, nude Venuses. The longest discussion is devoted to the ruins at Hoşne Soleman (Baetocaece), several parts of which are published.

ASIA MINOR

DIDYMA. — **Temple of Apollo.** — At a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, January 15, 1897, B. Haussoullier reported on his latest excavations in Didyma on the site of the temple of Apollo, the chief part of which has been laid bare. The most remarkable discovery is that of capitals in which the volutes are rolled about the head of the god. (*Berl. Phil.* W. April 10, 1897, p. 477.)

MALLUS. — **A Coin of B.C. 281.** — At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, in London, January 21, 1897, Mr. T. Ready exhibited a copper coin of Mallus, in Cilicia, having on the reverse a seated figure of the city, with river-gods at her feet; the legend was ΜΑΛΙΕΡ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ, and the date ΕΤ. ΑΠΤ (= 281). (*Athen.* January 30, 1897.)

CARIA. — **Alinda.** — W. R. Paton has examined a private collection of Greek coins at Aidin, which shows coins of Alinda from Demirji Deresi, thus confirming Kiepert's recent view as to the site of this city. Views of the great stoa at Alinda are also published. (*J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 240, 241.)

Hyllarima. — Messrs. Myres and Paton are inclined to find this place at Kaproklar, near Meseoli. An inscription from this neighborhood (Waddington, 1583; *B. C. H.* XVIII 41, cf. 340) deities Antoninus Pius as Zeus Hyllios. Hyllios may well have been the chief deity of Hyllarima, as well as of "Hyllonala," where Steph. Byz., *s.v.*, says he was worshipped. (*J. H. S.* XVI, p. 242.)

Koskinia. — According to Messrs. Myres and Paton, this place is to be sought near Hazan Boghaz, north of Alabanda, and not, with Kiepert, some nine miles south of that place. (*J. H. S.* XVI, p. 242.)

Teké Kalé. — At this place there is a fine Hellenic fortress, of which a plan and view of the north tower are published by Messrs. Myres and Paton. From its situation the fortress commanded a wide view, and must have been an important post in the line of stations connecting Tralles and western

Caria. Numerous tombs show that the place was of some importance. (*J. H. S. XVI.* p. 238.)

Inscriptions from Latmus. — Two inscriptions from Yevreli Keui, north of Mt. Latmus in Karia, and one from Alinda, are published by Messrs. Myres and Paton. The first is a fragment relating to the rights of burial in a certain place, the second contains only a few letters, the third consists of the words *Διὸς Σωτήρος*. (*J. H. S. XVI.* pp. 237, 238, 242.)

North of Mt. Latmus. — An ancient paved road has been discovered by Messrs. Myres and Paton in this region. It can be traced from near Old Chavdar south to Arabarli Kalé, where it is said to divide, one branch leading west towards Herakleia, the other east towards Baghajik. At this latter place a similar piece of road has been found leading south towards Mylasa. The road is about six feet wide, paved with large, smooth blocks of native gneiss. It runs through a very broken country, and is supported in places on terrace-walls, while at streams there are stone bridges. It is thought to belong to the fourth or third century B.C. (*J. H. S. XVI.* p. 238.)

Latmic Gulf. — **Sirgin Kishla.** — The fortification is a late mediaeval settlement. (*J. H. S. XVI.* p. 237.)

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT ATHENS. — Work in 1896.

— In the *Πρακτικά*, 1896, pp. 9–37, P. Kavvadias reports the activity of the Archaeological Society at Athens for the year 1896. Besides the excavations at Athens, — on the north side of the Acropolis, in the outer Ceramici, and by the Dipylon, — the Society carried on excavations at Eleusis, Oropus, Mycenae, and Epidaurus. An early tomb at Amarusium in Attica was also partially excavated. At Oropus the excavations were interrupted, and had no important results; in Eleusis the southern court of the temple was excavated and the ancient filling below the floor of the so-called Boulenterion investigated, while outside of the temple precinct excavations were carried on in the ancient tombs; in Mycenae the excavation of the citadel was continued with a view to laying it completely bare, and several tombs were opened; at Epidaurus the stadium and the place west of the stoa forming a part of the so-called Abaton were excavated. Here an inscription was found, showing that there was a hippodrome connected with the sanctuary. The most important objects found at Mycenae are some glass pastes with reliefs representing animal-headed deities standing beside a tripod or altar and holding jars in their hands, an archaic inscription in bronze, a stone with a relief representing a man with beast's head overcoming two lions, and a female head of limestone. This last has many traces of color, but the most remarkable thing is a series of rosettes on the forehead, cheeks, and chin, seeming to show that at some time tattooing was in vogue at Mycenae. The head is also interesting in other ways. The Society has been carrying on the repairs of the Parthenon, has restored the tumulus at Marathon to its

former condition, has been restoring the mosaics at Daphni, and has done much for the proper care and preservation of ancient monuments.

TEXTS OF INSCRIPTIONS.—In the *11th. Muth.* XXI. pp. 465–473, the texts of fourteen inscriptions from Attica, Cythera, Ancyra, and other places are given in the account of “finds.”

THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—M. Homolle has been appointed Director of the French School of Athens for another period of six years. (*11th. Muth.* January 9, 1897.)

ATHENS.—**Inscribed Potsherd.**—At Athens a small potsherd has been found which bears the name of Themistocles, and is supposed to have been used when the ostracism of Aristides took place. (*11th. Muth.* February 20, 1897.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT ATHENS IN 1896.—In the fourth number of the *11th. Muth.* 1896, pp. 458 ff., W. Dörpfeld reports his excavations at Athens. First, Dörpfeld laid bare the western slope of the Areopagus, and found a number of buildings, probably dwelling houses, partly Greek, partly Roman, walls, floors, various coins, and several cisterns. Between the houses a very narrow alley leads up to the Areopagus; although arranged like a stair-way, still, like all the streets hitherto found, it has a gutter for rain-water. It turns at the bottom into a wide street, which runs along the slope of the Areopagus from north to south, and was probably the direct way between the Agora and Phryx. On the north-western slope are unfortunately several modern houses; but just at this corner Dörpfeld seeks the old orchestra with the statues of the tyrannicides. Apparently the Areopagus must have been thickly covered with dwellings like the whole western part of Athens. There was no place for a popular gathering where St. Paul could have spoken; Curtius is therefore right when he assumes that, in the famous passage of the Acts concerning the sermon of St. Paul, not the Hill of Ares but the court which sat at the market-place is referred to. Moreover, excavations were carried on on the western slope of the Acropolis itself, just south of the sanctuary of Amynos, at the spot where Dörpfeld conjectures the Eleusinium; no certain remains of this latter have been found, but remains of an utterly ruined building of unknown purpose and several cisterns, new proofs for the fact that even before the aqueducts of Pisi-stratus this region was filled with various arrangements for supplying water. Also east of the so-called Thesemm, through Dörpfeld's zeal and exertions, an additional plot of ground has been bought. Of the two buildings found there the northern one will first be excavated; it is to be hoped that this will decide the question whether this is the king's porch.

On the northern slope of the Acropolis Kavvadias has begun excavations, and wishes to lay bare the whole northern and eastern slope of the Acropolis, as has already been done on the southern slope and part of the western.

First, the part lying between the Acropolis and Areopagus has been investigated and laid bare to the living rock: a deep depression is found, which clearly separates the eastern slope of the Areopagus from the Acropolis. Here was in ancient times a narrow, steep path, which connected the Agora with the entrance to the Acropolis. Still further east are walls of porous blocks belonging to a large Greek building of unknown purpose, perhaps the Anakeion. Dorpfeld rightly concludes from this arrangement of the ground between the Areopagus and Acropolis that the main road and the festival street of the Panathenaea cannot have been here. If we follow Leake and Ernst Curtius in placing the Eleusinium at the east of the Acropolis, then the festival street runs quite differently, about as the present carriage road runs about the Acropolis. Further up on the rock of the Acropolis Kavvadias has cleared out the three grottoes of Pan and Apollo which were already known: that is, a shallow notch just over the Klepsydra, and two larger and deeper grottoes just east of it. In the middle one appeared numerous cuttings for *pinakes*, which were already known, but had been covered up again. Still further to the east he discovered a hitherto unknown cave, which passes in various windings through the rock, and has several narrow entrances. Its eastern end could not be laid bare because it is covered by great blocks of rock that have fallen down: it seems that a Byzantine church once existed there. Dorpfeld agrees with Kavvadias, who sees in the entire complex the sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo, who was worshipped here from the earliest times with the local epithets *ἑπακταῖος* or *ἐπ' ἄκρας*. A new inscription fixes for the last epithet another reading, *ἐπὶ μακραῖς*, which is specially interesting because in the *Ion* of Euripides the name Makrai for this part of the Acropolis is preserved. Probably the old cultus legends of the connection of Apollo and Creusa and of the birth of Ion were connected with the closed cavern: while the grotto, with its many niches, certainly contained the most important cultus statue of the god. In the same grottoes, and certainly in the same circle of worship, Pan was, according to Kavvadias, afterwards worshipped as *πάρεδρος* of Apollo. His worship was introduced after the Persian wars. Above the closed cavern comes the stair in the rock, which is still pretty well preserved: it evidently connected the interior of the Acropolis with the sanctuary of Apollo; the stairway leading from the latter to the city is much ruined, yet its position can still be determined.

In the northwestern part of the city, near the old cemetery of Hagia Triada, B. Stas has investigated a tumulus hitherto neglected. The arching of the Eridanuis, and the grading therewith connected, nearly obliterate the tumulus. Before the Dipylon, A. Oikonomos, in looking for the road to the Academy outside the city, found about 200 m. northwest of the gate a broad street or square, with remains of a Greek building; the name is still uncertain. (See below.)

The English School has continued its excavations on the southern bank of the Ilissus. Dorpfeld thinks the gymnasium Cynosarges and the gymnasium of Hadrian were in this region. Foundations have been found, but

no inscription which settles the names. (BELGER, in *Berl. Phil. W.* 1897, May 22, p. 671; May 29, p. 702; June 5, p. 734.)

The excavations of the Athenian Archaeological Society near the Dipylon, after the discovery of the ancient road leading to the Academy, have brought to light the remains of a building which is supposed to be the temple of Artemis Calliste. The inscriptions found at the place contain some decrees relating to the priest of this goddess. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

Date of the Temple of Athena Nike.—Professor Richardson writes from Athens: "Kuvvadias, in excavating on the north slope of the Acropolis, found in the early part of the summer an inscription which settles the vexed question of the relative ages of the Nike temple and the Propylaea, giving the priority to the Nike temple. This inscription belongs in the judgment of competent epigraphists to the middle of the fifth century, and contains a provision for the erection of a temple of Athena under the supervision of Callicrates, and for the annual payment by the Kolakretai of the priestess of Athena Nike." The inscription will appear in an early number of the *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*

PIRAEUS.—The Serangeum.—Several authors speak of a place in the Piræus named the Serangeum, but no distinct details as to its position are given by them. Excavations made at the instigation of J. Dragatsis in the sea side of the Munichia Hill have uncovered an ancient bath. The bathing chamber was supplied with a mosaic floor which has been in some unknown way mostly demolished or removed. A portion of it, which has been preserved, represents a female going to the left followed by two dogs. In front of this mosaic came to light another more important one: it represents a team of four horses which move from left to right in a direction opposite to that of the exit to the sea. The driver of the quadriga is a beardless young man standing, who holds the reins in his right hand; the horses are represented at full gallop; before them is a dolphin swimming down beneath. Of the vehicle itself, besides the driver on it, only a single wheel has been preserved. The driver of the car, however, according to Dragatsis, is the eponymous hero of the Serangeum, Serangus himself. Both mosaics are of white stones on a ground of dark ones. In the heaps of earth accumulated were found various remarkable tablets with snakes represented in relief, clearly gifts dedicated to Zeus Milichius.

In connection with these interesting finds and communications from Dragatsis, the director of the Coin Cabinet, J. Svoronos, has put forward the view that the hero who bore, as inhabiting a cleft, the name Serangus was no other than the widely travelled argonaut Euphemus, who was at home in many parts of Greece; but as Euphemus elsewhere appears in connection with the Minyans, the Serangeum must also be connected with this prehistoric race and their wanderings. (S. P. LAMBROS in *Athen.* March 20, 1897.)

ELEUSIS.—Marks of Ancient Tiles and Water Pipes.—In the *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1896, pp. 251-262, A. N. Skias publishes fifty-eight stamps on

clay tiles and pipes from the Telesterion at Eleusis. Five stamps on lead pipes are added, pp. 263-264.

CREUSIS.—**Poseidon.**—According to the *Reichsanzeiger*, remains of a bronze figure of something over half life size have been discovered by a fisherman near the ancient Creusis, in the innermost corner of the Corinthian Gulf. It was, judging from the inscription on the base, probably the statue of a Poseidon. Only the bearded head is well preserved, which much resembles the bearded bronze head of the Acropolis, and evidently belongs to the sixth century B.C. The work is careful. Unfortunately, of the rest of the statue, the nude body of the erect god is so wretchedly ruined and corroded that it may be impossible to put it together, even imperfectly. The head remains as a welcome addition to the comparatively small number of large archaic bronzes. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1897, April 10, p. 478.)

The statue is described *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 172-175. The inscription in archaic characters, reads τῷ Ποσειδάωνος ἡμῶς.

CORINTH.—**American Excavations.**—In a letter in the *Athen.* January 2, 1897, S. P. Lambros writes of the American excavations at Corinth. The theatre had been excavated to the depth of 22 feet. The discovery, of which there were few details at hand, is not only interesting in itself but will serve to divulge the other buildings which still lie under ground and undiscovered. It is noticeable that merely the supports of the rows of seats survive from Greek times, and the Roman theatre of later date was built on the same site. With this discovery, however, are connected two others, which will give secure indications for further excavations. A Greek portico about 100 feet long has been discovered and at a depth of about 7 m. a carefully paved street has been laid open for about 17 m. A number of very deep springs were discovered at the same time. Among the antiquities of importance discovered is a large vase of terra-cotta, which has been put together out of several pieces.

LYCOSURA.—In the *Πρακτικά*, 1896, pp. 93-126, B. Leonardos gives an account of excavations at Lycosura. After a brief mention of earlier theories concerning the site he records the excavations of 1889 and then those of 1895. There follows a description of the temple of Despoina, with its pedestal for the statues mentioned by Pausanias, and of the sculptures found there. The stoa, altars, and neighboring tombs and provisions for water-supply are also described. Pl. 1 is a general plan of the temple and its surroundings, Pl. 2 a plan of the temple with its mosaic representing two lions surrounded by a border of vines and ornaments, Pl. 3 four elevations of the existing remains of the temple, Pl. 4 a restoration of the front elevation.

PATRAS.—**Torso of Athene.**—From Patras the discovery is announced of a headless marble statue of Minerva which is a copy of the "Athena" of Phidias. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

DELPHI.—**Inscriptions.**—The French School of Athens announces that amongst the inscriptions lately found at Delphi there are some decrees

of peculiar importance for the history of Thrace. One of them mentions the Thracian king Chersobleptes, and gives the names of four of his sons, which were completely unknown. (*Athen.* February 20, 1897.)

PHOCIS. — **Abae.** — During the spring of 1894 excavations at Abae and Hyampolis in Phocis were conducted in behalf of the British School at Athens by A. G. Bather and V. W. Yorke, the latter of whom has published an account in *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 291–312 (pl. xiv).

At the town of Abae the walls were examined, but no excavations seem to have been made at this point. The site of the temple of Apollo near the town was thoroughly cleared, and the foundations of a stoa and two temples were laid bare. From the style of some antefixes and a fine lion's head in terra-cotta the stoa is assigned to the fourth century B.C. The larger of the two temples is somewhat roughly built and is assigned to the period before the Persian Wars. The smaller, which seems merely a small cella open to the east, is probably the work of Hadrian. (Paus. X. 35.)

The most important antiquities discovered were a series of bronze bowls and thin plates; unfortunately in a very fragmentary condition. A few terra-cotta heads, some fragments of statues, and sixty-one silver coins, complete the list of discoveries. Several graves near Abae were also opened, but nothing of archaeological value was found.

At Hyampolis trial trenches yielded no satisfactory results, though the foundation of a stoa was found outside the walls.

At Myx, near these places, trial excavations were also made, and some foundation walls discovered, but no plan was determined. For the inscriptions discovered in these excavations, see below, p. 416.

WEST LOCRIS, AETOLIA, AND ACARNANIA. — **Ruins of Greek Cities and Citadels.** — The ruins of this little-known region are often better preserved than those of Messenia. The choice of sites solely with a view to the defence of the country is apparent in Locris, but still more in the more western states, especially around Lake Trichonium and on the line of the Achelous. The settlements were on the tops or the slopes of hills, never in the valleys, and a single ring-wall usually enclosed both town and citadel, the two being separated by a cross-wall which abutted squarely against the circuit-wall. Two of the cities were of great size, Acrae (?) being larger than Messene, and Thyrræum even larger than Athens, including the Roman extension. The ruins of Thermum, a great rectangle, show clearly its character as an important sacred *altis* (see Polyb. V. 7, 8), and excavations would probably bring to light a great number of the art treasures of Aetolia.

The masonry is of two kinds: In Locris and Aetolia the principle of horizontal courses is strictly followed, even in building on slopes; and in the towers, only blocks of uniform height are used. In Acarnania, horizontal masonry is used only for the towers, and the wall-stretches are polygonal, but it is evident that in such cases the whole construction was of one period. The towers usually stand on a line with the front of the wall,

and sometimes, at important points, form projecting bastions, but they never pass the thickness of the wall inside. The walls are everywhere built in two faces, with filling between, but in some places binders, as long as the thickness of the wall, are put across at regular intervals. The outer face-wall is higher than the inner, and forms a breast-work. At Palaerus, the flight of twenty-three steps leading to the top of the wall is preserved. Here also a tower is standing to the height of 10 m., with the holes for the beams of the first story; and in other places the whole construction of walls, floors, windows, and doors is clearly seen. Among the various styles of gates, some have regular arched openings. The water-supply was never made the ground for selecting a site, and often depended solely on cisterns. Streets, house-foundations, theatres, quays, halls, agoras, and various buildings resembling those of the Pergamene kings are traceable.

The polygonal masonry is no proof of an early date, but in certain points the fortifications of Acarnania seem to be rather earlier than those of Messene. Some of the places were of importance during the Peloponnesian War or earlier. In Aetolia, the strictly horizontal masonry of many city walls indicates a later date, probably the time of the Aetolian League, as a great building epoch. Further work and study are needed to clear up the whole of this important subject. (F. NOACK, before the Berlin Archaeological Society in March, reported in *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 59-83.)

THERA.—The Necropolis.—The cemetery is on a hill-side, and the comparatively late graves in the surface-rock were already plundered. Older ones are traced by the potsherds lying on the surface. The graves opened are of two periods: those with geometric vases and inscriptions of the second period of the Theran alphabet, and Roman Christian graves. The gravestones of the older set are the most primitive form of stele, with name on one end and the other end buried in the ground. Another kind, representing the sacrificial table, was laid down, supported by three feet on the under side, and with the name on the top. These archaic graves, unlike those of Athens (Dipylon), are all ash-graves. The urns were buried singly, in earth or protected by stones; or larger family graves were cut into the rock or built up and roofed over. One of these has a door in the side and a chamber 2.30 m. × 1.50 m., and 1.50 m. high.

The offerings, chiefly pottery, are of several kinds: (1) Of pure geometric style are large burial amphorae, probably of local manufacture, having the ornament only on the neck and shoulder, and only on one side. The clay is dark red, with yellowish-white coating and brown paint, the body being marked with lines running round. Beside strict geometric ornament there is an occasional water-fowl, and the fondness for rosettes points to the late geometric period. Round neckless amphorae, with similar decoration, have the lower part glazed. Smaller specimens have the Theran characteristics less marked. Large undecorated pots, used as urns, are certainly of local manufacture. (2) Amphorae resembling Boeotian ware are of red clay with a thin coating of lighter color, and painted with violet-brown. Both

sides are decorated, but one more especially as the front. The neck has vertical wave-lines. The shoulders have three pictures on each side, among them animals and a siren, the oldest yet found on a vase. A tall amphora, much like Boeotian ware has heraldic animals; a winged lion in the middle division and winged stags in the side divisions. (3) Among the vases used as urns one is Cretan, of very hard clay, with white concentric circles on a dark gray ground. (4) With some Theran vases was found one having its body covered with a poor black glaze and a wheel-like ornament on the clay background of the neck. Similar vases found at Troezen mark the style as Peloponnesian. (5) Of proto-Corinthian ware there is both the fine imported kind and poorer imitations. A quantity of small vases of the latter kind and archaic terra-cottas were found together,—perhaps discarded votive offerings,—and with them a large flat plate having two women painted in dull colors, for which no analogy comes to mind.

Of terra-cottas there are the large Theran figures of mourning women, and a second much finer sort, mostly ointment bottles in the shape of figures, a standing woman, a kneeling man, sirens, a Silenus on a horse, birds, a ram, etc. These types are also found in cemeteries in Asia Minor and in Sicily, but their proper home is not known. In Thera they are not found in the graves.

The Christian graves, known to be such by the inscriptions naming the *ἀγγελος* of the dead, are rude and very simple, often containing no offerings. Such as there are furnish no date. The burial place for the long interval between these two sets of graves, in which falls the great period of Greek civilization, has not yet been found. (H. DRAGENDORFF, before the Berlin Archaeological Society in March, reported in *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 78–80.)

PAROS.—**A New Fragment of the Marmor Parium.**—Since 1627 a remarkable inscription has been known which contains a chronological list of the most important events of Greek history from the earliest time to the year 355 B.C. The dates are given according to the Attic Archons, and, besides, according to the years which separate each event from the year 264 B.C.: evidently the chronicle was made and set up in that year, and it has properly been assumed that it continued to that date. This important monument aroused great interest from the moment when it was brought to England by Petty, the agent in Smyrna of Lord Arundel, and published by John Selden. In the English civil wars the Arundel collection was badly neglected, and the upper half of the marble chronicle was built into a chimney of the castle. The rest came, with the other remains of the collection, in 1667, as a gift of Lord Arundel's grandson, into the possession of the University of Oxford, where it has since remained. Now, M. Krispis in Paros has succeeded in proving that a marble, recently found in Parikia, the capital of the island, is an immediate part of the hitherto lost continuation of the chronicle; the Parian origin of the whole monument is herewith finally proved. The new fragment has in thirty-three lines a

chronological sketch of the years 336-299 B.C.: it begins with the death of Philip II. of Macedonia, and relates the victories of Alexander and the events of the early period of the Diadochi.

Unfortunately the lower half of the stone is damaged, and, therefore, here only the beginning and end of the columns is preserved. That is especially unfortunate, as the historical tradition of just the years in question is incomplete, while the well-preserved parts are concerned with a period about which we have other good sources of information: but, nevertheless, the discovery is a welcome addition to our knowledge. Especially the critical judgment of this not infallible chronicle is made easier. We also learn several positively new things: for instance: concerning the history of Ptolemy, of Nicator of Cyprus, of Agathocles of Syracuse; also concerning the history of literature, as, for instance, the victories of the comic poets, Philemon and Menander, are recorded, and the year of the death of an unknown poet, Sosiphanes, not to be confused with the Alexandrian tragedian, the year of whose birth, 306, is now also fixed by the chronicle. Natural events are also recorded, as the eclipse of 310, already known through Diodorus, earthquakes in Ionia in 304, and the appearance of a comet in 303. The last was already known, not through classical, but Chinese tradition. (*Berl. Phil. W.*, July 24, p. 956, from the *Reichsanzeiger*.)

SAMOS.—**Inscriptions.**—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1896, pp. 247-252, P. Perdrizet publishes seven inscriptions from Samos. All are brief and of Roman date. No. 1, on a pedestal, reads Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Σεβαστὸς αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ἔνατο[ν δημῶν] χικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ εἰ. It was inscribed and the pedestal erected after the visit of Augustus in Samos in 19 B.C.

CRETE.—**Terra-cottas in Candia.**—In the *Ath. n.* April 3, we read that the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia numbers among its last acquisitions some archaic terra-cotta pithoi with figures in relief of mythological character, being the most remarkable pieces of this kind which have been found on Greek soil. They are still unedited.

ITALY

POMPEII.—**Excavations in March, 1897.**—These completed the uncovering of the garden in the peristyle of the house whose *posticum* is the third opening on the west side of Ins. XV, Reg. VI, counting from the south-east angle. A photograph is reproduced in the *Not. Scav.*, 1897, p. 105, of the *lararium* described *ibid.*, p. 14, n. 111. Excavations were continued toward the north, especially in the neighboring street, but yielded nothing of apparently striking importance. Among the inscriptions the most interesting were a 'door-plate,' L · RVSTICÉLVM · HIVIR · ID ·, in large red letters, to which another hand had appended IVCVNDVS, and a graffito, *Fluccus Hor(at)ius*, this being the first occurrence of the poet's name on the

walls at Pompeii. The other things unearthed during the month were some human bones; of bronze, a handled patera, a bucket with movable handle, a ladle, a channeled candelabrum supported on three goats' feet between palmettos, a tiny amphora, and a shovel-shaped spoon; of glass, two ointment bottles, an amphora of terra-cotta inscribed **MTNA QPAPAN SEXIVLI SECTINI V. L.**, a piece of an Aretine plate with the mark **CN. ATEI** (cf. *C. I. L.*, X, 8955, 7-9), an Aretine cup with the mark of the pottery *Rasina* within a human foot, **L. R. P** (*ibid.*, 8536), and of coins a *sestertius* of Claudius (ex s.c. ob civis servatos), a fraction of an *as* of Nero, a silver coin of Philip II, and a small Greek coin of bronze.

Excavations in April.— During the month of April the excavation of the *ricoli* bordering the eastern and western sides of Ins. XV, Reg. VI was continued. The inscriptions found were of no especial interest, except the masons' marks on the paving stones of the western *ricolo*. The most interesting discovery was of two paintings of fine quality which had been transferred from some other place, and immured in the walls of the peristyle of the house whose posticum is the third door on the western *ricolo*. The paintings are of the same size, and on a black background. In the one a young woman, standing, is reading from a roll to another, who sits quietly listening, with a lyre by her side. In the other, an exquisitely painted young woman is standing with her left elbow supported on a short pillar, and conversing with another woman who is wrapped in a very full mantle.

Excavations in May.— Work was continued along the eastern side of Ins. XV, Reg. VI, and somewhat on the western side also. The usual number of painted scrawls of nominations for municipal officers were found on the walls, and a few unimportant articles of glass, terra-cotta, and bronze, including also eight silver coins (denarii and quinarius), tied up in a bit of cloth. The coins ranged in date from republican times to Vespasian.

Excavations in June.— The work continued in Ins. XV of Reg. VI yielded no striking results. A few simple shops and houses were disinterred (a plan of which is given), and a considerable number of small wares found, of metal, glass, and terra-cotta, but none of especially interesting character. In one small inner room was found a human skeleton. The *graffiti* and other inscriptions were of the usual unimportant sort. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 105-108, 150-157, 198-200, 269-275.)

BOSCOREALE. — Christian Graves.— On the farm of Sign. Giuseppe Pastore were found three coffins of tufa, close together, each covered with a flat tile of the Roman make, and containing the entire skeleton covered with earth, as in Roman interments of a tolerably late epoch. The graves were in the layer of ashes, and above that of *lapilli*, and hence of later date than the great eruption of Vesuvius, while the presence of a lamp with a representation of the Israelitish spies bearing the grapes of Eshcol would indicate a Christian origin. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 109.)

BENEVENTO. — Miliarium of the Via Appia.— In course of the demolition of some houses at Beneventum several sepulchral inscriptions of

no especial interest have been disclosed, and one *miliarium*, known by comparison with others to have pertained to the stretch of the Appian road from Beneventum to Aeclanum. The inscription reads—

V IMP · CAESAR DIVI · TRAIANI PARTHICI · FIL · DIVI NER
VAE · NEPOS · TRAIANVS · HADRIAN AVG · PONT · MAX · TRIB
· POT · VII · COS · III VIAM · APPIAM · PER · MILIA PASSVS ·
[XV] DCCL LONGA · VETVSTATE · AMISSAM ADIECTIS · HS
[XI] LVIII AD · HS · [DLXIX] C QVAE · POSSESSORES · AGRORVM
[CONTVLERVNT · FECIT CLXVIII]. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 160-163.)

TARENTUM.—**Museum.**—The Museum of Taranto, which had been closed for some years, is now reopened, the Conservator being Signor Caruso, Sopraintendente dei Musei e Scavi, who has now carefully arranged the highly interesting collection of objects found at the place. The building containing them was formerly a convent, and the rooms are small and ill lighted. It is to be hoped that the municipality will remove the museum to a more commodious structure. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

Recent Discoveries.—Dr. Patroni further describes a tour of inspection of recent discoveries in Tarentum, chiefly in tombs of the Hellenistic period, within the arsenal near the Villa Pepe. Seventy-five graves are individually described, each containing the usual amount of grave-furnishings. In one were found terra-cotta statuettes representing comic characters. Near the remains of *thermae*, described in *Not. Scavi*, 1896, pp. 108 ff., has been found a marble statue (Parian?) representing a nude Hercules reclining, supported on his left arm. The lion-skin lies under him. Head, right arm, and legs, from the middle of the thighs downward, are missing. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 212-229.)

A Find of Cylixes.—A chamber-tomb was recently excavated on the land of the Conte D'Ayala Valva, constructed of blocks of stone laid without mortar, and with the doorway decorated with a doric column of archaic style, like those of the Selinuntian treasury at Olympia. The tomb would therefore seem to date from the first half of the sixth century before Christ. Amid the infiltrated earth, with which the tomb was filled, were found a considerable number of fragments of painted cylixes of the same period,—that of the 'Kleinmeister.' One displayed a representation of the Calydonian boar-hunt, another, Athena in the midst of warriors. Two of them were inscribed ANTIDPOΣ ETTOE, the name appearing now for the first time on painted vases. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 229-239.)

BARI.—**Ancient Silverware.**—The Museum of Bari has recently acquired a remarkable example of antique silver work in the form of a circular dish, having in the centre a group of two figures—a man standing with one foot raised on a rock and facing a seated female figure; they are in high relief. Round the edge of the plate are arranged eighteen masks. The

under side of the dish is covered with scroll ornament of elegant pattern, the ornament, together with the figures, being plated with gold. The art is that of Magna Graecia and of a period probably earlier than the objects of the Boscoreale find. (*Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

BAIAE.—**Inscriptions.**—A cippus has been discovered at Baiae containing the following inscriptions:

(1) D . M . ♀
 L . CAECILIO' . DIOSCORO
 P A T R O N O . E T
 CAECILIAE . MARCI' A
 N A E . P A T R O N A' E
 ET . CAECILIAE PISTE
 COIVGI
 L . CAECILIVS HERMIAS
 ♀ D . M . F ♀

(2) D M
 L . CAECILIO' . DIOSCORO
 CVRATORI AVGVSTALIM
 CVMANOR . PERPETVO .
 ITEMQVE . AVGVSTALI'
 DVPL . PVTEO'LANO'R .
 ET CVRATORI' PERPET .
 E M B A E N I T A R I O R V M
 III P I' S C I N I E' N S I V M
 VIXIT ANNIS . LXXII . M . VIII
 CAECILIVS HERMIAS . PATRONO . B . M . F

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 12.)

PALESTRINA.—**New Discoveries in the Necropolis.**—A. Pasqui describes the structure and contents of two graves recently excavated in the necropolis of Praeneste, on the grounds of Sig. V. Marini. Both belonged to the older period of inhumation, when caskets of terra-cotta, or tile-covered graves had not yet supplanted great sarcophagi of stone. Each of the graves described was excavated in the virgin earth, and approached by a passageway from the adjacent ancient street, to facilitate the entrance of the heavy sarcophagi. The shape of each excavation was somewhat irregular, showing additions made to provide for successive interments. The first grave contained four sarcophagi, the order of interment being determinable by the arrangement of the sarcophagi with reference to one another and to the way of ingress. The earliest was of a young girl, the sarcophagus containing a well-preserved skeleton, which quickly fell into dust, a plummet-shaped *bullæ* of thin gold, two rings, a bronze mirror, bits of cloth-of-gold, a few

small vases, some egg-shaped, and one good-sized *dolium*, and three little terra-cotta blocks used in weaving. Upon the sarcophagus rested three pieces of local limestone, probably placed there as a ritual remnant of the custom of erecting a cairn of stones over a grave.

The second sarcophagus, also of peperino, contained remnants of the skeleton of a woman of advanced age, with remains of gold ornaments belonging to her clothing, and a number of objects of female adornment, such as gold earrings, necklace, and ring, a ring of lead, a bronze mirror, some small vases, and remains of a *cista* of leather, metal-bound, and of utensils of weaving. There was also found a piece of *aes rub.* which, according to Henzen's determinations, should fix the date of burial as early as the third century B.C. This sarcophagus also apparently had some rude stones piled upon it. The third sarcophagus, also surmounted by the ritual cairn, contained remains of the skeleton of a man, with fragments of an iron spear-head with shaft of wood, two stigmata, and a *balsamarium* with frame of copper. The fourth sarcophagus, evidently of a child, contained a piece of *aes rub.*, remains of *cistae* of wood, copper-mounted, and the handle, possibly of a wooden water-bucket.

In the second, and contiguous, grave were two sarcophagi. The first had been broken open in ancient times, perhaps by persons making the second interment, and all ornaments, and the like, carried off. The second sarcophagus, also with the ritual cairn of three stones resting upon it, contained the entire skeleton of a woman of advanced age, which speedily fell into dust, when exposed to the air. With the skeleton were found remains of a garland of ivy-leaves, worked out in copper covered with gold, some pendants of like materials, some gold ornaments from a veil that shrouded the body from head to foot, two large alabaster, and remains of a copper-trimmed *cista* of wood. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 254-269.)

ANZIO.—**The Wall of the Volscian City.**—Within, and near the entrance to, the grounds of the Villa Adele has been discovered a stretch of ancient wall of *opus quadratum*, doubtless belonging to the ring-wall of the Volscian city, and thus dating from the sixth or seventh century before Christ. The portions remaining are of local stone, in three courses, each two Roman feet (0.60 m.) high. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 196.)

ROME.—**Recent Finds.**—G. Gatti mentions and comments on some recent finds of antiquities in Rome.

An altar, or footstool, found in opening the new Via di Monte Tarpeo is shortly to be illustrated and edited. In the same place a damaged Corinthian capital was found that apparently belonged to the restoration by Domitian of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

The clearing away of the debris from the front of the temple of Castor in the Forum has shown conclusively that there never was a central stairway leading to the *cella*. The two side flights of steps are all that ever existed.

On the Palatine, between the temple of Cybele and the house of Livia has been discovered a well, faced with blocks of tufa and lined with cement,

which is doubtless the earliest construction on the Palatine thus far known. Certain other substructions in the same region are probably to be attributed to the *ædes Romuli*.

A piece of a marble plinth inscribed O · OLIVARIVS · OPVS · SCOPAE · MINORIS is of interest. (See under GREEK SCULPTURE.)

A second arch has recently been unearthed belonging to the ancient bridge over the Almo on the Via Ostiense.

Gatti also calls attention to various minor discoveries of tombs and sepulchral inscriptions, chiefly in the region between the Corso d' Italia and the Via Salaria and Pinciana, and to other finds noted elsewhere in this JOURNAL. (*B. Com. Romet.* 1897, pp. 51-65.)

Early Structures on the Eastern Caelian. — Between the Church of S. Clemente and the Lateran piazza have been found numerous remains of walls in *reticulatum* or *lat-reticum* running at right angles to the Via di S. Giovanni Laterano. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Remains of a Tufa Aqueduct. — In the neighborhood of the Hospital of S. Giovanni have been found blocks of tufa bored with a hole 0.39 m. in diameter, to serve as the channel of an aqueduct, like some found in 1886 near S. Stefano Rotondo: cf. *Not. Scavi*, 1886, p. 451. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Altar to Local Divinity. — On the Cispian, near the church of S. Francesco di Paola, has been unearthed a part of an altar of Gabine stone, like many of those consecrated to local divinities in the seventh century of the city, bearing the inscription NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANIC | T. QUINCTIVS CRISPINVS COS | EX. S. C. RESTITVER. The date is therefore A.D. 9. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Excavations under Palazzo Barberini. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, February 19, 1897, Ch. Hulsen spoke of extensive remains of ancient structures under the Palazzo Barberini. Here were found at least two thousand nearly cylindrical terra-cotta vases, 13 to 17 cm. in height and 4 to 5½ cm. in diameter. These may have been intended to hold powdered colors, as the *officium miniæ inter ædem Floræ et Quirini* were in this neighborhood, or they may have been for use in building light vaults. (*Rom. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 85, 86.)

Early Wall and Cistern. — A piece of wall constructed of rectangular blocks of tufa has been disclosed near the Via della Polveriera, and in its vicinity a cistern excavated in the tufa rock, which contained a few objects of household use, notably a clay lamp with a hinged cover for the oil-hole. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 116 f.)

A Christian Relief. — At the first milestone of the Via Flaminia, in the grounds of the Basilica di S. Valentino, has been found a piece of the cover of a marble sarcophagus with a representation in relief of a ship with sail set, and at the helm a man labeled PAVLVVS. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 146-148.)

The Ancient River-Wall — On the Via Ostiense, in the fields between S. Paolo and the Ponticello, has been discovered a piece of the ancient river-

embankment, probably in the vicinity of the ancient quay called the *circus Alexandri*, and known as the landing-place of the obelisk of Constantius Chlorus destined for the *spina* of the Circus Maximus (cf. *B. Com. Roma*, 1891, pp. 217 ff.). (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 195, 196.)

Statue of Minerva.—In the Piazza Sciarra has been unearthed a statue of Minerva in Greek marble, reproducing the type of the Pallas of Velletri in the Louvre. Head, arms, and part of the feet are missing. In its present condition the statue measures 3.00 m. in height. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 251.)

Cippus Terminalis of the Tiber Bank.—In the course of the regulation of the river Almo, at a point to the right of the Via Ostiensis, and 140 m. from the bank of the Tiber, has come to light, in its original position, another cippus of travertine from the termination of the Tiber banks, by Valerius Messala and Servilius Isauricus, censors of 54 B.C., with the usual inscription. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 252.)

Sepulchral Inscriptions from the Via Salaria.—In the construction of new buildings on the Corso d' Italia, near the Via Mincio, have been disclosed some walls of *opus reticulatum* belonging to tombs of the Salarian necropolis, and ten sepulchral inscriptions, none of which, however, are especially interesting. In the course of the same work a number of clay lamps of the common pattern were found, some of them with well-known stamps, and one square lamp, unornamented, and with the stamp AMAR · HAMIJJV2. At a depth of 8 m. from the surface was found a small sepulchral hypogaeum, excavated in the tufa, but thoroughly rifled. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 252-254.)

MONTECELLO. — A Country-seat.—In the locality called Grottelle have come to light in the course of the farm-work a considerable number of fragments of decorative marble work, indicating the presence there of remains of the villa of some wealthy Roman. The most interesting piece seems to be the head of a beardless man of middle age and strong features, well worked out in Greek marble, and belonging to the first century after Christ. Nothing has been found that would help in determining the date of the villa, or the name of its owner, except two bronze coins of Julia Paula, that show the villa to have been inhabited as late as the beginning of the third century after Christ. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 148-150.)

NEPI. — The Ancient City-Wall.—Near the present Porta Romana has been disclosed a portion of the ancient city-wall, 9 m. long, 3 m. high, and 2 m. thick, in *opus quadratum* of tufa, laid "headers and stretchers." (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 195.)

ACQUI. — Graves from an Extensive Cemetery.—Several more graves of Roman origin have been discovered within the area of the cemetery along the Via Emilia Scani, in which excavations were begun as far back as 1813. Among the grave furnishings the only one apparently worthy of especial notice was a small vase of white glass, with an inscription in relief upon its body ΕΦΩΤΤΑΡΕΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΙΝΟΥ (= ἐφ' ᾧ παρ᾽ εὐφραίνου).

Similar objects with this inscription of good omen are preserved, one in the museum at Leyden, another in that at Rouen. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 189-193.)

ASCOLI-PICENO. — Bronze Sword. — A magnificent sword of bronze, of the type called *ad antenne*, has been discovered near Rocca di Morro, and is deposited in the museum at Ascoli. The find is of especial importance from the fact that swords of this kind have previously been found only in cemeteries of the Villanova type, and have been held to be peculiar to the Alpine region. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 135.)

VENTIMIGLIA. — Metrical Inscription. — A fragment of a sepulchral inscription in metre, discovered in the necropolis of Albium Intimilium, has found its way into the Museo Daziano of Bordighera. It is on a marble slab, evidently from a columbarium or family tomb, now broken into three pieces, which measure, when put together, 0.26 m. in width and 0.23 m. in height. The upper and left parts of the inscription are missing. The letters are archaic in form, and not well executed. The marks of interpunction, where they occur, are triangular in form. The text follows below :

VIXIT · AN · XIX
ARVM CRIMINA FVNCTVS
ER · ENIM · STATVIT ·
ERATER · DOLITVRVS · INAEVM (*sic*)
MVNERA · DICNA · DARE
MELIVS MONVMENTA · DEDISSET
TI · FVNCTIVR · OFFICIO
NATI · VIVAX · SIT · IMACO
TQVE COLANT · SVPERI

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 93, 94.)

ROVERE DI CAORSO. — The Sulcus Primigenius of a Terramara. — New excavations in the *terramara* which, though much smaller, has a very similar plan to that of the famous *terramara* of Fontanellato, have made it clear that here, as in the *terramara* of Roteaglia near Reggio, and in that of Bellanda near Mantova, a *sulcus primigenius* was traced inside of and parallel to the *agger*. Remains have also been found of the wooden bridges that gave access to the *templum*, and to the settlement itself, as in the case of the *terramara* of Castellazzo, where they were first noticed. Furthermore, a second group of graves was found, with remains of fictile ossuaries and of charred human bones, and in the vicinity the remnants of a funeral pyre. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 132-134.)

TUSCULUM. — Antiquities. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute, Rome, February 5, 1897, G. Tomassetti spoke of antiquities found between Frascati and the via Labicana in a vineyard. *Thermae* and other remains of an ancient villa came to light. The chief sculptures found

were: a statuette, broken into nine pieces, of a nude ephebus of Lysippian type, two other heads of ephebi, three cupids of decorative Roman style, a small head of Jupiter and one of Minerva, also of Roman style, a female head, evidently a portrait, and many fragments. A large number of lamps, painted stucco objects, utensils, etc., was also found. Two lead pipes bear the name of the maker, Cincius Felix, and two that of L. Novius Crispinus. He was probably the owner of the villa and may be identical with the *consul designatus* for the second half of the year 150. (*Rom. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 83-85.)

FRASCATI.—**Statue of an Apoxyomenus.**—Last spring a proprietor at Frascati found the remains of a Roman villa. A considerable number of remarkable works was found there, some of which, as appeared later, were surreptitiously sold. An Apoxyomenus statue broken into nine pieces belongs to the type hinted at by Furtwangler, *Meisterwerke*, p. 470. The statue was bought by Paul Hartwig, who describes and discusses it. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 2, p. 30.)

CHIUSI.—**New Etruscan Inscriptions.**—Signor Gaururini publishes a number of new Etruscan inscriptions recently acquired by the museum at Chiusi. They are brief sepulchral titles, with names and filiations. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 249-251.)

CASTIGLION DEL LAGO.—**Etruscan Tombs and Inscriptions.**—In the district called "La Badia di S. Cristoforo," about four kilometres from the Trasimene Lake, have been discovered three large rock-hewn chamber-tombs of Etruscan origin, dating from the third and second centuries B.C. The *loculi* contained cinerary vases of squat pattern, or else rectangular caskets of terra-cotta, decorated in front with mythological scenes in relief, and with a reclining figure in funeral mantle on the lid. The name of the deceased was either painted on the urn, or incised in the tile that closed each *loculus*. Seventy-five such inscriptions were found, and the tombs will yield yet others. The reliefs on the caskets were of only two types. Nine of them represented a man defending himself with a plough against a band of warriors (Cadmus?), and five the fratricide of Eteocles and Polynices, instigated by the Furies.

Excavations have also been carried on in an artificial *tumulus* in the same locality, called by the natives *Cianella*, erected doubtless over a very ancient tomb. That the summit was consecrated as an augural *templum* is indicated by the discovery upon it of a rectangular sun-dial of travertine, with a bronze gnomon, very much like one found in Pompeii with an Oscan inscription. Four graves were found near the surface of the mound. Three of these had already been explored. The fourth yielded two rings of gold, one of them with a carnelian engraved with the figure of a she-goat feeding, and the other lacking its stone, and five objects of silver,—three spoons, one plate, and the lip of a vase with vine decorations in relief almost vanished. In the same tomb were found four coins of bronze,—one of Hadrian, two of

Faustina the Younger, and one of Commodus. (G. F. GAMURRINI, in *Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 101-103.)

TORTORA.—**Site of Blanda.**—A recent visit to the reputed site of the ancient city of Blanda in the neighborhood of Piarelli has disclosed an acropolis, plenty of broken pottery, some indications of ruined buildings, and remains of an ancient circuit-wall of irregular masses of stone with smaller stones between them, mended at a later date with squared blocks. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 176, 177.)

PADULA.—**Remains of Consilinum.**—Some remains have been discovered in the vicinity of Vascella of a Greek temple of Ionic style, as is shown by a capital and some drums of columns. The material is a local limestone. A life-size statue in the same material of a man wearing a *himation* was also discovered, that echoed the type of such statues of good era as the Aeschines in the museum at Naples. A neighboring hill shows remains of walls of blocks of limestone laid without cement, and other things in the neighborhood point to the existence of an ancient city (*Consilinum*) that gradually spread away from the original circuit of the *arc* over the plain. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 173, 174.)

CAMERINO.—**Remains of Roman Town.**—Professor L. Pigorini calls attention to the abundance of ruins of Roman structures in the parish of Perito that in his opinion would repay more careful investigation than has yet been bestowed upon them, and gives prints of a bit of sculptured door-jamb of the Lombard period, perhaps from a Christian church built upon the ruins of a pagan structure, of a piece of lead pipe inscribed GLA₂IA or CLA₂IA, and dating from the third or fourth century, and of a rectangular brick-stamp reading, in two lines, L. GAVIVS | STABILIO, which Professor Gatti suggests may refer to the L. Gavius who was a native of Fermo, and is referred to by Cicero as *P. Clodii canis* (*Att.* VI. 3. 6). The style of the letters points to an early period. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 95-100.)

MATERA.—**Prehistoric Antiquities.**—G. Patroni gives a detailed account of his investigation of some of the numerous objects of prehistoric antiquity found chiefly in, and in the neighborhood of, the grotto *dei Pipistrelli*, and consisting of stone implements and fragments of fictile ware. These remains appear to be synchronous with those from Sicily studied by Orsi, and assigned by him to his so-called second period, corresponding to the age of bronze in Sicily. Moreover, the tombs hewed out of the rock at Matera resemble a number found in Sicilian territory. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 203-212.)

SAPONARA DI GRUMENTO.—**Roman Inscription.**—Among a number of less important inscriptions found on the site of the ancient city of Grumentum, has appeared in the municipal library of Saponara a fragment of the inscription published in *C. I. L.* X. 220, from an earlier copy only. It shows that Grumentum, like Arpinum, Formiae, and Fundi, had

three aediles, and that, in 51 B.C., they were Sex. and Q. Poppaedi, brothers, and C. Aebutius.—thus confirming Mommsen in some points, in others correcting him. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 180-182.)

FIESOLE.—*Tessera*.—A *Tessera Gladiatoria* of bone, dating A.U.C. 678 (B.C. 76), has been found at Fiesole. It is inscribed:

(a) CHILO: (b) MVRRI: (c) SP · A · D · VI · K · MAR: (d) CN · COR · L · MAR. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 7.)

VETULONIA.—*Golden Treasure*.—In a tomb of the necropolis of Vetulonia a golden treasure has been found, which is to be ranked amongst the most notable discoveries made in Etruria during the last years. It consists of a heap of ornamental objects belonging to the art of the eighth century B.C., the principal amongst which are eight large fibulae, a fine necklace, two large earrings (decorated with maeanders of tiny grains of gold), some splendid hairpins, and other articles of jewelry. The fibulae and the hairpins are adorned with figures in repoussé and in filigree work, representing processions of fantastic animals of Oriental character and style, like the winged animals of the Corinthian vases and those of the well-known gold ornaments of the Regulini-Galassi tomb in the Vatican collection and of the treasury of Palestrina. Together with these female ornaments a sword has also been found in the same grave, while the remains of the skulls and bones have almost entirely disappeared. It was probably a family grave, in which husband and wife were buried. The objects will shortly be exhibited at the Etruscan Museum of Florence. (*Athen.* June 26, 1897.)

GOLASECCA.—*Necklaces*.—Chief among a number of articles, chiefly of personal adornment, recently acquired by the museum of Turin, are several necklaces of beads of bronze, coral, and amber, adorned with hanging ornaments of various shapes. A number of these articles are of a type more common in cemeteries of the eastern region. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 243-248.)

IMOLA.—*Mosaics*.—At Imola, the ancient Forum Cornelii, some notable mosaics have been discovered, which formed the pavements of four rooms of a rich Roman house. The larger amongst them belongs, very probably, to the tablinum, and is adorned with leaves, fruits, and scenic masks. (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

ARCOLE.—*Tomb of the Roman Period*.—On January 21 an untouched grave of the Roman period was accidentally discovered at Arcole, in the province of Verona. It measured 1.50 × 1.19 m., and was 0.60 m. deep. It was faced with tiles laid in cement, and the top was covered with a slab of native stone, supported in the centre by a brick column. The contents were the charred remnants of the funeral pyre, a cylindrical urn of native stone, with a mushroom-shaped hinged cover of the same material, a clay lamp with the well-known mark FORTIS, two pear-shaped

bottles of glass, with the necks of two others, and a glass pot with ornamentation of vertical fluting. The urn contained the usual ossuary of glass, with fragments of charred bones. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 94.)

COLOGNA VENETA. — **Early Remains.** — Near Cologna Veneta, in North Italy, some remarkable objects of the so-called Euganean period have been discovered. The most noteworthy of them is a bronze fibula, adorned by three figures of monkeys on its bow, and a fine bronze belt, with decorations in the Mycenaean style. (*Athen.* March 6, 1897.)

SARDINIA. — **Inscription to Domitian at Cagliari.** — In some stones used in recent times to mend a small sewer have been discovered considerable portions of an inscription of the year 83 A.D. in honor of Domitian (whose name is imperfectly erased), to commemorate the paving of the streets and squares and construction of sewers for the *municipium Caralitannum* by Sex. Laecanius Labeo, who is regarded as being *procurator Augusti praefectus provinciae Sardiniae*. It is pointed out by D. Vagheri that this inscription indicates, what Mommsen and others have hitherto doubted (on the ground that the latter part of *C. I. L. X.* 8023, 8024, is a later addition), that Sardinia, which was handed over by Nero to the senate in 67 A.D. in return for Achaia, did become again an imperial province under Vespasian. It remained an imperial province, then, as late as 83 A.D., but was passed over to the senate once more, at the latest under M. Aurelius, reverting finally to the imperial list under Commodus or Septimius Severus. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 279-282.)

PORTUGAL

FARO. — **Latin Inscription.** — Mgr. Botto, Superior of the Episcopal Seminary of Faro (Portugal), has communicated to M. Ravaisson an inscription found in Faro, the ancient Ossonoba, in 1894, now in the museum at that place. It reads:

Imp(erator) Caes(ar) L. Domitio Aureliano Pio Felici Aug(usto) p(ontificali) m(aximo) t(ribunicia) p(otestate) p(atre) p(atrue) II c(on)s(uli) proe(consuli) r(es) p(ublica) Ossonob(ensis) ex decreto ordin(is), d(ecretus) n(unius) m(ajestatis) ejus; d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

There are two irregularities noticeable here. Aurelian received his Cos. II with *tribunicia potestate* V, and the inversion *II cos.* is remarkable. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 172.)

SPAIN

SEVILLE. — **Roman Villa.** — On the road from Seville to Italica, now Santiponce, is the property of José Rodriguez. Here a Roman villa has been unearthed, in which are many mosaics. The most important represents in its central medallion a woman seated on a bull, resembling Galatea on a sea-

monster. This medallion is inscribed in a square, in the interior angles of which is the head of Christ accompanied by two dolphins. Another mosaic has a little genius whose wings only are still visible. At the same place have been found a statue of the warlike Minerva, busts of two women and a bald-headed man, and many lesser antiquities which the proprietor sells to all who will buy. (G. VERNET. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 138, 139.)

FRANCE

CHAGNON. — **Inscription.** — Dr. Guillaud, professor in the medical faculty of the University of Bordeaux, has recently had a Gallo-Roman tomb excavated near Chagnon in Saintonge. The most interesting of the objects discovered is a leaden diptych containing two inscriptions in cursive characters, apparently of the second century after Christ. The inscriptions are a charm or curse (*deratio*), addressed to Pluto and Proserpine for the purpose of making the opponents of the writer dumb and unable to defeat him in a lawsuit. The incantation appears to have been pronounced or written over the person of a little dog taken from its mother, and the helplessness of the puppy is to be transferred to the persons against whom the curse is directed. The inscriptions read as follows:

First Tablet:

Denuntiatio personis infra scriptis Lentino et Tusgillo. Uti Adsint in ad (iutorio) Pluto Nici et Proserpina Alexenia. Quomodo hic catellus nemi(ni) nocuit sic um quem lo(quo)r? sic odi(e)? nec illi hanc libem vincere possint. Quomodo nec mater huius catelli (cum) defendere potuit, sic nec advocati eorum e[ro]s defendere non possint: sic illos [in]imicos.

Atracattractati gallara precata eglarata hebes celata mentis ablata.

Second Tablet:

Aversos ab hac libe esse quomodi hic Catellus aversus est nec surgere potest, sic nec illi sic traspecti sun(t) quomodi ille. Quomodi in hoc monum(en)to animalia ommutuerun[t] nec surgere possun[t] sic nec illi nut? Atracattractati gallara precata eglarata hves celata mentis ablata.

(C. JULLIAN, in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 177.)

BERTHOUVILLE. — **Extensive Remains.** — At Berthouville (Eure) Rev. G. de la Croix has discovered a large peribolus and remains of two temples. These were destroyed apparently in the second half of the third century of our era and smaller ones built. Two ancient wells and remains of a theatre were found. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 231-235.)

BRUNETTE DE CHÉRAC. — **Gallo-Roman Remains.** — M. Foucaud, proprietor of the property called La Brunette in the township of Cherac, has found, besides the substructure of a house, several Roman coins dating from the early empire, and a bronze statuette of Mercury: he holds in his right

hand a purse made of an animal's skin. The type is Roman, but the workmanship is provincial. (G. MUSSET in *Ann. d. Mon.* 1897, p. 145.)

YZEURE.—Sculptures Representing the Gigantomachy.—The new church of Yzeure replaces a church of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, which in turn was founded upon the site of a church of the fifth century, constructed by the Bishop of Tours, Eustoché. In excavating for the foundation of the new church M. Sabouraut brought to light ten blocks of sculptured stone which were transported into the church garden. The eminent archaeologist, P. Lacroix, being informed of it, secured the removal of eighty-five more of these blocks. They seem to have belonged to three ancient edifices: an octagonal temple with a central altar, and two altars in the form of a parallelogram. These monuments are adorned with decorative bas-reliefs, and also with well-modelled figures in high relief. The subject represented is the Gigantomachy, the principal group being that of Minerva in contest with two serpent-footed giants, one of whom may be Enceladus. The inscription covers three blocks, and reads as follows: *Nunquibus angustorum et deae Minervae M. Petroni . . . Milli mil. aras et aedem cum suis ornamentis quam pater pie dedicaverat. D.S.P.C.* In style the sculptures recall the gigantomachy of Pergamon. They have been constituted national monuments, and the excavations will be continued. (*R. Art. Chré.* 1897, p. 267.)

GERMANY

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Annual Report for 1896.—The annual report of the work of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, presented at the full meeting of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, May 13, 1897, gives notices of changes in membership, of the progress made on the various publications supported wholly or in part by the Institute, and of the work of the branches in Rome and at Athens. The special work of the year at Athens was the excavation of the west slope of the Acropolis by Dr. Dörpfeld, and the study of the vase-fragments from the Acropolis by Dr. Wolters; at Rome, the completion of the study and publication of the reliefs of the Column of Marcus Aurelius. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 57–61.)

EDUARD GERHARD SCHOLARSHIP.—In the report of the meeting of the Kgl. Akad. der Wissenschaften at Berlin, February 4, 1897, it is announced that the Eduard Gerhard Scholarship for Classical Archaeology in the year 1896, as in the two preceding years, was not assigned. It will therefore be assigned, with four years' income, at the Leibnitz meeting of the present year. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 30.)

The Spring Course in Archaeology for Gymnasium Teachers.—Courses were given at Easter in Berlin, Munich, and Dresden, at Whitsuntide in Bonn and Trier.

At Berlin, the lectures were by Bruckner on Schliemann's discoveries, by Erman on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, by Trendelenburg on Olympia, by Winter on Attic art, by Richter on ancient Rome, by von Sallet on ancient coins, by Conze on Hellenistic-Roman art, especially the reliefs on the column of Marcus Aurelius at Rome.

At Munich, Furtwangler gave a comprehensive survey of the development of Greek art, using the collections of the cast-museum and the Glyptothek and the vase-collection, and spoke on the development of the Greek types of divinities, on the chief periods of the so-called prehistoric civilization in Europe, and on the Greek theatre. Von Reber spoke on Homeric and Italian architecture, and von Christ explained the ancient inscriptions in the Antiquarium.

At Dresden, Treu lectured on the use of works of art in gymnasium instruction, on the oldest Greek art and Olympia, and on Greek art in the fifth century. Studniczka spoke on Greek art in the fourth century, and Schreiber on the art of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

In Bonn, Wiedemann conducted the class through the Egyptian section of the Academic Art Museum. Nissen explained the Roman monuments in the Provincial Museum. Loeschke explained the remains of pre-Roman civilization and the Greek originals, and lectured on the historical development of the principles of form in Greek sculpture, on the civilization of the Greek heroic period and the resources of archaeology in explanation of the Homeric poems, on the Acropolis at Athens, on the belief in immortality, the worship of the dead, and sepulchral sculpture among the Greeks. An excursion was made to Oberbieber, to see the work of the Imperial Boundary Commission.

At Trèves Hettner and Lehner conducted the class through the ruins and explained the museum, and Hettner lectured on the work of the Boundary Commission. An excursion was made to Nemig and Ygel. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 86, 87.)

KREUTWEIHER.—**Pile-foundation of the Rhaetian Limes.**—Excavations on the line of the 'Teufelsmauer' have disclosed an interesting and finely preserved band of closely planted piles on which the *limes*-wall was carried across a swampy valley. (*Limesblatt*, 1897, coll. 596-600.)

FRANKFURT A. M.—**Roman Roads in the Nidderthal.**—The investigations of 1896 have resulted in the very satisfactory tracing of the course of the Roman roads in and about the Nidderthal, and here and there in the discovery of considerable stretches of the paving in good condition. (*Limesblatt*, coll. 601-611.)

MAYENCE.—**New Pottery Stamps.**—On the inscribed bits of brick and pottery deposited in the museum at Mayence during the latter half of 1896 are found some previously unknown stamps. These are B I S V S F C (on a flat plate; stamp previously unknown in this form); $\nabla_{FL}^{WS} \circ$ (=FLOSM P; on a yellowish-white cup); PROCLIIII N S E (for F ?—

Proclienus appears here for the first time on stamps, though Proclinus and Proclianus are both known): SIWTIΛΛ † (or SIINTIΛΛ †): $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{TR} \\ \text{SX} \end{smallmatrix} \odot$ (=TROXSO; name as well as stamp unknown before): C · IV · HILARIII (on the handle of an amphora). (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 40-43.)

Fibula-stamp.—A. Riese points out that the stamp on the *fibula* in the museum at Mainz (No. 2944) read by Klein, Brambach (*C. I. Rh.* 1821), and Becker as VASDAVII, is simply to be turned upside down, and read IIIAVCISS Λ (*i.e.* after three, perhaps meaningless, strokes, AVCISSA). This same Gallic name has been noticed upon *fibulae* at Treves (No. 8859), St. Germain, and Naples (*Bull. Epigr.* 1882, 120; 1883, 273; *C. I. L. X.* 8072, 22), and probably upon one from Marzabotto (Gozzadini, *Un' antica necropoli*, pl. 17, fig. 17).—The *fibula* No. 2945 in the Mainz museum bears the stamp VRSINV(s). (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 136, 137.)

TRÈVES.—**Roman Inscriptions on Bronzes.**—At Trèves has recently been discovered a bronze plate, about 6 cm. long, with ears and nail-holes, inscribed APOLLINI LIBENTIO V · S · L · M. Libentio is evidently the name of the dedicator. In the same locality was found a disk of bronze, slightly concave, about 2 cm. in diameter, with three holes in the edge for suspension, and on the concave surface engraved $\overline{\text{BANNI} \cdot \text{IAI} \cdot \text{SS}}$. With this tiny pan, as of a druggist's balance, may be compared two others of similar character found in the Swiss Baden along with some surgical instruments in 1895, and published by J. Heierli in the *Anzeiger für Schweizer Altertumskunde* for 1895, pp. 461 f., who rightly supposes them to be used by physicians to weigh powders. But he reads the inscriptions upon them as *Manna S.* and *Manna L.*, interpreting them (after Pliny) to mean a half and a whole powder. But a similar pan from Bregenz (*C. I. L. III.*, 6017.8) is inscribed BANNA F (= *fecit*), which must be also the reading of the pan of Trier. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 65-67.)

WIESBADEN.—**Destruction of the Settlement in 69 A.D.**—Recently discovered Roman remains, marked by charred and blackened remnants of buildings, over which at some later time another Roman settlement was built, point to the destruction of *Aquae Mattiacorum* in the outbreak of Usipii, Chatti, and Mattiaci in 69 A.D. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 12-15.)

COLOGNE.—**Roman Sculptures.**—Two pieces of Roman sculpture in sandstone have recently been discovered near the Severinsthor. The first is a group representing Heracles in the act of throttling the Nemean lion, and is, in its present condition, 62 cm. broad and 70 cm. high. The head of the hero is lacking. The general style of treatment resembles that of the same subject on many sarcophagi, and is vigorously worked out. The second piece represents an enthroned goddess, in full, girdled, drapery, but, unfortunately, also headless. In her lap she holds a small, four-footed animal of undeterminable type, but no other attributes are discernible. The

statue is 47 cm. high. Similar figures of small size in terra-cotta have been found about the Rhine in considerable numbers, but only two in stone have been previously known.—one at Cologne, the other at Trèves. All alike are doubtless types of Cybele, as Lo-scheke has already pointed out. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 113-118.)

KAPERSBURG — KLOSTER ARNSBURG IN HESSE. — **Remains of the Limes of Domitian.** — Investigations in connection with the work of the *Limes-commission* have indicated the presence in this stretch of the *limes* of a line of earthworks, wooden towers, block-houses, and palisades that probably belonged to an earlier period than the most of the *limes*, and may perhaps be ascribed to Domitian (*Front. Strat.* I. 3. 16) at the time of the war with the Chatti (Mommson, *Rom. Gesch.* V. p. 138). (*Limesblatt*, coll. 617-648.)

WEISSENBURG A. S. IN MITTELFRANKEN. — **A Roman Castellum.** — Excavations undertaken in the 'Kesselfeld,' or, as it was earlier called 'Weisse Burg,' two hundred paces behind the railway-station of Weissenburg, and 5 km. south of the *limes*, have resulted in the uncovering of well-marked remains of a *castellum* of substantial character, and of a large number of minor articles in clay and metal, including a striking fragment of a closed helmet of bronze, many fibulae, rings, spear-heads, keys, etc., and more than one hundred bronze and silver coins from the years 100-342 A.D. A brick stamp reads *Ala Auriana*, and from the same place came the military diploma of the cavalryman, Magetissa, of the *Ala prima Hispanorum Auriana*, dated June 29, 107, and found in 1887 during the building of the railway. (*Limesblatt*, coll. 613-616.)

BENDORF. — **Station on the Limes.** — Recent excavations by authority of the *Limes commission* have shown the existence at this point of three successive fortifications, defended by earth-wall and moat, that served to guard the exit of the Saynbachthal, and, more important yet, a crossing of the Rhine. The later of these stations was garrisoned by the *cohort I Thracum*, as is shown by brick stamps. Before 133 A.D. these troops are known to have been transferred permanently to Upper Pannonia, perhaps in connection with the reorganization of frontier defence effected by Hadrian at about the middle of his reign. The station at Bendorf was apparently abandoned at that time. (*Limesblatt*, 1897, coll. 570-580.)

THE WEST-GERMAN COLLECTIONS OF ANTIQUITIES. — **Metz.** — Remains of a Mithraeum, found at Saarbürg in the summer of 1895, show a rectangular enclosure, facing N.E., with the back built into the hill. In the inner chamber, at the spot where the cult-statue and dedicatory inscription had stood, a skeleton, with hands bound behind the back, lay among their broken remains evidently put there to desecrate the place at the time the worship was given up. The latest coins among the finds date from about 395, the year in which Hieronymus says the Mithraea were destroyed. The principal relief has the usual figure of the bull-slayer in

very high relief, the head turned toward the raven flying at the top of the grotto. A dog licks the blood flowing from the wounded bull, and a scorpion nips him. The Dadophori stand on either side, one with torch reversed and holding an olive-twigg toward the bull's nostrils. The Elements are represented beneath by a lion (fire), an urn (water), a serpent (earth), and by busts of the four winds, in the corners. At the upper edge of the grotto, to left and right, are the rising four-horse chariot of the sun and the departing two-horse chariot of the moon. The main representation is framed in a band of reliefs, the long one above having in the middle an assemblage of the gods, while those at the sides and the ends of the upper relief have Mithraic scenes. A colossal bust of the Sun-god, originally wearing a metal nimbus, crowned the whole, and the inscription below is: *In h. d. d. deo invicto Marcellus Marius d. s. posuit*. Among other pieces of sculpture are reliefs of the Dadophori, perhaps originally standing at the sides of the main representation, various parts of statues, a stone vase, altars and pedestals without inscriptions, and a fire-basin of trachyte. A fine urn of dark gray clay, with linear decoration, contains ashes and birds' bones. A terracotta lamp bears in relief a bull's head and the letters *Soli* [*Invicto*] *Mithrae*].

Outside the Mithraeum, at 30 m. distance, there were found, among other objects, two important altars. One has in relief, on the front, two divinities, named in the inscription *Sacellus* and *Nantosuelta*. The god, clothed in tunic, mantle, and boots, carries a hammer-headed staff, and the goddess, who is winged, a staff with temple-shaped head. She appears alone on the other altar, without wings, but carrying in one hand the same temple-topped sceptre, and in the other an object like a hut with a raven perched on the top. Both altars bear traces of painting.

Excavations at Tarquinopol, the ancient Decemmagi, have produced sculptured pieces of large monuments, a woman's gravestone with inscription *D. M. | Solid(a)e | Minut(a)e*, a relief vase with Hercules and Caesars, a buckle inlaid with silver, coins, both Celtic and Roman, from Augustus to Valentinian I and Valens. Near Metz was found a Roman grave consisting of a block of limestone with two cylindrical cavities in the top, closed by square covers, one containing human ashes, the other a cup and small glass flask. At Albersweiler the capital of a pillar was found, with a female face in the middle and giants at the corners.

Menzen. — Near the place where a mosaic pavement with Medusa head (now in the Stuttgart museum) was found, remains of Roman heating-pipes and a pavement of sifted gravel have come to light.

Rottenburg. — In a garden, on the site of the Roman city, a stone burial urn, with cover, was found within a circular enclosure of masonry to which a broad gravel walk led.

Überlingen. — Articles of stone, pottery, etc., from the pile-dwelling period, and a bronze sword hilt of the Hallstatt period have been acquired.

Carlsruhe. — Settlements of the late stone age, burial-mounds of the Hallstatt period, and Frankish graves have been examined. A milestone

of Gordianus has the inscription: *Imp. Caes. M. Ant. Gordiano Pio. Fe. Aug. Pont. tri. p. p. cos. procos. rest | orbis. a. Aq. | l. III.*

Mannheim.—In the cemetery on the Atzelberg, near Ilvesheim, were found pre-Roman ash-graves with pottery of the late bronze age, pre-Roman burial graves with bronze ornaments of the La Tène period, and Roman ash-graves, some of which contained remains of wooden coffins with iron nails. Among the ordinary offerings was a plate stamped *VITIMIK III.* From Hockenheim came tiles with the stamp of the fourteenth legion.

Darmstadt.—In a settlement of the stone age, articles of flint, other stone, and of pottery were found. In Dieburg, a straight row of rectangular limestone blocks, 50 m. long, was found, evidently Roman, but its purpose is not known. Among the sculptures acquired is a fragment of a relief with the gods of the week and animal figures, and another with Diana and the hind. On pieces of relief-ware are the stamps *Jucundus*, *Acanticus*, and, four times repeated, *Bolli*.

Frankfort.—In removing an old fountain in order to erect the Stoltze monument, Roman walls were found with heating apparatus, tiles of the fourteenth and twenty-second legions, and a gravel walk under which were fragments of older wall plastering, showing two periods of Roman building. South of the market-place were found Merovingian graves containing objects of iron, bronze, clay, and glass. The most important acquisition is a fine Roman mosaic pavement, from Munster, near Biengen, representing Apollo on his sun-chariot, with four steeds springing toward the front. On some drinking-cups are inscriptions, *dilige te* and *amo te*. From the Frankish graves near Sindlingen comes a shield-boss, with four-cornered projection of silver-gilt, resting on four long leaves; also the bronze rim of a wooden pail.

Wiesbaden.—Among the acquisitions are thin plates of bronze from a pre-Roman coat-of-mail; fragments of pottery with stamps *Jocnalis* and *Broodu*; gold earrings with stones and filigree; a gold pin with red and white cameo; a gold bracelet found in the Rhine; a bronze case with surgical instruments, also from the Rhine.

Spires.—Among some Gallic ornaments of bronze is a rude little figure of a helmeted man who held a lance, now gone, in both hands. From Hambach come bronze statuettes of Mercury and Fortuna, terra-cotta figures of Fortuna and Epona, a two-handled glass goblet with blue dots. Of the Franco-Allemaunic period is a large silver brooch set with garnets and strips of gilt, and a Merovingian gold *trous* from Orleans, *obr.* cross between two stones, underneath, a small disk; legend, *B. rtulfus*; *rev.* male head with legend *Aurilianus*.

Worms.—A neolithic burial ground and two cemeteries of the La Tène period have been examined; also a Roman cemetery in the city, with graves both for ashes and for unburnt bodies, some of the latter in stone coffins, some in wooden coffins, and some in earth merely. From various sources come two enamelled brooches, two ash-urns made from pieces of columns, a bit of pottery stamped *Petrus*. Of Frankish work are a broad-word in

stamped leather sheath, and fine goldsmith's work from a woman's grave near Bingen.

Mayence. — From the Roman graves in the Gartenfeld comes a lamp of pale yellow clay with picture of a Maenad in rapid motion. In digging for foundations in the Emmeransgasse, a Roman street was found, and by it, mixed with earth and rotten wood, the refuse from a shoemaker's shop, — bits of leather, soles, straps, six complete sandals, a *caliga* with thick nailed sole, two lighter *caligae*, part of a shoe of finely dressed leather with cap, etc. In the Munstergasse, among other objects, were an inkstand of pottery and a lantern with griffins' claws for feet. From Frankish cemeteries come all sorts of weapons, ornaments, and vessels of glass, pottery, and wood covered with iron or bronze. Part of a grave monument found at Kastel is in the form of a house with a door in one gable-end and mythological reliefs on the other three sides. From Mayence, also, are many pieces of a bronze statue, over life-size. From the refuse of a pottery at Bingen are statuettes of Fortuna, a seated Minerva, etc. Among the articles from the migration period is a brooch of cast bronze, imitating a Roman coin, with legend *Adrianus Imperator*.

Birkenfeld. — Remains of Roman monuments were built into the church at Idar, also at Birkenfeld. Among them is a "sechsgotterstem" with shallow niches, in which Vulcan, Venus, Mars (?), Victory, and Apollo are recognizable, while a sixth figure is destroyed.

Saarbrücken. — An Epona relief of gray sandstone represents the goddess in front view, seated on a high-backed bench, and holding a platter (?) in her lap. In front of the seat appear on either side of the figure the fore and hind parts of a bridled mule. A Roman ring of gilded bronze has a Victory engraved on a sapphire, which is itself set in basalt.

Trèves. — Of the Roman city wall, two round towers, about 500 m. apart, have been discovered on the west side, along the Mosel. On the east side, the wall has been traced across the brook-bed which lies south of the amphitheatre, and an unusually well-preserved piece of the wall, with fine red mortar, was found here. A wide double moat had been carried through the clay stratum down into the underlying slate rock. In the moats lay capstones from the parapet of the wall. In digging at the Porta Nigra, seven Roman graves were found, one of which had been destroyed at the building of the gate, as parts of the urn and the bones were imbedded in the mortar of the foundation. As a coin of the elder Faustina, who died A.D. 141, was found in one of the graves, the gate cannot be earlier than the middle of the second century. Within the city, a great mass of Roman buildings was found, with huge cellars, dwelling and work rooms, and baths with a rectangular basin lined with marble slabs.

From Differden comes a sandstone relief of Mercury in Gallic costume, with herald's staff and purse, an illustration of Caesar's remark that Mercury was especially honored by the Gauls. Most important is a Gallo-Roman votive monument dedicated to Mercury by the Mediomatrican Indus. On the front, on either side of an open box, stand Mercury, with

winged shoes and Gallic collar, and his Gallic mate Rosmerta. On the right side, next to Mercury, is the Gallic god Esus felling a tree, above which appear a bull's head and three large birds, symbols of the god Tarvos Trigaranus, as seen on an altar at Paris. The monument is evidence of the identity of Esus and Mercury. In digging behind the museum, a mosaic floor was found, probably belonging to the same building as the mosaic of the muses by Monnus, and sufficiently like that in style and execution to be from the same hand. It has, in four octagons, the figures of victorious charioteers on their cars, and in the central square a bust of Victory. Among small objects are a drum-shaped urn of lead with striped decoration, and a number of gold and bronze coins struck at Trier.

Bonn.—At Blankenheim are the remains of a Roman villa. The rooms of the main building, all with cement floor, are grouped around an atrium (12:9.60 m.) with impluvium. A long room in one corner has kitchen remains, and from it heating pipes lead northeast to two other chambers. Underneath are the foundations of an older building. In the west wing is the bathing establishment, consisting of anteroom with privies, the apodyterium, the semicircular basin, reached by three steps, the vaporium with heating pipes for warm and hot baths, and the boiler-room with vaulted furnace.

Further work at the Roman camp at Neuss has disclosed more of the wall, the end of a colonnaded court already discovered, the Provincial road running through the camp, three rows of store-rooms facing on it, and various other buildings, barracks, etc., separated by streets and alleys. Surgical instruments were found, and part of a bronze helmet with repoussé relief of a lion surrounded by thunderbolts. At Weyer were found a farm establishment and near it an iron foundry. Smaller acquisitions are statuettes, lamps, vases of glass and of pottery, jewelry, the cover and bottom of a box ornamented with a dog, Amores, etc., in amber; glass vessels decorated with threads of glass or with engraving.

Cologne.—Two rooms full of casts from Greek work of the fourth century have been finished to represent the originals, whether in bronze, or painted, or tinted merely. Among the new articles is a set of checkers, of bone, including twenty-four hemispherical pieces, half of them colored red, four dice with the cylindrical dice-boxes, and a wooden box, rotted to pieces, with handles and lock of bronze. (H. LEHRER, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 8-19, 6 cuts.)

ENGLAND

WROXETER.—**Uriconium.**—At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (Eng.), Mr. G. E. Fox read a second and concluding part of his paper on Uriconium, the Roman city at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. Referring to the first part of the paper, read last November, he mentioned that the general aspect of the site had been treated of, and that the line of the city walls had been traced, and the various discoveries described which

had been made within the walls from the beginning of the last century to the middle of the present one. He then proceeded to explain in detail the remains of the buildings found in the excavations made from the year 1859 to 1861, and again in 1867, during which years the principal buildings of the Roman city were uncovered. These formed a group in the centre of the site, and comprised the basilica and the baths, with various adjuncts. Mr. Fox urged the desirability of further excavations on the site, which might be expected to yield even better results for archaeology than those achieved in the excavations at Silchester, though these had been considerable. Plans and photographs of the remains, and drawings of architectural details from Wroxeter, were exhibited in illustration of the paper, together with the examples of tesserae from the floor of the basilica to show the materials used in the mosaics of Uriconium. (*Athen.* February 13, 1897.)

LONDON. — Roman Inscribed Prow. — Messrs. Charles H. Read and F. Haverfield presented to the Society of Antiquaries, on February 25, 1897, brief communications concerning a Roman inscribed bronze prow found in London. This object has been in the British Museum since 1856, and has been previously published, but on account of its oxidized condition it had not been observed that on one side of the prow were traces of an inscription. This inscription is written from right to left and reads AMMILLA AUG. FELIX. The word *Amilla* is no doubt the Greek word for a ship race, though it does not actually occur among the known names of Roman ships. *Augusta* occurs as an epithet to the names of some of the ships in the Imperial fleets (see, for example, *Eph. Epig.* VIII, No. 734). *Felix* probably refers to some success achieved by the ship in war or in racing. The ship may have belonged to the *Classis Britannica* which guarded the channel; but bronze objects such as this were probably not manufactured in Britain, and it is more likely that the object was imported and that the ship belonged to one of the Imperial fleets in the Mediterranean. It would seem to be a fragment of a domestic *columna rostrata* of some skilful Roman commander, whose hard fate brought him to Britain. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 306-308.)

SIDCUP. — Dionysus. — At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (Eng.), March 3, 1897, Mr. H. Wilson exhibited a small bronze image lately found at Sidcup, Kent. Mr. Ely identified the figure as probably Dionysus wearing a pelvis or fawn's skin. (*Athen.* March 13, 1897.)

SILURNUM. — Roman Inscriptions. — At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, May 6, Mr. Blair reported the discovery, on April 28, at the Roman station of Silurnum at Chester, of an inscription recording the conveyance of water into the camp by the troops garrisoning the place. The inscription, which is quite perfect, reads AQVA ADDVCTA ALAE II. ASTVR SVB. VLP. MARCELLO LEG. AVG PRPR. Professor Hubner thinks it is of the time of Marcus Aurelius. (*Athen.* May 15, 1897.)

MERSEA ISLAND.—**A Roman Building.**—A grant has been made by the Essex Archaeological Society for excavating the remarkable Roman building recently discovered on Mersea Island, south of Colchester. Circular in shape and about 70 feet in diameter, this structure is apparently unique in character. West Mersea Church is believed to stand on the site of a Roman villa, and there seem to have been others about the mouth of the Colne. (*Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

OXFORD.—**Gift to the Ashmolean Museum.**—A correspondent writes: "It is Dr. Drury Fortnum's intention to present to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, as a memorial of the Jubilee, his entire collection of finger rings, consisting of some eight hundred and twenty-five specimens, illustrative of that form of personal adornment from early Egyptian and through intervening times to the accession of Queen Victoria. This collection, together with that of his early Christian and other engraved gems and jewels, will shortly be conveyed to Oxford and arranged in specially made cases for their exhibition in the Ashmolean Museum." (*Athen.* June 26, 1897.)

Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum.—In P. Gardner's *Report of the Keeper to the Visitors for 1896*, are the following items:

Egyptian section. From W. M. Flinders Petrie, proto-Egyptian (Libyan) antiquities from Coptos and Nagada, among them two colossal figures of the god Min of Coptos, inscribed with the oldest known hieroglyphs. Among fragments of sculpture from the excavations of the Egyptian Research Account, a stele with representation of the Semitic goddess Anaitis.

Prehistoric section. Cyprian cylinders, partly from Mycenaean graves in Cyprus, from Ohnefalsch-Richter. From Crete, the oldest inscribed monument as yet found outside of Egypt and Chaldaea, part of a sacrificial table, of the form of those of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty but of local material and engraved with linear characters of Cretan type: found beneath a Mycenaean stratum in the Dictaeon grotto of Zeus. Also other specimens of the oldest Cretan manufacture, seals and rings, showing Egyptian influence, and a number of examples of the oldest written signs.

Section of classical antiquities. Among numerous vases, a proto-Corinthian aryballus from Thebes "with a unique subject consisting of an archaic Athena and other figures," two large cylixes with the love-name Memnon (one of them showing both black-figured and red-figured technique), a slender lecythus from Gela, with Apollo and Artemis (names given), and two red-figured stamni of fine style (banquet and Amazon battle with the names Theseus, Rhoeus, Melus); red-figured crater from Camarina, somewhat later, scene about a wounded warrior; from the Branteghem collection a fine red-figured cylix (Theseus and Minotaur) and the lecythus inscribed: *Γλαύκων καλὸς Λεάγρον*.

Further, a bronze statuette (female figure in attitude of Cnidian Aphrodite, "not later than the ninth century B.C.," iron sword, weapons, etc., from a Dipylon grave, a bronze statuette (Hippodamia with the apple, Pello-

ponnesian style, middle of fifth century), and a bronze helmet of Italian manufacture. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 74.)

MERTENS-SCHAFFHAUSEN VASE.—Notice is given that the inscribed vase formerly in the Mertens-Schaffhausen collection, an old drawing of which is in the supplement to the *Mon. Ind.* XXXI, 1, has now come into the possession of the British Museum, with the Nolan legacy of Sir William Temple. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 30.)

SILCHESTER.—**Excavations of 1896.**—The exhibition of the results of the excavations at Silchester during the year 1896, which has been on view during the present week at Burlington House, is in many ways just as interesting and instructive as its predecessors. The work is probably being done after a far more effective manner than if any endeavor had been made to accomplish it in two or three years. Last year was the seventh successive season during which these patient operations have been in progress, under the superintendence of the Society of Antiquaries.

The area selected for excavation in 1896 was on the west side of the city, immediately to the south of the portion examined in 1895. It contained two squares or insulae, which are numbered 15 and 16 on the plan, and cover about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Insula 15 was bounded by streets on the north, east, and south, and on the west by the city wall. In common with five of the adjacent insulae, examined in 1894 and 1895, it appears to have been given up to the dyeing industry, which was obviously one of the most important trades of Silchester. It contained four blocks of buildings in addition to two separate houses, as well as the remains of various hearths and furnaces. A large extent of this insula was free from remains of buildings or pits, and it is conjectured, with much probability, that this open area was used as a bleaching ground. Two wells were opened, one with a wooden framing at the bottom and lined with flints. The other well, which had also a lining of flint, terminated in a large tub. This tub, after considerable trouble, was brought to the surface, and has been again pieced together. The upper ends of the staves have perished through decay, but it now stands 4 feet high, with a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The staves are twenty-six in number and were banded together with wooden hoops: in several places they are lightly branded with the letters HERM, the meaning of which has so far eluded any satisfactory explanation. The tub rested on a massive frame of four pieces of oak, which were also brought to the surface. The use of a circular wooden frame, generally termed a "well-curb," in sinking wells, is still common in many parts of the country where the soil or strata are loose, the object being to prevent the falling in of the sides. A similar plan, though on a larger scale, is frequently used in sinking colliery shafts, the curb in this case being of iron. The well-sinkers of Silchester seem to have been content to leave the tub (an ordinary one, not specially made for the purpose) at the bottom when they had reached the water, their confidence in the lasting powers of wood when constantly saturated having been abun-

a flattened boss inlaid with niello: two small bells; and a charm against the evil eye in the form of a bull's head. The yield of bronze brooches of various patterns, pins, spoons, tweezers, and ligulae is as large and varied as usual. There are also four small oval brooches, slightly gilt, two of which retain their imitation glass gems, one blue and the other red, which were probably the delight of the Silchester servant girls.

A special feature of this year's exhibition was the complete series of excellent colored drawings and plans of the various buildings, pavements, and other details that have been brought to light since the Society first undertook this important work. These are all the work of Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., whose artistic powers are of such value to the Silchester committee.

Although more than half of the area (100 acres) within the walls of Silchester has now been systematically excavated, with the most important and interesting results, there is still several years' work to be done before the complete nature of this Romano-British city is disclosed. It is hoped that the subscriptions will permit of the work of this year being carried out on at least the same scale as the work of the past seven seasons. Subscriptions and donations can be sent to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington; or to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Burlington House. (*Athen.* May 29, 1897.)

HERZEGOVINA

KONJICA. — **A Mithraeum.** — A correspondent writes to the *Vossische Zeitung* of a remarkable discovery early in February in Konjica, Herzegovina. It is a Mithraeum, the first of the kind to be found in the Balkan peninsula. The special importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it shows the plan, and for the most part the inventory, of this sort of sanctuary. The altar has reliefs on both sides: on the chief side is the sacrifice of the bull; on the back, the ritual banquet. This, by its details, increases our hitherto defective knowledge of the cult of Mithras. The altar was so placed that it could be worshipped and seen from both sides. The relief and the altar itself were evidently made in Konjica, since the material used comes from a neighboring quarry. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 13, p. 351; cf. *Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

RUSSIA

SOUTHERN RUSSIA. — **Archaeological Notes.** — The Russians have always taken great interest in the archaeological remains, especially Greek, in their country, and although little sculpture except late and poor grave-reliefs has been found, and although the finest pieces go either into private possession or to the Hermitage, still the southern cities have collections of commoner articles which give an interesting view of ancient Greek civilization in a border-land.

Odessa, though not on the site of a Greek city, has been especially active in the work, through its Historical and Archaeological Society. Its museum,

under the charge of E. von Stern, has a representative collection of the pottery found in South Russia, including some fragments from the ancient Theodosia, among which are fine pieces of severe and fine red-figured ware. Although Greek colonization around the Black Sea began in the seventh century, Greek vases begin here only with Attic black-figured, and are most abundant from the fifth century. Scarcely half a dozen older pieces, "Rhodian," Corinthian and proto-Corinthian, have been found. This absence of older imported ware as well as of local imitations suggests that the older burial places have not yet been found. Important single pieces at Odessa that have been published in the papers of the Hist. and Arch. Society are an alabastron of Psiax and Hilinus (1894) and some fine lecanæ (1895). From Hellenistic times there is much relief ware, evidently the ware of ordinary use, some of it with slip decoration. There are also terra-cotta sarcophagus antefixes, of Hellenistic period, glassware, trinkets, and a collection of coins containing some fine pieces. The sculpture has been described by Furtwangler (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1516, 1888), but attention should be called again to the barbaric stone figures called "babas," such as are found in great numbers in the burial-mounds of eastern Europe.

At Kischinew, the Surutschan collection, one of the largest in private possession, comprising objects from the regions of Olbia and Panticapæum, has a quantity of antique glassware from late graves, which, though lacking the splendid single pieces such as may be seen in France or Germany, shows the kinds and shapes in common use, in great variety and closely allied to those of Greece itself. The material is here for the hitherto neglected study of the ancient glass industry. Besides objects of gold, there is a collection of pottery, from a prehistoric ware of polished gray clay with engraved geometric decoration, through Attic importation as far as late red-figured to a local red-figured ware. Of local manufacture also are the squat, black amphoræ, such as the one published in the *Arch. Anz.* 1891, p. 19, Fig. 2. Slip decoration appears in the form of large drops on some Hellenistic glazed ware, not of Russian manufacture. The inscriptions of the collection have been published.

The museum at Cherson, under the charge of Goschkewitsch, is the headquarters for the discoveries of Olbia, but as the objects from that place, chiefly pottery, only recall the collection at Odessa, the main interest here is in the contents of the Kurgans, the tumuli which occur in great numbers in Southern Russia and belong to all epochs and all nations. The most ancient have only articles of stone, bronze, and coarse pottery; those of Greek times contain iron as well as gold, silver, and bronze; others are probably contemporary with Roman supremacy; later ones are Byzantine, down to the thirteenth century; still later, Tartar, etc. Besides those of the southern districts, which are often entirely Greek in their contents, tumuli with Greek objects are found as far north as the district of Kiev. Among the two hundred and forty-eight tumuli described by Bobrinsky, which are found within a radius of forty kilometres of the city of Smela, in the district of Kiev, many contain Greek articles, both gold ornaments and pottery,

dantly justified by its present remarkable condition. The statement made to us at Burlington House, that this is the oldest tub in the world, may very well be correct.

Insula 16 contained an important house of the courtyard type in the northwest angle and two other houses of the corridor type. There was also an isolated square building, as well as traces of various timber structures. A large number of pits in this insula yielded a variety of minor antiquities. In a pit of unusual size at the southeast angle were found a large quantity of blade-bones of sheep. This was a discovery of special interest, for all of them were perforated with many circular holes, showing that they had been used in the manufacture of counters or disks as well as of bone rings. The holes were cut with great accuracy, and were evidently made by a centre-bit or some such tool. The rings were cut by an instrument capable of making two circles at the same time, as is shown by the unfinished or imperfect rings left in some of the specimens.

A curious cutting was disclosed at the southeast angle of this insula, about 6½ feet from the surface. This cutting or trench was followed for a considerable distance, the remains of a series of iron bands or collars being found about 7 feet apart. These bands had formed the joints of a series of wooden pipes laid in the trench. The tracing of this pipe led to the unexpected discovery of a hitherto unknown gate in the city wall, which had an original single opening 12 feet wide, though subsequently reduced to 7 feet by blocking with masonry. A cutting across the wide ditch outside showed that this gate had been approached by a wooden bridge, resting midway on a gravel bank left for the purpose. In the gateway two interesting relics were found. One was a cylinder of iron, 4 inches in diameter and the same in depth; inside the iron rings were traces of wood, showing that it was one of the pivots on which the doors of the gate turned. The second relic is a massive strap of iron bent round so as to embrace both sides of the gate, to which it was fastened by stout nails. The woodwork of the gate was 1½ inches thick.

Here, too, were found a number of fragments of worked stone, of some architectural value and significance. They do not appear to have any connection with the gate, but seem to have been fragments from the more important earlier buildings, used up for masonry when the gateway was narrowed in the last period of the city's occupation. It is no exaggeration to say that if the future excavations yield no more worked stone, there will already have been placed in the Reading Museum a far larger collection of Romano-British architectural fragments pertaining to one site than can be seen anywhere else.

The minor yields from the pits and trenches are about as varied and interesting as those of the preceding years. A good many perfect or nearly perfect vessels of pottery have been recovered, but they call for no special comment. Among the bronze objects the most noteworthy are a portion of a delicately-made strainer with the perforations arranged in a set pattern: a bronze jug of considerable size with a conic mask at the handle;

the latter chiefly small black-glazed vessels of the fourth century, which give an approximate date for the tumuli. The finest specimens of native pottery are some hemispherical dishes, a small urn and a cup without foot or handle, all found together in Cherson, the last-named piece being so finely blackened and polished that it appears to be coated with the finest black glaze. It is decorated with oval indentations and geometric patterns of dotted lines, triangles filled with hatchings.

A collection of objects from the dunes of the left bank of the Dnieper is of great interest. In this region, where the soil is constantly shifting under the action of the wind, remains come to light, from time to time, which show that it was once inhabited. As most of the objects so far found are prehistoric, later settlements may have been less permanent. Here are found well-wrought flint weapons and fragments of a rude, heavy pottery which, in technique and decoration recalls the Hallstatt types. Here are the same engraved geometric patterns, bands, and ornamentation made by the marks of the finger-nail. The connection between this and the Hallstatt pottery deserves study. As remains of the same stage of civilization occur in some of the Smela tumuli, they may also be, to some extent, contemporary with the Hallstatt remains. The inhabitants of the dunes had lance and arrow heads of bronze, as well as flint, and the discovery of a mould for casting the bronze, together with the large stones which held the two parts of the mould together when in use, and a crucible with the metal in the bottom, proves that the bronze articles were not merely imported.

At Sevastopol much work has been done on the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus, which existed down to the fourteenth century, on a peninsula west of the present city. The remains of streets and houses belong to the Byzantine period, but at one point foundation stones have been discovered under the city wall, which belonged certainly to an ancient city gate; and traces of a Greek fortification, still farther to the west, are of the same epoch, probably the first century B.C. Although no other ancient masonry is found near the harbor, still a quantity of inscriptions, gravestones, graves, and potsherds from the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., show the antiquity of the settlement at this point. If Strabo, who says that the original site was still farther west, on a smaller peninsula, means that the city was moved to its later position in consequence of a siege in the first century B.C., he is certainly mistaken.

In the museum on the spot is a fine collection of Crimean grave furnishings from the last few centuries B.C., and from Roman and Byzantine times; but as red-figured ware and the fine black-glazed ware of the older time are lacking, it appears that the graves of the fifth and fourth centuries were destroyed. The urns in the Greek graves are jars with broad, flat handles, made of light yellowish-red clay, painted either with dull red or with the thin brownish-red glaze common in South Russia. Among the sculptures, chiefly gravestones, some slender, finely wrought stelæ of the fourth century, decorated only with a palmette or a pair of rosettes, contrast strongly with the vulgar later work.

At Kertsch, the ancient Panticapaeum, excavations were being made (in October, 1896) which it was hoped would bring to light some of the oldest graves. The museum contains a rich collection of later South Russian grave-stones. Another collection, belonging to the Odesa Society, is housed in a tumulus of the Hellenistic period, which contains a great chamber of masonry, with dromos. A similar construction, outside the city, has a chamber that is square at the bottom, changing to a circular form higher up, and tapering, like the Mycenae beehive tombs, to a height of ten metres. In a private collection (Novikof) are some very fine specimens, especially of older pottery. A large lamp of white clay, finely modelled in imitation of metal-work, is here; also a bronze wagon-yoke, found with the pieces of a glass vessel having a Greek inscription. (H. DRAGENDORFF, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 1-7.)

AFRICA

TUNIS (SUSA).—Mosaic.—A small mosaic has been discovered, well executed and in good condition, on which is represented a beardless man in a white toga with blue border, seated and holding an open roll in his lap, on which are visible the words: "Musa mihi causas memora, quo numine lae[s]o Quidve" . . . (*Aen.* I. 8). At his right is Clio, reading from a roll, on the left, Melpomene, with a tragic mask. The man is identified as Virgil, writing his *Aeneid*. Such portraits of Virgil are not uncommon in MSS., and all are very much alike, probably derived from one original. This mosaic dates from the first century of our era, and is probably a copy of a well-known portrait, perhaps that mentioned by Martial. (*C. R. Acad. Ins.* 1896, pp. 578-581, pl.; *Cl. R.* February, 1897; *Berl. Phil. W.* December 26, 1896.)

Terra-cottas at Susa.—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895, published in 1897, pp. 112-154, P. Gauckler describes several terra-cottas in the Gandolphe collection at Susa. The most remarkable are: (1) two copies of the bull of Dirce being mastered by Amphiion and Zethus; (7) Venus removing her mantle; (8) a vase representing Medusa's head held in the hand of Perseus; (9) a curious figurine representing a young woman washing a baby. Fifty-six lamps are interesting for relief representations and inscriptions.

Sculptures at Susa.—In the Gandolphe collection is a marble relief representing the façade of a Corinthian temple. Above the temple are faces of Helios and Selene. In the pediment is a large pine cone. Between the two pilasters which support the pediment is at the left the tree of life,—a palm,—and at the right a sort of conical object resting on a horizontal bar from each end of which rises a trident. This may symbolize prayer and offering.

In the Museum of the fourth Tirailleurs at Susa are some plaster bas-reliefs, one of which represents a youth coming from school with his *sermion* in his hand. At either side stands a woman, one in warlike costume, with

helmet on her head, the other in peaceful garb. The scene represented is the youth's choice of a career. The relief is a poor copy of a Hellenistic model. In the same collection is a much mutilated double term of Liber and Libera of poor workmanship. (P. GAUCKLER, *B. M. Soc. Aut. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 151-160; 4 illustrations.)

Museum at Susa.—At Susa an archaeological museum will shortly be opened. Amongst the first acquisitions, it will present to the visitors the fine mosaic pavements found last year in that city, which have been lately entirely repaired. They represent, as our readers know, the triumph of Bacchus and the rape of Ganymede. (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

CARTHAGE.—**The Punic Necropolis of Douimès.**—Excavations were carried on here under the direction of Father Delattre, from February 12, 1895, to May 31, 1896. Over three hundred tombs were opened. Of them only one, a comparatively late one, showed traces of incineration. But one sarcophagus was found. The objects found in the tombs are very many, comprising the usual urns, vials, and lamps with their *patereæ*, and in addition to these, ornaments of various metals, scarabs, terra-cotta vases of Greek and local manufacture, glass vases, Egyptian and "Egyptizing" statuettes, also terra-cotta statuettes of styles similar to some found in Cyprus and Rhodes, a number of masks, some of which are of excellent workmanship, various utensils, etc. Among the most interesting objects are several terra-cotta statuettes representing a seated, draped female, with her hands resting on her knees. On her head she wears a high, polos-like cap. Similar statuettes have been found in Phœnicia and Rhodes. Several other statuettes represent a draped, standing female, holding (in some cases) a dove in her hand. This is Astarte, or Tanit of the Carthaginians. In style these figurines resemble Cypriote work. A curious terra-cotta vase consists of a series of seven cups, 0.08 m. high, standing upon a horizontal cylinder 0.30 m. in length. This cylinder rests upon a slightly conical foot 0.10 m. high. From the middle of the cylinder projects a cow's head of good workmanship, with fine, long horns. The head is surmounted by a mask of the Egyptian goddess Isis-Hathor. The masks discovered are of value as specimens of undoubted Carthaginian work. One of the most interesting is that of a bearded man with earrings and also a nosering, or *nozem*. This proves that the *nozem* was not confined to women. Another interesting object is a terra-cotta winged sphinx so arranged as to be used for a funnel. The inscriptions on Rhodian pottery found here contain the names of all the Rhodian months but one. Remains of a wall of unburnt brick were found. This is of some importance, because if the Punic city was built of unburnt brick its disappearance is in a measure explained. (FATHER DELATTRE, *B. M. Soc. Aut. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 255-395, 91 illustrations.)

Roman Inscriptions.—Two inscriptions have been found in the cemetery of the *affranchi* at Carthage by Rev. Father Delattre, which the discoverer dates in the latter part of the first century after Christ.

(1) L · VERGILIVS
 L · L · ET MVL
 L · RVEIO
 H · S · H

L. Vergilius L(uicius) dionisius et mul[eris] l[ibertus] Ru[f]io h[u]s[us] [e(st)]. The letters are poorly cut.

(2) VERGILIA · L · L ·
 PIA · H · S · EST

Vergilia L. l[iberta]. pia h[u]s[us] est.

These inscriptions have been made the basis of some interesting statements by R. Cagnat on the location and social position of the members of the Vergilian family. He finds from inscriptions that the Vergilian family had representatives along the shores of the western Mediterranean, but that the name was unknown in the eastern part of the Roman world, also that, while a few Vergilii reached positions of prominence, the greater number belonged to the more ordinary grades of society. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 7.)

The Cemetery of the Officiales.—In December, 1895, and January, 1896, Paul Gauckler made excavations in the first cemetery of the *officiales*, at Carthage. The tombs are generally in the form of square *cippi*, 1.50 m. or less in each dimension. They are ornamented with mouldings, stucco reliefs, and color. Sometimes a semi-cylindrical addition extends from the rear of the *cippus*. At the top of the *cippus* are antefixes, or a niche from which a tube composed of terra-cotta vases without bottoms passes down through the masonry to the cinerary urn. The inscription was on a slab of stone, or marble, set in the front of the *cippus*. Many of these inscriptions had been removed and sold. Many terra-cotta lamps and statuettes were found. One of the former has upon it a landscape in Alexandrian style but of poor workmanship. One of the statuettes is a rude representation of a *retours*. The coins found in the tombs are nearly all of the time of Domitian. (*B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 82 ff.)

Topographical Plan.—The French Department of Public Instruction is preparing a topographic plan of ancient Carthage, to form the first part of an archaeological atlas of Tunis. M. Cagnat, M. Philippe Berger, and M. Clermont-Ganneau, have been appointed to accomplish this work. (*Athen.* February 27, 1897.)

A Curse-inscription.—At the meeting of the *Acad. Insc.* June 18, 1897 (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* pp. 318-320), Héron de Villefosse read from a letter of Rev. Father Delattre, in Carthage: "We have found in the arena (of the amphitheatre) a basement ending in a sort of square cul-de-sac, open in the upper part, on the same level with the arena. It was full of black earth, under which was found, on digging, a very thick layer of red sand. There came out of it a quantity of Roman coins, lamps of late period, some

iron nails, some stiluses of bone and of copper, rings, pieces of charcoal and glass, and finally fifty-five tablets of lead rolled about themselves. On one of them Mercury appears holding the caduceus in his left hand and with his right poniarding a person stretched at his feet. This scene is accompanied by a Greek text not yet deciphered. Nearly all the inscriptions of these tablets are composed of Greek characters. Some are, however, in Latin. The first, which I am in the act of deciphering, is engraved on a tablet 0.16 m. high and 0.12 m. wide. It consists of twenty-eight lines, three of which are added lengthwise in the margin. It is an imprecation by which the demon is asked to take sleep away from a child named *Maurussus*. The mother of this child was called *Felicitas*, a name which was as common among the pagans as the Christians of Carthage. Here are some passages of it:

Auferas somnum. Non dormiat Maurussus quem peperit Felicitas
. Adducas ad domus infernas Maurussum quem peperit Felicitas . . .
Perducas ad domus tartareas Maurussum quem peperit Felicitas intra
dieb septem . . .

"The name of *Maurussus* and that of his mother occur six or seven times in the inscription, which contains also the names of several harmful spirits."

The arena of the amphitheatre is almost entirely cleared. Father Delattre adds to his letter a photograph of a torso of Diana found in the excavations of this structure. Head and arms are wanting. The part preserved is 0.265 m. high. The goddess is walking clad in a mantle wrapped about her left arm, and a short, sleeveless tunic leaving the right breast bare. She wears a quiver. Her legs are bare. The photograph is reproduced.

TESTOUR (TUNIS).—Latin Inscription.—A long inscription has been discovered by Lieutenant Poullain at Henchir-Mattich, situated in the mountains to the northwest of Testour in Tunis. It is engraved on the four faces of a *cippus*. The text is very difficult to read because of the letters, which are a cross between capital and cursive, and errors of the stone-cutter abound.

The inscription has been deciphered by Messrs. Toutain and Cagnat and appears to be a *sententia* of the *procurators* Licinius Maximus and Felicio, freedman of Augustus, based on the so-called *lex Manciana* (*ad exemplum legis Mancianae*) and looking to the determination of the rights of the *domini fondi*, the *conductors* and *vilei* as regards the sharing in the income of the estates.

A Latin text is given in *R. Arch.* 1897, p. 152, and a French translation in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 146.

MAKTAR (TUNIS).—A Taurobolic Inscription.—At Maktar in Tunis a new Taurobolic inscription has been found. The text is:

M(atri) D(eum) M(agnum) I(d)eae Aug(ustae) Sac(rum). Pro salute imp(eratorum) Caes(arum) C(ai) Valeri Diocletiani pii fel(ices) Aug(usti) et M(atri) Aureli Valeri Maximiniani pii pii (sae) fel(ices) Aug(usti) totiusq(ue) domus divinae eorum. Q. Minthinius Fortunatus, sacerdos, perfectis vit[a]e

sacris cernorum crioboli et tauroboli, suffragio ordinis col(oniae) suae Mact(aris) comprobatus antistes sum(p)tibus suis, tradente Claudio Bono sacerdote, una cum universis dendrofori[i]s et sacratis utriusque sexus, v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) animo.

A similar inscription found at Maktar in 1891 is published in the *Bull. Archéol.*, 1891, p. 529 ff. The chief interest of these inscriptions is their testimony to the importance of the worship of the Mother of the Gods at Mactaris at the end of the third century after Christ. (P. GAUCKLER, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 125-131.)

LOUDNA (TUNIS).—Latin Inscriptions.—Two inscriptions have been discovered at Oudna.

The first is inscribed on a cube of stone of the form of a pedestal. The letters show trace of minium.

G N A T I A E . C . f i l i A E
H O N O R A T a e
Q . C A S S . F R O N T O N i s
I V S T I A N I . F I P . V X O R i s
D D . P P

Line 4 should read FL . P.

Gnatiae G(at) [fili]ae, Honorat[ae], Q(uant) Cass(i) Fronton[i]s Justinae fl(aminis) p(erpetui) uxor[is]. D(ecurionum) d(ecreto), p(ecunia) p(ublica).

The second is engraved in fine characters on a white marble slab.

V I N C I N T O P T A T I
I N P A C E
R E D P R K A L N O V E

Vinc(e)nti Optati in pace, red(didit) p(er)ulie kal(endas) Novemb(ri)s
This is evidently a Christian inscription. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 176.)

In the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, p. 205, three inscriptions from Oudna, sent by P. Gauckler, are published. One is votive, one sepulchral.

TIMGAD (ALGIERS).—Progress of Excavations.—At Timgad, in Algiers, the French excavations are progressing. It is reported that the buildings are of the type of the Antonines. They are the Capitol, which was adorned with the statues of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, the thermae, with halls for cold, tepid, and hot water, a gathering place and club for the upper Roman society (the arrangement by which the warm water was conducted under the floors is still clearly seen), and the market for provisions with many interesting details making it one of the most remarkable known. Columns, fragments of capitals and friezes, which lie about on the ground, show the luxury of the forum and city. The theatre has left considerable ruins; it was in the midst of the city and could seat three thousand to four thousand persons; the different classes of seats are still recognizable. (*Beil. Phil. W.* March 13, p. 351.)

1897
January — July

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARIES OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES CHIEFLY IN RECENT PERIODICALS

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ERNST CURTIUS. — **His Archaeological Work and the Growth of the Science of Archaeology.** — In 1841, when Curtius returned from the south and took his degree at Halle, he began teaching under A. Memeke in the Joachimsthaler Gymnasium in Berlin, but came soon after to the University at Berlin. At that time Ed. Gerhard was founding the Winckelmannsfest and actively stimulating archaeological work and study among the Germans. The young scholar from Greece was warmly welcomed, and became one of the original members of the Archaeological Society in 1842. From that time he was one of its most active and productive workers, continually presenting at its meetings the latest results of his studies. In 1843 he spoke of the excavations then going on at Delphi; in 1844, of Corinth and Messenia; in 1845, of Asclepius-sanctuaries, especially that at Epidaurus, with Sparta and the valley of the Eurotas; in 1846, the region of Olympia, a preliminary study for the larger work of six years later; in 1847, Greek marketplaces, especially that of Megalopolis; in 1851, the temple of Apollo at Bassae; these being studies for his *Peloponnesus*, which appeared in this and the following year. Before this, too, he had addressed the society on the subject of the waterworks of the Greek cities, and on their road-building. At the last meeting before he left Berlin to become professor at Gottingen, in 1855, he dealt with the questions raised by his recently published *Ionians before the Ionian Migration*, and gave a foretaste of his *History of Greece*, the work which filled his years at Gottingen. In 1868 he returned to Berlin to take the chair of Archaeology left vacant by Gerhard's death; and during twenty-seven years of activity, so vividly remembered by the members of this society, he shared with them his wide-reaching work, his hopes, and his wishes. To this period belong his studies of Attic history, culminating in his *Stadtgeschichte Athens*, his study of the coast of Asia Minor, the acquisition for the Antiquarium of many minor treasures of art, and the great work of the Olympian excavations, which he followed, from the first promising discovery of the Nike of Paëonnus to those of the pediments of the Zeus-

temple and of the Hermae of Praxiteles, with the whole rich harvest of architectural and historical knowledge. So the tale of his relations to our society becomes a summary of his lifelong, unflagging toil, which extended from his essay *Comparandur Aeschylus Euripides et Sophocles Oedipus Coloneus*, written before he entered the university, to the final revision of his *History of Olympia*, made just before his death.

To his memory, therefore, as well as to the purpose of the day [Winckelmannsfest], a sketch of the growth of the science of Archaeology is appropriate.

In the rediscovery of Antiquity the Graeco-Roman world was at first regarded as a unit. But generous as was the humanism of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries toward Greek literature and art, forces were at work, among them the Latin language, the Roman law, and the monuments of Roman architecture, which gave Rome the greater influence on the culture of that time. The great revolution which has gradually taken place since then had its origin in England rather than among the great French scholars of the sixteenth century. The English genius, which at the turn of the fifteenth into the sixteenth century was producing the greatest works of modern literature, felt first and most deeply the freshness and genuineness of the Greek genius. Bacon already appreciated the creative quality of the Greek spirit which makes it a standard for all other civilization, ancient or modern. At this time, too, the first collections of Greek sculpture began to be formed in England. The Earl of Arundel and Charles I. through his admiral, Sir Kenelm Digby, brought home pieces of it from the Greek islands. From England, too, went the first expedition to Greece itself, when the painters Stuart and Revett went in 1751-52, to study its monuments, convinced that there was the source of true art. To them and to the Society of the Dilettanti (founded 1733) Europe owed most of what knowledge of Greek architecture it had before the middle of our own century. Still more important was the bringing of the Elgin marbles to London at the beginning of this century. Hand in hand with the aesthetic appreciation of Greek art, in England, went also scientific activity. The greatest achievement of Bentley's genius, the *Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris*, drew a picture of early Greek antiquity, freed from false coloring; and the school of his followers, lasting through the eighteenth century, was devoted to the study and appreciation of the monuments of Greek drama, history, and oratory.

In Germany, meanwhile, Greek culture, discouraged by the Reformation, and nearly extinguished by the Thirty Years' War, lagged far behind. Greek books and Greek teachers were almost unknown. But during the second third of the eighteenth century there was a great awakening everywhere. Winckelmann studied Greek at Berlin, with Damm, and became acquainted with Homer. Goethe was introduced to Homer by Herder, and felt the power of his naturalness. The German genius suddenly became aware of its kinship with the pure, unaffected poetry of antiquity, at the same time that it came to appreciate Shakespeare. In this generation, too, Greek

sculpture began to make its charm felt among the Germans, when Winckelmann admired it in the casts of Roman copies at Dresden. When he wrote from Italy zeal for Greek studies was roused throughout Germany, and especially in the universities, among which Gottingen took the lead. A dozen names great in scholarship belong to his school, and among them in spirit stands Goethe, who was a Grecian all his life, without knowing it. The study of Roman life shared in the new growth, and out of it came Niebuhr's *Roman History*, which made an impression by no means confined to the ranks of special scholars.

In understanding the national impulse to give Greek antiquity a place in the national culture one understands also the life-work of Ernst Curtius, and can believe with him that it is a necessary and enduring part of German national civilization. (An address by R. SCHÖNE, at the *Winckelmannsfest*, 1896; *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 20-25.)

NUMISMATICS AND THE STUDY OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—At a congress of the learned Societies of the Sorbonne, held in unison with various societies representing the fine arts, April 24, 1897, E. Babelon presented a very interesting paper upon the usefulness of coins for the study of ancient monuments. From this address the following passages may be quoted. "Ancient coins, besides being works of art in themselves, preserve frequently the image and remembrance of other works of art in the fields of sculpture or architecture. The first attempts of Greek sculpture, crudely carved images of the Gods, which were still preserved in the days of Pausanias in the most ancient sanctuaries of Greece, these curious and barbarous images we find reproduced upon coins.

"On coins from Byzantium, Apollonia, and Megara we see the lengthened *cippus*, the earliest symbol of Apollo; at Perga and Iasos Artemis appears like a doll loaded down with ornaments.

"Then appear representatives of the different schools of sculpture. The earliest sculptor of the island of Aegina, Smilis, executed for the temple of Hera at Samos a statue which is exhibited on the coins of the island. A tetradrachma of Athens gives some idea of the famous statue of Apollo erected at Delos by Tectaeus and Angelion. The Athena Chalcioecus of Gitiadas; the Didymæan Apollo, the work of Canachus, the Zeus Ithomatas by the chief of the Argive school, Ageladas; the group of the Tyrannicides, executed in bronze by Antenor after the fall of the Pisistratidae, figure upon coins which supplement the description of ancient authors, and enable us to restore and identify the remains of sculpture scattered in our museums. We find upon coins in like manner the most renowned works of Myron, Polychytus, Calamis, Phidias, Praxiteles, and Bryaxis. Assistance has been profitably invoked from coins for the restoration of the Venus of Melos; and when the fragment of the Victory of Samothrace came to the museum of the Louvre, it was the beautiful tetradrachma of Demetrius Polioretetes which gave scientific certitude to the restoration of this admirable monument, and also established its date.

“How many monuments of architecture could now be reconstructed only in a fanciful manner were it not for the coins which reproduce them? Here we see the temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, with its great gateway, its enclosing wall and portico, and in the heart of the sanctuary the symbolic image of a goddess about which fluttered sacred doves; there we see the no less famous temple of Mt. Gerizim, rival to that of Jerusalem, to the ashes of which the Samaritans of to-day make their pious pilgrimages. Here is the round temple of Melicertes at Corinth; that of Baal at Emissa; of Astarte at Byblos; of Venus at Eryx, upon a mountain the base of which is surrounded by a wall like that of a fortress: here a view of the Acropolis of Athens with Athena Promachus and the grotto of Pan; a view of the ports of Side, of Corinth, of Ostia; all the monuments of Rome thus march before our eyes; the temples of Jupiter Capitolinus and of Concord with their roofs covered with statues; the temples of Janus, of Vesta, of Venus, the Aemilian and Ulpian basilicas. On coins from Tarsus we see reproduced a strange monument called the tomb of Sardanapalus; from Antioch on the Maeander, a gigantic bridge, whose piers are surmounted by statues; on other coins are theatres, baths, viaducts, triumphal arches, fortresses.

“In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we find a great panorama in which coins have gathered for our remembrance all these monuments which time and barbarism have destroyed. Take in hand the description of Greece by Pausanias, and follow his journeys with the coins of each town. You will see how his narrative becomes clearer and more animated; how these little images speak a more intelligible language than literary description of the most faithful and developed character.” (*Ami d. Mon.* 1897, pp. 149 ff.: cf. *R. Num.* 1897, pp. 209–224.)

THE WADDINGTON COLLECTION OF COINS.—The purchase of the Waddington collection of coins for the Cabinet des Médailles was accomplished in June, 1897. In the *R. Num.* 1897, pp. 261–368, E. Babelon, after an introduction setting forth the importance of the collection and the liberality of the government, gives an inventory of 1782 coins in the collection. Fifty-two of these are published.

BRONZES FROM MAJORCA.—In the *R. Arch.* 1897, pp. 138–162 (Pls. 1–5, 9 cuts), P. Paris describes and discusses some bronzes found at Costig, in the island of Majorca. These were found in what appears to be an ancient fortification. The most interesting are three heads of bulls or cows; the style of these is neither Egyptian, Assyrian, nor Greek. The resemblance to the bronze cow or bull of Mycenae is only general. Probably these bronzes are the work of the same people which once inhabited Sardinia.

RUSSIA.—**The Necropolis of Ananino.**—At the meeting of the Soc. Ant. Fr., held February 5, 1896, Baron de Baye read a paper on the necropolis of Ananino, in northeastern Russia. Many objects of stone, bronze, and iron have been found there, including axes, spearheads, and

ornaments. The ornaments are adorned in part with animal forms, more usually with simple patterns of lines and circles. Baron de Baye comes to the conclusion that the source of this primitive culture was in Siberia. The publication of his paper is accompanied by seventeen cuts. (*B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 1-26.)

IRELAND. — Gold Ornaments. — At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries (London), January 21, 1897, Mr. A. J. Evans read a paper on a remarkable hoard of gold votive objects from Ireland, recently acquired by Mr. R. Day, of Cork, which were exhibited to the society. The objects were found by a plowman in subsoiling near the sea on the northwest coast of Ireland. The relics were all of gold, consisting of a small votive boat, with yards and spars, the place for the mast, benches for eighteen rowers, and miniature oars, grappling iron, and forked punting poles; a bowl intended for suspension from four rings; two chains of exquisitely fine fabric, with remarkable fastenings; two twisted neck rings or torques; and a large hollow gold collar, with bold repoussé work designs of Celtic character, beyond question the most magnificent object of the kind ever discovered. Examining the objects in detail, Mr. Evans maintained that, not to speak of the very satisfactory nature of the evidence as to the actual finding, there was no sufficient reason for doubting that the relics were deposited at the same place and time. There were, it is true, three classes of objects: the fine chains, perhaps imported; the gold collar and torques, made probably by an indigenous goldsmith for actual wear; and the bowl and boat of thinner and paler gold, designed for a purely votive purpose. The curious mechanism of the fastening of the collar was compared with that of some gold torques found near Carcassonne, dating from the end of the second century B.C., and perhaps part of the celebrated *aurum Tolosanum* carried off by the Romans from the temple treasure. The balance of the evidence, however, inclined to the view that the Irish torque belonged to the first century of our era. The fastenings of the chains closely resembled very late Ptolemaic or early Egypto-Roman examples from Alexandria. Mr. Evans scouted the idea that the boat necessarily implied a "Viking" origin. In form and details it was purely Celtic, and it seemed to be a rough model, — of the votive kind, — of a ship with timber keel and ribs, but with hide-covered sides, the fabric of which had been borrowed by Caesar himself from the ancient British shipbuilders. The vessel before them, with its yards and sails, was essentially an ocean-going type, such as had early developed itself on the Atlantic shores. In the characteristic Scandinavian craft adapted for fiords and an inland sea oars were the important feature. The deposit of such a hoard, containing a miniature ship, in the neighborhood of the sea, and on a rocky part of the coast, pointed to the conclusion that it was a thank-offering vowed to some marine divinity by an ancient Irish sea-king who had escaped from the perils of the waves. It might have been dedicated to the Celtic Neptune, Nuada Necht, the British Nodens, whose temple, with illustrations of his marine attributes, had been

discovered at Lydney, and whose name, in its Welsh form, "Lud," still survived, as associated with the port of London, in Ludgate Hill. (*Athen.* January 30, 1897. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, p. 275.) Mr. Evans's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

EGYPT

THE ORIGIN OF THE EGYPTIAN RACE.—In an interesting paper which has appeared in the *Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France*, M. le Vicomte J. de Rougé attempts to throw some light on the origin of the Egyptian race, and to prove the theory of its Asiatic derivation. The article is illustrated with reproductions of several statues of remarkable power belonging to the third, fifth, and sixth dynasties. The types of the faces do not belong to the later Egyptian style, but possess elements of the more refined Semitic organization; and this fact is used by the writer as a proof of the importation of a fully developed civilization into Egypt. Notwithstanding the great progress of Egyptology, the question as to how the Egyptian race came to the valley of the Nile is still very obscure; and although our knowledge does not as yet admit of resolving the problem in a definite manner, still there are certain indications which point to the road we should follow in the study of the question. There exist three theories as to the origin of the Egyptian race: (1) that the entry of the population into Egypt was made by way of Asia, passing through the Isthmus of Suez; (2) that Egypt became occupied by a colony which came in part from Asia, but passed through Ethiopia; (3) that the majority of the Egyptian population had its origin in Africa and passed into Egypt by the west and southwest. This last is a more recent theory which has been in a measure accepted by M. Maspero, and is supported by a large number of students of natural history and of ethnology, while the theory of the Asiatic origin is based on linguistic comparisons and a study of the monuments, especially the primitive monuments of Babylonia.

The father of the Vicomte de Rougé, in his study of the monuments belonging to the first six dynasties, has brought out numerous points of contact which connect the Egyptian language with the Syro-Aramean dialects; analogies which can be traced both in the grammar and the lexicon. The demonstration of these analogies is indeed so striking that even M. Maspero, after having suggested the probability of an African origin, is forced to admit that the language in many ways, and in a large number of its roots, appears to connect itself with the Semitic idioms, and that the larger portion of the grammatical usages among the Semitic languages can be traced in the Egyptian language in its rudimentary state.

The Egyptians themselves seem not to have preserved any tradition or indication, or even memory, of their foreign origin, for they consider themselves as autochthones, and regard their country as the cradle of the human race. It will, therefore, be impossible ever to determine with any certainty

the period of the foreign immigration into the valley of the Nile. From a study of the monuments it would appear that the Egyptian empire was founded by Meni or Mini, whom the Greeks have called Menes; he seems to have been the first to unite, under one authority, the scattered and independent members of the Egyptian family. So far as can be judged from the very vague and uncertain indications given by the monuments, this period may be placed a little more than four thousand years before our era. A cognate problem, and one which would be of great assistance in studying the origin of the race, is whether Egyptian civilization had its birth on the spot through growth and development, or whether the immigrant people had brought with it a store of knowledge acquired in the country from which it came. This question is full of consequences. The most ancient monuments discovered up to this time appear to belong to the third dynasty, such as the recently discovered bas-relief of King Soziri; that of Seneferu, the last king of the third dynasty; the tombs of Prince Ra-hotpu and of Princess Nofrit, etc. The statues of the two last mentioned royal personages show that the art of sculpture was already in an advanced stage of development, and the types of the faces, with their aquiline noses and thin lips, recall the Semitic race rather than the Egyptian. The great sphinx of Ghizeh, which is perhaps the most ancient relic of Egyptian art, is also anterior to the fourth dynasty. Coming to a somewhat later date, we find that the Museum of Cairo abounds with statues belonging to the period from the fourth to the sixth dynasty. Art had attained in those early times a perfection which it never again reached throughout the long series of the following centuries. How can we explain this abnormal fact, which places almost at the historical beginnings of a people the bloom of its art? The dispersion of the early peoples over all the earth took place, according to biblical records, after the attempt to construct the tower of Babel. The enterprise of building such a monument denotes an already advanced state of civilization and extensive knowledge of architecture. Might it not be admitted that among the tribes of the children of Ham, which turned its steps from Babylonia toward Egypt, scientific traditions were specially preserved and were rapidly perfected after a relatively short sojourn in the country of its adoption?

From Babylonia, the history of whose origin is now being rapidly developed, we must expect valuable enlightenment. The discoveries of M. de Sarzec at Tello furnish valuable correspondences; and it is impossible not to be struck with the resemblance between these specimens of the primitive civilization of Babylonia and the productions of Egyptian art of the earliest times. Even the material of the statues of Gondea recall the diorite of the Egyptian figures. In their artistic methods, also, there is a marked similarity. Dr. Fritz Hommel, of Munich, has been so struck by these resemblances that he believes Egyptian civilization was derived directly from Babylonia, and finds analogies, not only in the statuary and the pyramidal constructions, but between the names and the rôles of the principal divinities of these two peoples as well. He also draws curious analogies between

the hieroglyphic system of Egypt and the writing of the primitive inscriptions of Babylonia.

In another order of comparison, M. Mauss, who has written scholarly works on the monuments of Palestine, was led to study the different standards of measures which were used by the chief peoples of antiquity: and he reached the conclusion that the Egyptian cubit was identical with the cubit of ancient Babylonia: he also notices the same resemblance between the dry and liquid measures of the two nations. (*Independent*, June 24, 1897.)

THE AGE OF THE SPHINX.—At a meeting of the philosophical-historical division of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, July 8, 1897, a monograph by L. Borchardt, "On the Age of the Sphinx of Gizeh," was presented. The age is determined, first, by the stripes of coloring which are found,—at least on statues,—not before the sixth dynasty, and do not become usual until the Middle Empire, and, second, by the ornamentation of the head-dress. The arrangement of the stripes of the head-dress in groups of three occurs only in the twelfth dynasty, perhaps only under Amemnhê III; the statues of the thirteenth dynasty already have head-dresses with equal stripes. The Sphinx, then, is not earlier than the Middle Empire, *i.e.* about 2000 B.C. Between his paws stood originally a statue of a god. (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 18, 1897, p. 1179.)

AN ALEXANDRIAN BRONZE FIGURE IN THE GOETHE COLLECTION.—In the Goethe Collection at Weimar is a little bronze figure, 10 cm. high (reproduced in full size in a cut), of a naked man twisting his body violently to the right and stretching out his right arm and his face as far as possible toward the rear. The knees slightly bent and the left hand laid on the hip with elbow out, hardly suffice to keep the balance of the figure on its small round base. All the bodily forms, spare and lacking muscular development, yet not emaciated, suggest an African type; yet the hair and scant, pointed beard are not woolly, and the features, though ugly and misshapen, are not those of a negro. The most characteristic trait, a large turban which is bound around the head, almost covering the hair and drooping slightly behind, finds its nearest parallel in ancient art in the cap worn by a Pygmy in an example at Rome of the well-known Nile scene. Somewhat similar caps or kerchiefs are found on Priapus figures, on certain Bacchic figures, on a boatman and a fisherman in two Pompeian paintings, and on the Pygmy fishermen in another Nile scene among the Campana reliefs. In an Egyptian picture at Karnak, of the eighteenth dynasty, a Bedouin people is represented with the same spare forms, pointed beard, and large turban hanging off behind,—the last a fashion which survives among that tribe to this day. These analogies, where of any significance, suggest an Alexandrian origin and Bedouin models for our figure. In the violently distorted but most expressive position of the body, the shapeless membrum, pressed between the legs, the insulting sign made by the fingers of the outstretched right hand, the large head, bizarre features, and intensely malicious expression of the face, with protruding lower lip and tongue, it shows, in

common with various other Alexandrian bronze figures representing street types, that intense realism which strives to produce its effect by means of ugliness rather than of beauty, and which certainly succeeds. (AD. MICHAELIS, *Jb. Arch.* I. 1897, pp. 49-54; three cuts.)

POMPEY'S PILLAR.—In the *Athen.* of February 27, 1897, Professor J. P. Mahaffy writes concerning Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria, which he identifies with the obelisk set up by Ptolemy Philadelphus to his wife (Pliny, *N. H.* xxxvi. 14 ff.). In its present form it has a capital on the top. The inscription shows that it was dedicated by an official, probably called Posidius, of the time of Diocletian.

In the *Athen.* of April 10, 1897, Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie states that an examination of the neighborhood of Pompey's pillar discloses cisterns so placed that the pillar can hardly have been built until the existence of the cisterns had been forgotten. These cisterns are of the first or second century after Christ. The column must thus be of later date. Furthermore, the column has not been reworked *in situ*.

In the *Athen.* of April 17, 1897, Prof. Mahaffy replies to these objections and refers to his own article in *Cosmopolis* of that month.

THE TABLE OF OFFERINGS.—In the *R. Hist. d. Rel.*, 1897, Vol. XXXV, pp. 275-330, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 1-19, G. Maspero discusses the "Table with Offerings in the Egyptian Tombs." Such tables are represented in all the Memphite tombs which are not irreparably mutilated. The deceased sits before a table surmounted by two palm branches supposed to be lying upon the objects with which the table is covered. Often there is under the table a short inscription stating that the offerings placed upon or before it, — bread, cakes, game, meat, cloths, perfumes, — are counted by thousands, and when there is space enough all the substances mentioned are arranged in several registers in considerable quantities. A sort of rectangular tablet or schedule is fixed above the table, and contains a list of nearly all the objects represented. It is divided into registers, and these in turn into oblong compartments. Each compartment is divided into two or three divisions, one above the other: the uppermost contains the name of an object or the designation of a rite, the next a number or sign of measure marking the required quantity of the object named or the number of times the rite is to be repeated; when there is a third division it contains the name of the person for whom the offering is intended. Often priests and slaves are represented offering prayers and bringing jars and food. Often the representation is abbreviated and reduced to the deceased seated before the table and the brief inscription accompanying it.

Taking for his point of departure the tomb of Ti, Maspero examines the schedule carefully, showing how the rites differed at different epochs, even though remaining in essentials the same. The most complete extant version of the first part of the schedule is that of the tomb of Papi II. There we find: (1) two purifications, by water and incense: (2) a ceremony of *Opening the Mouth*, with purifications and a summary meal; (3) the dressing

of the deceased; (4) the anointing of the deceased; (5) two additional purifications by incense and water. The ordinary version, that of Orenas and Petemenophis, omits the dressing of the deceased. Other differences also exist. After these preliminaries the table is spread for the deceased, each offering being accompanied by its appropriate rite. Here, again, certain changes in formulas correspond with changes in rites, which are examined in detail in the article referred to.

ἈΠΟΣΤΟΛΙΟΝ.—In the *Rom. Mith.* 1897, pp. 75–81, M. Rostowzew discusses the inscription of a stele from Coptos published by Jouguet in the *B. C. H.* 1896, and by Hogarth, *Koptos*, London, 1896, pp. 27 ff., pls. 27, 28. The inscription fixes a tax called ἀποστόλιον upon travellers. It is imposed by the eparch of Mount Berenice (*præfectus montis Beronices* or *Berenicidis*) acting under the Arabarches, who was the ruler of that part of Egypt called Arabia, and is not to be confounded with the Alabarches. The date is the ninth year of Domitian.

ASIA

NOTES ON ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—In the *R. Arch.* XXX, 1897, pp. 232–250 and 273–304, Clermont-Ganneau continues his *Notes on Oriental Archaeology* begun a year earlier. Section 19 treats of a Sassanide seal with the name of Chahpouhr, general intendant of Yazdegerd II, fixing the date of a gem in the British Museum. Section 20 discusses three Roman milestones from a point on the line of the railway from Damascus to Beyrout. See below. In § 21 a Roman inscription from Baalbec is published. See below. In § 22 a seal, published *Deutsch. Pal. Verein. Mith. u. Nachr.* 1896, p. 21, is republished and compared with one *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1894, p. 340. The inscription reads: “to Elamaç, son of Elichou.” Perhaps the seal is a specimen of Ammonite art five or six centuries B.C. In § 23 the lamp mentioned in § 13 is further discussed. The Arabic inscription reads: “Theodore(?) made it, son of As . . . y(?): at Djerach, the year twenty-five.” Section 24 argues that the mosaic map of Syria at Madaba is dated A.D. 663, and not, as has been said, 363. In § 25 the mediaeval geography of Palestine according to Arab documents is set forth. Section 26 is a publication and discussion of an amulet with the name of the god Sasm. In § 27 two fragmentary inscriptions are published and the Neteiros inscription from Nabate, discussed *Acad. Insc.* September 17, 1886, is published and discussed at length. The apotheosis of Neteiros is explained as his sacrifice, for human sacrifice was very probably practised until a late date in Syria. In § 28 the opinion is expressed that the sarcophagus published by A. Papier, *Bull. Archéol. du Comité des travaux historiques*, 1895, p. 76, and here republished, is Jewish, not Christian. In § 29 a passage of the *Kamil* of Moubarrad (468, 13) is cited in support of the author's previous assumption of the existence of a Zeus Saphathenos or local god of Safa. In § 30 Phœnician coins of Laodicea of Canaan are discussed. Their inscriptions

simply show that the Laodicea in question was in Canaan. In § 31 it is suggested that the Palmyrean name usually called Tibol is really Taibol and means "servant of the god Bol."

CHALDAEA. — Fr. Thureau-Dangin has interpreted the inscription of the "Stele of the Vultures." It records, with many devout formulas, the victories of Eanadou of Shirpourla over Gounammide, patesi of Gishban at a time probably as early as 4000 B.C. (*C. R. Acad. Inscr.* 1897, pp. 240-246.)

SYRIA. — Roman Inscriptions. — Three *miliaria* were discovered in 1893 on the line of the railroad from Damascus to Beyrout. Clermont-Ganneau has described these and the inscriptions found thereon. There are three columns in a mutilated condition. No. 1 is a cylindrical column without a base and measures 1.55 m. in height, 0.55 m. in lower diameter, 0.52 m. in upper diameter. It contains two inscriptions:

(1) *Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) divi T(r)aiani Parthici fil(io) divi Nerva nepoti Traiano Hadriano Augusto Germ(unico) Ducico Parthico p(ontifici) m(aximo), trib(unice) po(testatis) p(atr) p(atr)ie. Mil(ia) pass(um). II*

(2) *D(omini) n(ostri), Constantino Maximo Victori ac triumphator(i), semper Aug(usto), et Constantino, et Constantino et Constante (sic) nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus).*

The remaining *miliaria* are in a mutilated condition.

The principal interest rests in the name of the emperor Hadrian and in the number of the miles. This number settles definitely the identity of Souk Wady Barada with ancient Abila of Lysanias. (*R. Arch.* Vol. XXX, 1897, p. 235.)

Another inscription which was recently discovered at Baalbec, and is engraved on a column, is also treated by Clermont-Ganneau:

T(itus) Vibullius, T(iti) fil(ius), T(iti) n(epos), M(arci) p(rone)p(os), Fab(ia), corn(icen), d(e)d(icavit). — ΕΤΟΥΘ ΘΚΥ.

The letters measure 0.08 m. in height and their form indicates a good period. The Greek inscription gives the date of the year 429 of the era of the Seleucids which corresponds to 117-118 of our era. It may however be a later addition to the inscription. (*R. Arch.* Vol. XXX, 1897, p. 242.)

ROMAN MILESTONES. — At a meeting of the French Society of Antiquaries, February 3, 1897, some inscriptions were laid before the Society which were found by the Rev. Fr. Lagrange on a journey made by the École des Études bibliques de Saint Étienne from Jerusalem to Petra. One is a milestone of Trajan, dated in the year 111, which affords corrections to the reading of similar inscriptions previously known and establishes the formula: *reducta in forum provinciae Arabia viam novam a finibus Syriae usque ad mare Rubrum aperuit et stravit.* The form shows that Arabia had been virtually a province before 106. Other milestones show that the ancient road turned more to the east than the present one. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 111, 112.)

A ROMAN MILITARY DIPLOMA. — A rectangular tablet of bronze originally forming part (*tabella prior*) of a military diploma of the year 139 was discovered in Palestine near Nazareth and presented to the Louvre by Joseph-Ange Durighello of Beyrout.

Héron de Villefosse has described this tablet. The dimensions are: length, 0.13 m.; breadth, 0.118 m. The tablet is pierced by four round holes, arranged two in the middle and two at the angles of the long side. Only one of the last remains. The inscription, as in other diptychs of this kind, appears on the interior in the direction of the long side, and on the exterior in the direction of the shorter side. The inscription on the outer face reads:

Imp(erator) Caesar divi Hadriani f(ilius), divi Traj[an]i Parth(ici) nepos, divi Nervae pronep(os), T(itus) Aeli[us] Hadriannus Antoninus Aug(ustus) Pius pont(ificis) max(imus) trib(unicia) pot(estate) II, co(n)sul II, desig(natus) III, p(ater) p(atriciae). Equit(ibus) et pedit(ibus) qui milit(averunt) in alis III et coh(ortibus) XII quae appell(antur) Gall(orum) et Thr(acum) et Ant(onia)na Gall(orum) et VII Phry(gum), et I Thr(acum) miliaria et I Sebastanorum miliaria et I Dam(ascenorum) et I Mont(anorum) et I Fl(avia) c(ivium) Romanorum et I et II Galat(orum) et III et IIII Brac(arum) et IIII et VI Petr(acorum) et V Gemina c(ivium) Romanorum, et sunt in Syria Palaestina sub Calpurn(io) Atiliano, quinq(ue) et vigin(t) stip(endis) emer(itis) dimiss(is) honest(a) missio(n)e, quo(rum) nomin(a) subscr(ipta) sunt, ipsis liberis posteris(que) coru(m) civitat(em) dedit et conub(ium) cum uxorib(us) quas tunc habuis(serunt) cum est civitas iis data, aut si qui caelibes essent, cum t(i)s quas post(ea) duxiss(ent) duntaxat singuli singulas.

a. d. Xk. dec., M(arco) Cecro Justino, G(aio) Julio Basso co(n)sul(ibus), coh(ortis) II Ulpia Galatar(um) cui praest(ant) Quintus Flavius, Quinctus filius, Pal(atina) tribu, Amatianus, Capua, ex pedit(ibus) Gaius, Lucius f(ilio), Nicia. Descriptum et recogn(itum) ex tabula aerea quae fixa est Rom(ae) in muro post templ(um) divi Aug(usti) ad Minervam.

The date is November 22, 139, and the soldier began his service in 114, the year of the conquest of Armenia under Trajan.

This document establishes firmly a fact already known, that at the beginning of this epoch Judea was known as Syria Palaestina. It also makes known for the first time the names of two *alae* of cavalry and of seven cohorts, . . . *ala Gallorum et Thracum, ala Antoniniana Gallorum, also cohors I Sebastanorum, . . . I Flavia civium Romanorum, . . . I Galatarum, . . . II [Ulpia] Galatarum, . . . III Bracarum, . . . VI Petracarum, . . . V Gemina civium Romanorum.* This inscription is otherwise important as furnishing us the name of a governor of Palestine, the exact date of his governorship, and a mention of two *consules suffecti* of the year 139, one of whom was unknown before. (*C. R. Acad. Ins.* 1897, p. 333.)

CYPRUS. — **Scarab from Chrysochou.** — In *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 272-274, G. D. Pierides publishes a scarab found near Chrysochou, in Cyprus, and formerly described by Hogarth (*Deicia Cypria*, p. 9). Hogarth had

no opportunity to examine it carefully, and his description is naturally defective. The scarab represents Theseus slaying the Minotaur in the presence of Ariadne. The Minotaur is in human form with a bull's head. Theseus grasps one horn with his left hand and plunges his sword into the creature's breast with the right. Theseus is bearded, and carries over his shoulder the bow and quiver, thus bearing a strong resemblance to Heracles.

The scarab bears in Cyprian characters the inscription *Διφειθέμφο*, the genitive of *Διφειθέμης*, a name found on the Dali bronze tablet, and also on a silver vessel from Curium. As this latter was dedicated by a king, *Διφειθέμης*, Pierides is inclined to see in the scarab a royal seal.

GREECE

SCULPTURE

Archaic Greek Peplus Figures. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute, in Rome, April 9, 1897, L. Mariani spoke of an archaic draped figure of the type of the Boncampagni statue (Brunn-Bruckmann, No. 357). A head in the Museo Torlonia (No. 486) is of the same style, as is a statue in the Jacobsen collection in Copenhagen. All belong to the circle of the sculptures of Olympia. Mariani believes that the type is much affected by the clothing, and refers it to a Peloponnesian origin. Mariani's work is to appear in the *B. Com. Roma*. (*Rom. Mitth.* 1897, p. 87.)

Archaic Lion. — In the *R. Arch.* 1897, pp. 134-137 (pl. iv), P. Perdrizet publishes an archaic Greek lion found at Perachora, near Corinth. It is compared with the lioness of Corfu, the lion of Chaeronea, and the lion of Thespiae, as well as with the lions of Mycenae and Phrygia. The lion is now in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Statue in Berlin. — At the February (1897) meeting of the Archaeological Society at Berlin, Kekulé v. Stradonitz spoke on the statue No. 83 of the Berlin Museum. The statue was seen in Rome in 1550, was first published, by Perrier, in 1638, was twice restored, and came into the possession of the museum in 1825. When a replica, found at Caesarea, the residence of King Juba, was published by Gauckler in *Le Musée de Cherchel*, 1895, a comparison of the two copies and a closer study of the Berlin statue disclosed the facts that the African copy is truer to the original; that there are slight differences, especially in the treatment of the drapery; that the head of the Berlin copy is wrongly placed, having been originally more inclined to the side even than that of the other statue. The original was an important work of the Periclean period, represented also, apparently, on a relief found at Eleusis. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 75.)

The Amazon Statues of Cresilas and Polyclitus. — A replica of the Vaison Diadumeneus lately found at Delos (*B. C. H.* 1896, Pl. VIII), with head unbroken, has confirmed Loeschcke's belief that the Cassel-Dresden type of head belongs to this figure, and has made it necessary either to admit that this is a Polyclitan type, or to deny that the statue itself is

Polyclitan. Evidence in favor of the former view may be found in a study of two other heads, one newly published (*R. Arch.* 1896, pl. xi; *Rom. Mith.* 1889, 215), which seem to be intermediate between the Diadumenus and the Doryphorus.

A comparison of views of the Diadumenus head and of that of the Capitoline Amazon, taken from above, shows a remarkable likeness, not only in the shape of the skull and the full, cushiony growth of the hair, but in the position of the crown of the head and the manner in which the hair radiates from it, somewhat like a flower, with calyx leaves. The difference is such as there must be between the short hair of an athlete and a woman's longer hair, fastened at the back. If, then, the Diadumenus known through the Vaison statue is Polyclitan, the Amazon of Polyclitus is rather the Capitoline than the Berlin type. The supposed likeness of the latter to the Doryphorus, consisting chiefly in the attitude, disappears if the Amazon is set in its proper position, with the folds of the garment falling vertically. The hips and chest are then seen to form almost a rectangle,—a simpler and hence older scheme than that of the Doryphorus, with its oblique lines of hips and shoulders. The oldest of the artists whose names are connected with Amazon statues is Cresilas, and to him, probably, the Berlin Amazon type belongs. Accepting as probable, though not proven, Furtwangler's identification of the Herm portrait of Pericles with the work of Cresilas, one can find sufficient likeness between this head and that of the Amazon, especially in the long, thin cheeks, to justify, if not to compel, the inference that they are by the same artist. Further, the strict tradition does not represent the Amazon of Cresilas as wounded, and it may well be that the wound in the side of the Berlin Amazon, so difficult to reconcile with the action of the arm, was not in the original. (B. GRAEF, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 81-86.)

The West Pediment of the Parthenon.—Among the Parthenon fragments in the Acropolis Museum, one, a piece of the lower part of a small body, with enough of the joining of the legs to show their attitude, is identified by Malmberg as belonging to figure *E* of the west pediment—a boy leaning against the knee of a woman. From this he concludes, concerning the corresponding figure *S* of the right half of the pediment, that this too must have been, as represented by Carrey, a comparatively small figure, and that the fragments supposed by Sauer (*Athen. Mith.* 1891) to belong to it, are too large, being even on a somewhat larger scale than the so-called Theseus of the east pediment. What has been taken for a trace of the joining of the shoulder of the figure *S* with the wall behind, is more probably that of the head, and the figure sat on the knee of the woman *T*, as a child might sit on its mother's lap. The fragments, however, answer very well in size to the figure conjectured to have fallen out between *U* and *V* (called by Furtwangler Erechtheus), and the left hand assigned by Overbeck to the "Theseus," but really too large for it, may belong with them. It apparently held a spear or staff, and Sauer makes of the fragments a figure leaning with the left hand probably on some such support. Here may be noted an analogy with the old man of the east pediment at Olympia, as well as one

between the two corresponding figures in the left halves of the two pediments, and the possibility of finding in the general lines of the Athenian pediment a clue to the grouping of the Olympia figures.

Lastly, Malmberg finds, in the short tunic of the so-called Nike, a characteristic which could belong only to Iris, conceived in early fashion as a sort of female Hermes, with winged sandals: and he sees an Iris of this type, rather than a Hermes, in a vase-fragment published by Winter in *Athen. Mitth.* 1889, pl. i. (MALMBERG, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 92-96.)

The Würzburg Centaur Head from the Parthenon Metopes.—The Centaur head at Würzburg, which Michaelis recently (*Jb. Arch. I.* 1896, p. 300) published and assigned to the third metope of the south side of the Parthenon, has been found by G. Treu, Dresden, in experimenting with the cast in the Albertinum, to belong not to that figure but to the fifth metope of the south side. To adapt it to the former, it must be placed in full profile, a position anatomically impossible, while it fits the latter place exactly. The remains of a thumb, which led to the identification with the third metope, are explained in the new position by Carrey's drawing, which shows a Lapith with hand on the Centaur's throat, though in his time the head was already gone. This is the only Centaur head yet known belonging to a metope of the developed style. The smooth skull, Treu thinks, was not covered with a metal cap, but painted with locks of hair: and he finds indications that the hair was rolled up over a band behind,—a touch of elegance which distinguishes the Phidian conception from the earlier, half-animal type. (G. TREU, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 101, 102.)

Pediments of the "Theseum."—At the April meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society B. Sauer presented reconstructions of the pediment groups of the "Theseum," based on the marks left by the figures on the building, and drew from them the conclusion that the temple was dedicated to Athena Hephaestia and Hephaestus. The east group represented the birth of Erichthonius, the west group Hephaestus at the bottom of the sea. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 84.)

The Hand-clasp on Gravestones.—In the *R. Arch.* XXX, 1897, pp. 372-384, A. de Ridder discusses the hand-clasp on Attic sepulchral reliefs. According to him the place of the reunions represented on Attic gravestones is neither the home nor Hades, but the tomb. The deceased is represented about as he was at the time of his death. The hand-clasp is not a symbol and has no hidden meaning. It simply shows the affection and intimacy of the persons represented. It is not a farewell greeting, though the nearness of death sometimes lends a touch of sadness, but an expression of constant faith and affection, a sign of union and concord. So the time may be before the death of the owner of the tomb, or the return of the deceased to visit his friends at his tomb may be represented. Sometimes one thought was in the sculptor's mind, sometimes the other, and many shades of meaning are to be found.

The Lateran Relief of Medea and the Peliades.—E. Loewy attempts to show again, with the aid of plates, that the Berlin relief is a Renaissance

copy of the Lateran relief, as against Conze's belief (*Hist. u. Philol. Aufsätze, E. Curtius gen.* pp. 99 ff.), and that Kern (*Jb. Arch. I.* 1888, pp. 68 ff.) was right as against Michaelis (*ibid.* 1888, pp. 225 ff.), in declaring that the two drawings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, now in England (one by Dal Pozzo at Windsor, the other in private possession in London), were made from the Lateran relief before it disappeared under the pavement of the Palazzo Simonetti, whence it was recovered in 1814. Differences in detail between the drawings and the relief are explained as mistakes of the draughtsman, caused by the bad preservation of parts of the marble. With regard to the Berlin relief, Loewy claims that it is a copy, and a copy not ancient in execution, and he points out a number of confirmatory details. The "sincerity of Attic manner," detected by Conze, appears to him to be absent. The differences between the two reliefs, in the matter of the sword and its sheath and of the left thumb of the central figure, are explicable from misinterpretation by the copyist of superficial injuries in the Lateran relief. (*B. Com. Roma*, 1897, pp. 42-50.)

The Relief of the Peliades in Berlin.—In replying to E. Loewy, who contends (*B. Com. Rom.* 1897) that this relief is not antique, but a copy from an antique work (whether the Lateran example or some other), made by a sculptor of the Renaissance, and hence important as a very early example of such copying, R. Kekulé von Stradonitz gives as his opinion, founded on long personal observation of the relief, confirmed by that of the museum-sculptors Freres and Possenti, that it is an ancient copy, but very freely worked over in the time of the Renaissance. The background has been sunk below the original level, the depth of the relief changed in places, and except on the hair, part of the face, and part of the drapery of the bending Peliad, and on the bunch of drapery behind Medea's right elbow the original surface has everywhere been smoothed off. Other changes, by which it varies from the Lateran example, are the addition of a fold of drapery on the standing Peliad, the changing of the sword into an olive twig, and the removal of the sword-sheath (though both are still traceable in outline), and the shortening of the box held in Medea's left hand in order to make, out of a part of it, a new left hand, projecting sharply from the background, in Renaissance style. Further, two oval depressions were made in the background, probably to receive egg-shaped pieces of marble, in an attempt to adapt the work to some mistaken interpretation of the subject. The main part of the relief is of Pentelic marble, which has splintered and cracked badly and has been replaced, below the line of a slanting break near the bottom, by a piece of Carrara marble. The drawing made by Ferrari, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, omits the lower piece, whence it may be inferred that the Renaissance workman restored it in plaster, which again fell off, and that the present addition is of later date, though prior to Wagner's drawing in 1828. (KEKULÉ VON STRADONITZ, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 96-100.)

Relief of Attic Origin in Rome.—At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, February 5, 1897, Savignoni spoke of a relief in the Museo delle Terme which he compared with the reliefs of the Peliades.

of Orpheus, and of Pirithous. Three women are represented, two in close conversation, the third going away. With reference to the painting from Herculeaneum (Helbig, 170 *b*), the scene is explained as the attempt made by Phoebe (*i.e.*, Artemis) to reconcile Niobe and Latona. The relief shows the influence of the great art of Athens, and, to some degree, of the circle of Polygnotus. It is described, Matz-Duhn, III, No. 3731. (*Rom. Myth.* 1897, p. 85.)

Antiques in the Maignan Collection.—At the meeting of the Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France, February 24, 1897, A. Maignan submitted antiquities from his collection: (1) Vase in the form of a head of Athena. (2) Sepulchral stele found in 1896 at the Piræus. A seated woman holds the hand of a standing man. The inscription,

Μ(ύρτα)	Νικαγόρας
ο(ν) ἰσοτέλο(ν)	Σαλαμίνιος

shows, as M. Collignon observed, that Nicagoras was a metec from Salamis and that Myrta was the daughter of an *isoteles*. The date is the early fourth century B.C. (3) Three moulds for silver ware. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 163-174; five illustrations.)

Stone Tripod.—Base from Mantinea.—In *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 275-284, Percy Gardner discusses two pieces of Greek sculpture.

The first is a limestone tripod, presented to All Souls' College, Oxford, by Anthony Lefray in 1771, and already described by Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, p. 592. It is believed to have come from Corinth. "On a round pedestal with three feet recline three lions, on each of which stands a female figure clad in a long chiton girt at the waist, and wearing on the head a kind of *stephane*, and over that a round crown or *polos*. Each grasps in one hand the tail of the lion whereon she stands, with the other apparently raises her dress. On the heads of the three women rests a basis, supported also by a central column, in the form of an hour-glass, with torus in the midst." The whole evidently supported a large basin, which was fixed in the stone basis by means of lead. With this monument is compared the basis of blue Laconian marble from Olympia, which, as restored by Treu (*Olympia*, III, p. 26), shows a very close resemblance in all essential features. Other similar monuments are also cited. They were probably intended to hold water for purification. These figures standing on lions seem to have no direct connection with the worship of Cybele, though they must be derived from a similar representation of an Asiatic goddess. As used in these bases the mythological signification has probably been lost, and the figures have become merely architectonic. The style of the Oxford monument is late archaic, and the execution by no means careful. It seems to represent an early fifth century variety of a fixed archaic type. The workmanship makes it probable that it is an original Greek work.

The second monument discussed by Professor Gardner is the Mantinean Basis. The part of this paper which concerns the number and arrangement of the slabs was written without knowledge of Amelung's work on this sub-

ject, and has since been withdrawn by the author (*J. H. S.* XVII, pp. 120, 121). There remains a discussion of the group, which stood upon the pedestal decorated by the reliefs. The central figure must be Apollo, and a coin of Severus from Megara shows what is probably a replica of the Mantinea group. It represents Apollo Citharoedus in the centre, Leto on the left holding a sceptre, and Artemis on the right in long chiton, but apparently with bow and quiver. These figures show types belonging to the fourth century, and recurring in part in other works associated with Praxiteles. The Megarian group cannot be the work of an elder Praxiteles.

Venus of Melos.—In the *Chron. d. Arts* for January 9 and 16, 1897, S. Reinach discussed the reports concerning the discovery of the Venus of Melos and its acquisition by the French. A note on the same subject appeared in the *Débats*, December 13, 1896, and led to a letter by W. J. Stillman in the *Nation* (New York), February 18, p. 125. This was followed by a letter from E. Robinson, *Nation*, March 4, p. 161, and from Reinach, *Nation*, March 25, p. 222. The evidence concerning the discovery of the statue was discussed in these letters, and, in addition, Reinach makes some interesting remarks. He compares the Venus with the Poseidon in Athens, with which was found another statue, the base of which bears the inscription. *Θεοδορίδας Δαιστρούτο Ποσειδῶνι*. This inscription belongs to the early part of the fourth century B.C. A drawing by Voutier shows that the inscribed fragment, found with the Venus, supported not a column but the small Hermes now in the Louvre. The Venus was found with two *Hermæ*, and the inscription of one is given by Voutier as *Teodoridas Dais-tratou*. So, with the Venus there were found two inscriptions, one later than 280, the other earlier than 350 B.C.; apparently, then, neither belongs to the Venus. The Poseidon belongs in common opinion to the second century B.C.; therefore the inscription found with it has nothing more to do with it than have the two inscriptions found with the Venus to do with that statue. Reinach would ascribe the Venus to the school of Phidias.

Protesilaus Adonis.—In the *Rom. Myth.* 1897, pp. 30–39 (pl. ii, supplementary pl., cut), B. Graef discusses the figure from the Farnese collection, now in the Naples Museum, which goes by the name of Protesilaus. As now set up the figure appears to be advancing as if for combat. Graef shows that it should lean back, not forward, and finds that a tender youth is represented. The wound in the left thigh and comparison with sarcophagi and the painting in the Casa di Adonide in Pompeii make it probable that Adonis is represented. Whether the boar was originally present is not to be determined. Perhaps the original was of metal, but that is by no means certain. Comparison with the Endymion in Stockholm, the Apollo of the Belvedere, the Ganymedes of Leocares, as well as the monument of Dexileos, the reliefs of the Mausoleum, and the Alexander sarcophagus from Sidon, makes it appear that the original of the Naples figure is to be connected with the art of the middle of the fourth century, though how close the connection is cannot be stated definitely. So far the torso alone has been considered, for the head is attached to the torso in such a way as to

offer no guarantee that the two belong together. A replica of the head is in the British Museum (Koepp, *Über das Bildnis Alexanders des Grossen, 54tes Berliner Wackerplastinsprogramm*, p. 23; Furtwangler, *Meisterwerke*, p. 669, fig. 131). It is on the whole better than the Naples head. Comparison of this head with others brings us again into the circle of the Apollo of the Belvedere, which Graef, following Winter, connects with Leochares. The pained expression of the face makes the interpretation as Adonis natural, and there is a marked similarity between this head and that of the painting in the Casa di Adouide. The head, then, probably belongs to the torso. Although he assigns this Adonis to the style of Leochares in a general way, Graef expressly refrains from suggesting him as its author.

Scopas Minor and the Figure of Hercules Olivarius.—This is the subject of an article by E. Loewy in *Rom. Mith.* 1897, pp. 56-70 (pl. iii., 3 figs.). A block of marble found in September, 1895, in Rome, Regio XI, between the Piazza della Bocca della Verità and the round temple commonly called the Temple of Vesta, bears the inscription . . . O · OLIVARIVS · OPVS · SCOPAE · MINORIS. Scopas minor is implied in Pliny's expression (*N. H.* xxxiv, 90) "Scopas uterque." As Pliny's latest source in such matters seems to be Antigonus of Carystus, this Scopas can hardly be later than the third century B.C. The dimensions of the block, with the addition of the block needed to complete the inscription, are such that only a recumbent figure can have been placed upon it. That it was Hercules is evident from the mention by *regionarii*, of the fourth century, of a *Hercules Olivarius* in Regio XI. The recumbent Hercules in the Museo Chiaramonti, No. 733, (Clarac, V, pl. 796, n. 1991 = Reinach, *Repertoire de la statuaire grecque et romaine*, I, p. 469, 5, p. lviii), although somewhat too large for this base, is probably a replica of the figure in question. The *Hercules cubans* of Regio XIV, mentioned in the *Curiosum*, would also be possibly a replica of the Chiaramonti figure, but a statuette of Hercules reclining at a banquet, found in Regio XIV, with other votive monuments to Hercules, is more likely to be a copy of the *Hercules cubans*. Seven reliefs are discussed which show a recumbent Hercules similar to the Chiaramonti figure. These differ from each other in the accessories, but all have an element of the picturesque. It may be that the *Hercules Olivarius* was, like the reliefs, a transfer into stone of a type originally invented for a painting, a type of reclining Hercules met with in vase paintings of the fifth century B.C. It is a singular coincidence that another figure bearing the name of Scopas, the Aphrodite Pandemus or Epitragia, occurs with accessories which make its derivation from a larger composition, perhaps a painting, not improbable.

Remains of Alexandrian Sculpture.—At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, January 22, 1897, W. Amelung spoke of some Hellenistic sculptures found in Egypt, and certain others similar to these, which he ascribed to the Alexandrian school. In conclusion, he showed that this Alexandrian school is a branch of the school of Praxiteles. (*Rom. Mith.* 1897, p. 83.)

Statue in the Louvre. — The *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 104-106, reports a paper read at the meeting of January 7 by E. Michon on an antique statue in the Louvre, Salle de Cléopâtre. *Cat. Sommaire des Marbres Antiques*, No. 2439. It is a draped female figure, originally a fountain. This figure is of Roman date, but the motif is earlier, being a development from the type of a nude athlete pouring oil into his hand.

The Tiara of Saitaphernes. — In *Berl. Phil. W.* June 12, p. 764 ff., E. v. Stern, Director of the Museum at Odessa, discusses the Tiara of Saitaphernes and gold forgeries in southern Russia. He gives some examples of such forgeries and comes to the conclusion that the tiara cannot possibly be genuine.

PAINTING AND VASES

Fresco from Mycenae. — At a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, May 11, 1897, E. Potier called attention to the new fragment of fresco painting from the Acropolis of Mycenae. — an arm with a flower in the closed hand, of such perfect execution that it can be compared with the best drawings of classical times, and corrects the customary conception of the imperfections of the human figure in the paintings of this early period. The technical process recalls at once Egypt and Assyria. The fragment is published by Phamkowsky in the *Mémoires* of the Imperial Society of St. Petersburg. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 259.)

Mycenae and Egypt. — In the *Athen.* April 24, 1897, W. M. Flinders Petrie combats the statement that a Mycenaean vase in the British Museum was found with a scarab of the twenty-sixth dynasty. The vase and the scarab were found together, but Professor Petrie argues that the scarab (a sard) is in all ways less like work of the twenty-sixth dynasty than that of an earlier period, and assigns it conjecturally to about 1200 B.C. So the scarab offers no support to those who propose late dates for Mycenaean objects and culture. Mycenaean finds from Enkomi are further adduced in support of a comparatively early date for Mycenaean culture. In the *Athen.* May 8, an anonymous correspondent attacks Professor Petrie's statements about the scarab, assigning it to a much later date, and also criticises his remarks about the objects from Enkomi.

Two Early Attic Paintings on Marble. — In the *Jb. Arch.* I. for 1897, pls. i and ii, are produced in black and white, from drawings by E. Gilliéron, the remains of painting on two objects of marble, now in Athens. They are discussed by H. Dragendorff, pp. 1-8.

The first, in the National Museum, is a disk of Parian marble, 0.27 m. in diameter, having two holes near the middle line, by which it was fastened against some background with iron nails. It has been broken, and some pieces near the middle are missing, and on what is left the paint has almost disappeared, but enough remains to show a bearded man seated on a chair, leaning slightly forward toward the right and wearing a mantle which leaves the right arm and shoulder bare, but apparently covered the lower part of the body. The right hand lay on his knee, the left was extended.

An inscription in old Attic letters, running around the upper edge of the disk, gives the hexameter: *μνῆμα τόδ' Αἰνεῖον σοφίας ἱεροῦ ἀρίστου*. The remains of color show that the letters, which are cut in, were filled with blue paint, that the background was red, the mantle ochre, the beard, chair, ground-line, and drawing-lines black. The process was the same as in the Lyseas-stele, first to make a sketch on the marble, then to fill in the color of background and figure, then to give the complete drawing in dark lines. The disk is, however, later than the stele, for the folds of the drapery are less stiff, the right foot is drawn back with only the toes resting on the ground, and the toes themselves are correct in shape and size. Peculiarities of the face and beard point to an attempt at portraiture. The style indicates a date in the last quarter of the sixth century, and the letters, which are more archaic than on the Pisistratus altar, point to the early part of that time. We may assume that the person represented was a member of the famous Aselepiad family of Cos, but of an older generation than the Aeneius, uncle of Hippocrates, whose name has been handed down, and who was probably born about the time the painting was made. The form of the object and the use of the word *μνῆμα*, at a time when *σῆμα* was usual for a grave-monument, suggest that this was rather a votive offering; and possibly the omission of the name of the dedicator implies that he was Aeneius himself.

The second painting is found on the larger of two fragments of a shield of Parian marble, which are in the Acropolis Museum with the pieces of the Athena from a pre-Persian pediment representing the Gigantomachia. The fragments show, of the front of the shield, only part of a smooth outer band enclosing a circular roughened space, painted red, which served as background for the green snake-border of a sculptured aegis. The painting, which is on the inner side, gives the upper part of a Victory, advancing toward the left, with head in profile, body in front view, wings expanded symmetrically behind the figure to right and left, the left arm lowered, and the right arm extended. The garment is a mantle, drawn obliquely under the left arm and below the left breast, and fastened on the right shoulder, as in so many of the female statues of the Acropolis. A chiton or undergarment must have been given in color only, without drawing, so that it has disappeared; for the Nike with bared breast came in only in the time of Paeonius, and even then always wore the Ionic chiton. The hair is bound up with ribbon, and one wavy lock, in front of the ear, falls to the shoulder. A bit of the circular border, a braid-pattern surrounded by a tongue-pattern, allows us to complete the field of the picture and to see that the Victory, though passing the middle of the space, does not stand in the centre. There would be room, at the left, for a *tropaion*, or better still, an altar, on which she is pouring a libation. Beside the drawing, enough color remains to show that the wings and hair were yellow-brown; the lips, and apparently the cheeks also, red; the rest of the flesh tinted only; the background red, but separated from the yellow of the hair by a strip left plain.

The work is later than the Lyseas-stele, and in the harmony of figure and drapery, in the movement of the body and the lock of hair, in the lifelike rendering of the hair, in the skill with which a few bold strokes give the arm, we find an analogy with the ceramic paintings of the cylixes of the best period. The type of face, with lower part somewhat full, and with strong chin, is the Attic type of the earlier work of Euphronius, belonging to the end of the sixth century. The use of island marble and the comparatively good preservation of the painting on an object found among the Persian débris, are consistent with a date of about 500 B.C. The shield was probably a separate votive offering, not belonging to a statue. It shows that the fifth century fashion of painting the inner sides of shields did not originate in the time of Phidias.

The Corinthian Tablets in the Antiquarium of the Berlin Museum. — The Berlin collection of the fragments of terra-cotta votive tablets to Poseidon, found near Corinth in 1879, — evidently the discarded offerings from an overstocked sacred grove, — has been newly examined, with the result that Furtwangler's description of them (in the catalogue of the vase-collection) must receive many additions and corrections. A list of the changes seen to be necessary, with many illustrations, is given. The greater part of the new work consists in putting together pieces which have not before been recognized as belonging together: and in this way many new tablets have been enlarged or reconstructed with more or less completeness, the dimensions, subjects, and inscriptions of many being newly ascertained. Of the six hundred and fourteen fragments described by Furtwangler, more than a fourth part have been thus used, and of the three hundred and more unnumbered pieces, nearly a half.

Among the corrected or newly identified subjects are several representations of Zeus, formerly taken for Amphitrite, in conjunction with Poseidon, one of Poseidon riding on a dolphin, one of Heracles carrying the Cercopes, one of the Minotaur (the last two especially interesting from the rarity of mythological subjects), and one instance of Athena, formerly taken for a Nereid, accompanying Amphitrite. Furtwangler's conjecture that the letters $\Phi\Omega$, near a tree-like object under which a box stands, pointed to a sixth century presentation of the fable of the Raven ($\kappa\acute{o}\rho\alpha\varsigma$), has been disproved by the completion of the inscription, in which these letters are part of the name of the dedicator. In several instances, supposed marine subjects, as already noted by Cecil Torr (*Jb. Arch. I.* 1895, p. 171), are found to be parts of human figures or else still undetermined. Sixteen new inscriptions have been made out, including a unique $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, beside the picture of a flaming furnace. More than fifty have been added to the list of fragments or tablets painted on both sides. Most of the illustrations are corrected versions of pieces already published in the *Antike Denkmäler*, I.

Although the Berlin collection is much the larger part of the whole number of these fragments found, it is probable that similar study of those in Paris and elsewhere would add much to our knowledge. (E. PERNICE, *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 9-48: 37 cuts.)

A Vase-Fragment from Tell-Defenneh.—Among the vase-fragments discussed by Dummeler (*Jb. Arch. I.*, 1895, p. 11), with reference rather to technique and style than to the meaning of the paintings, one (*loc. cit.* p. 11, fig. 3) can be identified as representing Odysseus rushing upon Circe with drawn sword, after the manner of a black-figured vase-painting from Gela (*Arch. Zeit.* 1876, pl. 15). As in that picture, so here, Circe appears to be seated, holding the goblet in her left hand while she stirs the contents with a stick held in the right. A curly tail, a foot where a hand should be, and bristles on the legs of the figure behind Odysseus, show that the transformation into swine was represented, in Ionic fashion, as fairly advanced. Another of the transformed comrades must have stood behind Circe, to balance the scene. The Gela picture, which is later and gives the swine-character only in head and tail, must be derived from the Ionic representation. On an Etruscan mirror (Gerhard, 493, 1 and 2), a vase from Vulci (*Rosch. L.c.* II, 1195), and a Boeotian cup (*J. H. S.* 1892, pl. iv), the same tradition of human legs, but arms replaced by forelegs of swine, appears again; but nowhere is the swine-character so marked as in the Tell-Defenneh example. (E. PETERSEN, *Jb. Arch. I.*, 1897, pp. 55, 56.)

The Paintings of Panaenus at Olympia.—Phidias's statue of the Olympian Zeus could be closely approached on both sides and at the back, but immediately in front of it, a space of the whole width of the nave and of the length of three intercolumniations was raised off from public entrance by a stone parapet or fence. On the inside of this enclosure were the paintings of Panaenus, and if we assume that there was an entrance on the side opposite the statue and that Pausanias, who gives their subjects, takes them in order as he passed them in going round to the right from the entrance, we have, on the cross-wall next the gate, Heracles and Atlas; on the three spaces between the columns on the right, Theseus and Pirithous, Hellas crowning Salamis, Heracles and the lion; in the three corresponding spaces on the left (omitting the front of the pedestal), Ajax and Cassandra, Sterope and Hippodamia, Prometheus and Heracles; on the cross-wall next the gate again, Achilles and Penthesilea; and on the two folds of the gate, the two Hesperides, next to Atlas. The inner connection of these seemingly detached scenes must be found in the purpose which the room served, the persons for whose use it was reserved; and these could only be, at Olympia, the Olympic victors. The theme of all the pictures is, indeed, contest or victory. Here are the first and the last of the Labors of Heracles,—the fight with the Nemean lion and the visit to the garden of the Hesperides. The Titan Prometheus, rescued by Heracles, matches the Titan Atlas. The friendship of Theseus and Pirithous was a companionship in daring adventure. Salamis and Hippodamia, in the middle of either side, are the prizes of victory, the latter indeed of the first Olympic contest. Ajax, the *ἰβριστής*, is a warning to the victor against insolent self-confidence. Achilles supporting the dying Penthesilea, whom he has himself wounded, personifies the Pindaric note that even the foe must be respected, if he has fought valiantly for the right. Indeed, the passage of the thought from scene to scene, and

the choice of the forms in which it is set forth, are like nothing so much as Pindar: and the pictured walls of the place in which, most probably, the crown of wild olive was presented to the victor, were themselves a sort of Pindaric Ode of Victory. (A. TRENDLENBURG, *Winckelmannstest*, 1896, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 25-28, 1 cut.)

Cylix from Athens.—In *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 285-287, Cecil Smith has published a cylix from Athens belonging to Mr. C. W. Mitchell. The vase is of a somewhat heavy form, with thick handles and inset lip. The only decoration is the design in the centre of the interior. The style and technique indicate that the vase belongs to the time of Epictetus, at the end of the sixth century B.C. The drawing, however, shows a decided advance on most of the work of that school, and an approach to the manner of Euphronius, though it cannot be assigned to him. A comparison with two cups signed by Phintias makes it probable that this is also his work. The inscription, 'Ακέστωρ καλός, introduces a new καλός name. It is the name of the son of Epilycus and father of Agenor, and ancestor of Miltiades. The name of Epilycus occurs on a *psykter* of Sostratus, whose style seems to indicate that he worked about twenty years before Phintias. But such identifications are uncertain.

Crater from Orvieto.—P. Girard discusses in the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 221-224, the *crater from Orvieto* (Louvre, Salle G. No. 311) and the expression of faces in Greek vase paintings.

Crimean Pottery.—A note by E. Pottier is appended to de Bock's article on pottery from the Caucasus and the Crimea. Pottier ascribes to the fourth century B.C. a terra-cotta representing a semi-nude woman, and regards it as an importation from Attica. He regards a rude head of a man as probably local Crimean work. Fragments of black-figured and severe red-figured Attic vases show intercourse of Athens with the Crimea by the middle of the fifth century B.C. Certain fragments with reliefs are probably Attic work of the third century B.C. The local pottery of Theodosia is of hasty, inartistic manufacture, though some of it is better than the rest. Pottier expresses the opinion that the manufacture of glazed pottery has continued without interruption from ancient times to the present. (*B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 248-254.)

Inscriptions of Boeotian Vases.—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1896, pp. 243-246, D. S. Stavropoulos publishes some inscribed cups from Boeotia (supplementary plate). Number 1 is a bronze *phiale*, with the inscription (published by Perdrizet, *B. C. H.* 1896, pp. 242, 243) 'Ιαρόν τῷ Καρυκεζίῳ Φλόρυκος Ἀγάρχοντος λεκτοῖς Θειβαίοις ἀνέθειν. Number 2 is a clay *kylix*, inscribed Καλιαία εἰμὶ τῷ κέντρονος. Number 3 has three carelessly written inscriptions: Κλερίχα, Κλερίχα καλὰ καὶ φίλα τῷ Ἡράψα[ντι, and . . . α καλὰ ἐποίηε Μαῖδοκι or μ' Αἰδοκι. This is a wide, open cup with two handles. Each side is adorned with a female head, and beside the handles are palmettes.

INSCRIPTIONS

An Early Thessalian Decree.—At a meeting of the Saxon Academy, November 7, 1896, R. Meister discussed "an early Thessalian decree in honor of the Corinthian Sotaerus." The decree has been published in *Ἄστυ* and *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, 1896, p. 110; published with discussion by Chatzisojdis, *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 248 ff., pl. 7. Meister reads:

Ἦς ἑλωρέοντος Φιλονίκω. Υἱὸς θετώνιοι ἔδωκαν Σωταίρω τῶι Κορινθίῳ καὶ τῶι καὶ γένει καὶ οἰκίαις καὶ χρήμασιν ἀσυλία, κατέλειαν, κεύφεργέταν ἐποίησαν κῆν ταγᾶ κῆν ἀταγαίαι. αἱ τις ταῦτα παρβαίνει, τὸν ταγὸν τὸν ἐπεστάκοντα ἐξανακάδην. τὰ χρυσία καὶ τὰ ἀργύρια τῆς Βελφαίω ἀπολόμενα ἔσωσε Ὀρέσταο Φερεκρατ(ιδυίω).

He translates: "It was when Philonicus was Hylorus. The Hyiosthenians gave to the Corinthian Sotaerus, himself, and his family, his household, and his property, *asylia* and *ateleia*, and declared him a benefactor, both during the rule of a *tagus* (over Thessaly) and in the time when no *tagus* commands. If anyone transgress this, the *tagus* who presides (in the council of *tagi* of the various cities) shall employ forcible measures against him. The gold and silver articles, which had been lost from the Delphic sanctuary, he saved, which had belonged to Orestas, son of Pherecratidas."

The word *Υἱὸς θετώνιοι* Meister derives from *υἱὸς θετός*, "adopted son." He suggests that the Orestas mentioned may be the Orestes, son of Eche- cratides, mentioned by Thuc. I, 111, the change from Pherecratides being an easy one. Orestes might have deposited his goods at Delphi, and then when his property was confiscated by the state, Sotaerus may have been instrumental in securing it, for which he is honored by the Hyiosthetonians, their town being a member of the Thessalian confederacy. This would give about 454 B.C. as the date of the inscription, with which the dialect and the forms of the letters agree. Meister discusses the dialect in some detail. (*Ber. Sachs. Ges. phil.-hist. Cl.* XLVIII, pp. 251-265.)

The same inscription is discussed by O. A. Danielsson in *Eranos, Acta philologica Suecica* (Upsala), I, 1896, pp. 136-149. He reads at the beginning: -ες ἑλωρέοντος Φιλονίκο υἱὸ Σθετονιοι(?), and at the end Ὀρέστα ο Φερεκράτ-. His other readings are the same, except that he writes *ταγᾶ(ι)* in l. 6, and avoids *η* and *ω* entirely. The *Βέλφαιον* he thinks is not the temple at Delphi, but a shrine of the Delphic god in the Thessalian town where the inscription was written. He also discusses the dialect, grammar, etc.

The Deposit-Inscription of Xuthias.—At the meeting of the Saxon Academy, December 5, 1896, R. Meister gave some new readings of this inscription and discussed it. He reads:

(11)

Ξουθίαι : τῶι Φιλαχάω : διακάτιαι μυαῖ : αἱ κ' αὐτὸς ἦι, ἱτω ἀνελέσθω : αἱ δέ κ' ἀποθάνηι, τῶν τέκνων : ἦμεν. : ἐπεὶ κα πέντε φέτεια : ληβώντι : αἱ δέ κα μὴ γένηται τέκνα, τῶν ἐπιδικυῶν ἦμεν. διαγνώμεν δέ : τὼς Τεγεάτα[s] κατὸν θεθμόν.

(b)

Ξουθίαί παρκαθήκα τῶι Φιλαχαιῶ τετρακάτιι μναὶ ἀργυρίῳ· εἰ μὲν κα ζῶη, αὐτὸς ἀνελόςθω· αἱ δέ κα μὴ ζῶη, τοὶ υἱοὶ ἀνελόςθω τοὶ γνή σιοι, ἐπεὶ κα ἡβάσωντι πέντε φέτεα· εἰ δέ κα μὴ ζῶντι, ταὶ θυγατέρες [ἀ]νελόςθω ταὶ γνήσιοι· εἰ δέ κα μὴ ζῶντι, τοὶ νόθοι ἀνελόςθω· εἰ δέ κα μὴ νόθοι ζῶντι, τοὶ ἄσ(σ)ιστα πόθικ' ἐς ἀνελόςθω· εἰ δέ κ' ἀνφιλέγωντ[ι, τ]οὶ Τεγεᾶται διαγρόντω κατὸν θεθμόν.

He translates:

(a)

"For Xuthias, the son of Philachaeus (are deposited) two hundred minae. If he is himself alive, he shall come and take (the deposit). But if he is dead, it shall belong to his children when they are grown up five years. But if there are no children, it shall belong to those who have a right (to it). But the Tegeans shall decide according to the compact.

(b)

"For Xuthias, the son of Philachaeus, as deposit four hundred minae. If he is alive, he shall take it himself. But if he is not alive, his sons shall take it, the legitimate ones, when they are grown up five years. But if there are none living, the daughters shall take it, the legitimate ones. But if there are none living, the illegitimate sons shall take it. But if no illegitimate sons are living, the next of kin shall take it. But if they disagree, the Tegeans shall decide according to the compact."

The new readings are based chiefly upon a photograph of the inscription (plate). The names Xuthias and Philachaeus point to an Achaeian origin for Xuthias. The dialect is Doric, but not strictly Laconian. Meister suggests that Xuthias may have come from a town of the Perioeci in Laconia. (*Ber. Sachs. Ges. phil.-hist. Classe*, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 266-276.)

Mantinean Inscription.—In *Eranos, Acta philologica Suecana*, II (1897), pp. 8-42, O. A. Danielsson discusses the inscription from Mantinea published in Roehl's *Imagines*, 2d ed., p. 33, No. 6, and elsewhere. The inscription is an unusually difficult one to read, owing to the bad quality and condition of the stone. Danielsson's readings differ somewhat from those of his predecessors in the discussion of the document. The inscription contains the verdict of a court for the trial of murder cases. First is a list of twelve Mantineans who are convicted, then a provision that if on command of the goddess and the judges they give up their property and keep away from the sanctuary, they shall suffer no vengeance, third a provision that if Phemandrus was guilty of the murder in question he shall die, but if not, he shall be spared, and finally a curse upon the guilty. Linguistic discussion accompanies the discussion of the subject matter. The inscription in Roehl's *Imagines*, 2d ed., p. 35, No. 5, from Troezen is used as illustrative material and is briefly discussed.

Inscriptions from Lycosura.—In *Ἑφ. Ἀρχ.* 1896, pp. 217-242, B. I. Leonardos publishes thirteen inscriptions from Lycosura (Nos. 17-29), with

eight fac-similes. Numbers 17 and 18 are parts of the same inscription in honor of Xenarchus and Nicippas, inscribed on the wall of the pronaos by vote of the Proedri, the Demus, and the Romans doing business in Megalopolis. Number 19 seems to be a fragment of a decree in honor of the same persons by the Lycosurans. Numbers 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 are very fragmentary. Number 21 appears to belong to 17. In fact, all these appear to belong together. Number 25 consists of two large, rude letters Ε and Ξ. Number 26 is a dedicatory inscription: *Ξέναρχος Ὀνουσικράτους ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκε*. Number 27 is a fragment of an inscription stating that some one (name gone) and Damocratea (?) restored the temple, *προνάιον* and *ἀναθήματα* (?). Number 28 reads *Ἐπάγαθος τοῦ κυρίου Καίσαρος ταβελλάριος Δεσποίνῳς Ἐπηκόος εὐχὴν*. Number 29 reads *Δαμόχαρις [Σω]τιμίδα καὶ Ἀριστήδεια Νικία Τευθρ[ώ]νιοι Σωτιμίδαν τὸν υἱὸν Δεσποιναι[ι (εὐ)χαριστή:] ρι[ον]*.

Epigraphical Notes.—In the *R. Ét. Gr.* X, 1897, pp. 24–57, M. Holleaux discusses various Epigraphical Questions. In the Samian inscription published by Girard, *B. C. H.* V, 477, No. 1, the Straton mentioned was a royal officer to collect dues from litigants. The Ptolemy mentioned is perhaps not Philopator, but Philadelphus, Euergetes, or one of the successors of Philopator. The long Thesopian inscription published by Jamot, *B. C. H.* XIX, 379 ff., is discussed with much detail. It is an act relating to a concession of territory to the Thespians by one of the Ptolemes. Jamot's readings are corrected in some particulars, and Holleaux thinks the king in question is rather Ptolemy Philopator than Philadelphus, as Jamot had tried to prove. The inscription *C. I. G. S.* No. 527, found at Tanagra, is explained as a copy of an Oropian decree of proxeny, which accounts for its not being in the dialect of Boeotia. The three inscriptions discussed are published in full.

The Greek Alphabet.—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 410–433, P. Krietschmer writes of the *Secondary Characters of the Greek Alphabet*. The article is an attempt to solve the much-disputed problem: why is it that the different branches of the Hellenic people—with the exception of the Theraeans, Melians, and Cretans—while they agree as to the sign for φ, differ as to the sign for χ, the eastern alphabet using ÷, the western Ψ? In the east Ψ was used for ψ, in the west ÷ = ξ. The sound of ξ, it is maintained, was not simply *k + s*, because of eastern Χξ, western Ψξ (and τξ, Χξ) — Κξ being very rare. Original *k + s* became *kh + s*, and then the guttural spirant ÷ *s*. For this guttural spirant there was no generally accepted sign; but it is to be sought in the □ of Naxian ξ□ σοχος = ξσοχος (Roberts 25), in ÷ in Rhodian κύλι÷ς (Rob. 131 b), and in Boeotian Φό÷ς(ος), *C. I. G. S.* I. 1955. The guttural spirant ÷ *s* often became σσ(σ). Later on, however, the ancient pronunciation *k + s* was revived. Originally the non-Phoenician signs were φ = φ, χ = χ, φς = ψ, χς = ξ. In the west Χξ lost its ξ, leaving Χ to represent ξ, because the guttural spirant occurred only before *s*; a new sign Ψ was invented for χ (Lokrian-Arkadian * = ψ was an innovation). In the east and in Corinth, for ξ Samech (Ξ), with

or without *s*, was used; but Attica and most of the Cyclades continued to employ $\chi = \chi$. $\chi\Xi = \xi$. $\oplus\Xi = \psi$. In the east, however, in order to have a single sign for ψ , Ψ was borrowed from the west. In the recently (1896) discovered inscriptions from Thera we actually find Ψ for ξ , which must be ascribed to Ionic influence, since \oplus and $\chi = \chi$ are employed. In the older records $\kappa\mu = \xi$. Incidentally Kretschmer disposes of Schmid's theory (*Philologus*, LII, 336), which rests on the assumption that the invention of a single sign for ϕ and χ shows that these characters represented spirants (*f*, *ch*), and not aspirates p^h , l^h . The proofs of the aspirate character of ϕ and χ are as follows:—A. from phonetic changes in Greek: (1) dissimilation, as in *Θαλήβιος* from *Θαλθύβιος*. (2) such spellings as *ἔχει*, *Ἀφροδίτη* prove the existence of an *h* in a following syllable: as does also *φάρθένος*; B. from the representation of ϕ in non-Hellenic languages. *Φάβιος* was the nearest possible equivalent to *Fabius*. ϕ and χ were aspirates at the time when the signs to express these sounds were invented; and the Greeks had in the single sign \oplus a means to express *th*.

Inscriptions from Thrace and Macedonia.—During a tour in eastern Macedonia and southern Thrace in the summer of 1896, Mr. J. A. R. Munro and Professor W. C. F. Anderson copied a number of inscriptions, and the former has published twenty-six of these, which are either new or published in a more imperfect text. Nos. 3, 11, 12, and 14 are Latin. No. 9, *Ἐκαταΐη Κοράβο Σαγγαρίο γυνή*, is thought by Mr. Munro to be the earliest known inscription of Amphipolis, though he assigns no date. The newly published inscriptions are either proper names or are too fragmentary to afford much evidence as to their contents. (*J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 313–322.)

Epigraphic Notes.—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 440–447, M. Frankel publishes Epigraphic Miscellanies.

(1) *The inscription of Kamo* (*I. G.* I, 324) is from Alagonia, on the boundary between Messene and Sparta. The reading *Καμῶ ἐν ἔθνεσσι τῇ Κόρφῃ* is correct: cf. Varro, *De re rust.* II, 4, 9, who says that the Greeks in Italy sacrificed a pig at the beginning of the marriage rites. The cymbal on which the inscription is placed is a toy which was offered to Artemis upon the occasion of her marriage. (2) *Archaic inscription from Megara* (*Εὐφρόνης Πάνωνος*). It shows $\Xi = \Xi$, the four-stroke sigma, and the Ionic Ω . (3) *On the Inscriptions from Olympia*: emendations to Nos. 161, 655. On No. 681 Frankel shows from Josephus, *Ant.* XVI, 5, 3, and *Bell. Jud.* I, 21, 12, that in 40 B.C. Herod the Great was *ἀγωνοθέτης* in person at Olympia, where he paid the cost of the games just celebrated, and for the future offered to give the interest of a certain unspecified sum (*πόρους χρημάτων*).

Attic ψήφος.—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 450–453, A. Koerte discusses a bronze voting-disk of an Attic dialect of the fourth century inscribed *ψήφος δημοσία* and, on the obverse, Γ (*zeta*). The pierced cylindrical axis denotes that it was used for condemnation, the letter stamped on the back the section in the Heliastic court. Since we have such ballots bearing the letters A, M, as well as A–K, it follows that voting-disks were used after 307 B.C., when Demetrius added two tribes to the original ten.

Καρπαθιακά.—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 451–456, F. Hiller von Gartringen notices briefly a book bearing this title by Manolakikis, and comments on the new inscriptions it contains. One is a decree of an Ionic city in honor of a Carpathian, and consists entirely of well-known formulas.

Inscriptions from Abae in Phocis.—The excavations of the British School at Abae, Hyampolis, and Myx in Phocis have yielded ten very fragmentary inscriptions, which have been published by V. W. Yorke (*J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 306–312). Most of these fragments are too badly mutilated to yield any satisfactory results. No. 3 contains the name of the artist Eubulides, son of Eucheir, probably the sculptor who lived about 150 B.C., and set up the monument in the Ceramicus at Athens. The cut of this inscription shows marked divergencies from the Athenian signatures of this artist (cf., e.g., Loewy, 228 *a*), but as Mr. Yorke says the forms of the letters do not permit an identification with the earlier Eubulides, it is probable that the copy is not a facsimile. No. 5 furnishes a mention of the Elaphebolia, already known from Plutarch as a festival of Hyampolis, and also a hitherto unknown feast of the Laphria, a name which is connected by Mr. Yorke with the Artemis Laphria of Aetolia. No. 7 is a gravestone, now at *Exarcho* but said to come from Abae, bearing the name Εἰθύφρονος in epichoric characters. The *θ* is crossed, in the *φ* the hasta does not project beyond the circle, and the *ς* is three-stroked. The two latter peculiarities are not recognized as Phocian by Kirchhoff or Larfeld, though both are found in inscriptions of Boeotia and Opuntian Locris.

The End of Chaleion.—In the *R. Ét. Gr.* X, No. 37, pp. 19–24, P. Perdrizet publishes an inscription, according to which the city Chaleion of the Ozolian Locrians was joined by Pompey to the neighboring city Oeanthe, which accounts for the fact that it is not thereafter mentioned.

New Delphic Temple Accounts.—II. Pomtow (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 16, pp. 92 ff.) discusses the inscriptions containing accounts of the building of the temple at Delphi (*B. C. H.* XVII, pp. 613–617; XVIII, p. 181; XX, 1896, pp. 197–241). These inscriptions furnish lists of Delphic archons from 353 to 341, and less exactly from 336 to 325 B.C.; also lists of hieronemones for the period after 336 B.C. In addition to these, they furnish important information concerning the rebuilding of the temple and the management of Delphic finances, the Delphic families, and other matters. Pomtow also proposes a reading and explanation of the Delphic rock inscription in *Wescher-Fowcart*, 480.

Greek Inscription in Lycia.—A previously unpublished Greek inscription from Tlos in Lycia, seen and copied by Benndorf in 1892, is printed and commented upon by Ritterling. It is on the base of a statue erected by the demos of Tlos in honor of the *legatus propraetore* of Lycia and Pamphylia, P. Baebius P. f. Ouf. Italicus. The name of the emperor whose *legatus* he was, has been thoroughly erased, but the coincidence of titles shows the date of the inscription to be 85 A.D., and the emperor, therefore, Domitian. Baebius is said to have commanded the fourteenth legion in a "German war," which must have been that with the Chatti in 83 A.D., to

which only one other inscription can be definitely referred (*C. I. L.* XIV, 3612). (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 60-64.)

A New King of Bithynia.—According to the usual chronology, based on Appian, *Mith.* 7 and 10, Nicomedes II, Epiphanes, sixth king of Bithynia, reigned from 149 to 94(?) B.C., and was succeeded by his son Nicomedes III, Philopator, who reigned until 74 B.C., and was the last king of Bithynia. A Delphic inscription, *B. C. H.* XVIII, 1894, pp. 254 ff., mentions a king of Bithynia, Nicomedes son of Nicomedes, and his wife, Queen Laodice, daughter of King Mithradates. This king comes between Nicomedes Epiphanes and Nicomedes Philopator. This agrees with part of Appian, *Mith.* 7, and also with the statement of Syncellus that there were eight kings of Bithynia. Licinianus, p. 525, Bonn (276. *C.* Par.), and 593 Bonn (313. *D.* Par.) mentions a Nicomedes Euergetes. This is the new king of the inscription from Delphi. A King Nicomedes is mentioned in several inscriptions from various parts of the Greek world as a liberal giver. He it was who was first the ally and then the rival of Mithradates Eupator. The list of kings of Pontus is to be provisionally fixed as follows: (1) Mithradates I. Ctistes, 301-266 B.C., (2) Ariobarzanes, 266-250?, (3) Mithradates II, 250?-190?, (4) Pharnaces, 190?-169, (5) Mithradates III, Philopator Philadelphus, 169-150?, (6) Mithradates IV, Euergetes, 150?-121, (7) Mithradates V, Eupator, 121-63. (THEODORE REINACH, *R. Num.* 1897, pp. 241-260.)

Summa rudis.—At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, April 9, 1897, Ch. Hulsen spoke of the inscription from Angora in *Athen. Mitth.* 1896, p. 407. The word *συνμμαρούδης* occurring there is explained as a transliteration of *summa rudis*, meaning a master in the gladiatorial art. (*Rom. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 87, 88.)

Attic Inscriptions.—In the *Athen. Mitth.* XXI, pp. 434-439, A. Wilhelm publishes four inscriptions from Attica. No. 1 is a decree of 164 B.C. in honor of various officials, Nos. 2 and 3 are metrical, No. 3 being in honor of Pan and the Nymphs, and No. 4 is a list of the members of an *ἐρανος*.—both men and women,—from about 135 B.C.

Greek Inscriptions at Clondeboy.—"Among the many treasures which the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has acquired during his long and varied experiences throughout the world, and which now surround him in his seat in County Down, are a goodly number of Greek texts on stone. These he has set against the left wall of the entrance hall. He obtained them forty-six years ago when cruising along the coast of Asia Minor in his yacht, armed with a firman authorizing him to take such things when he found them. The great majority of these texts represent two groups from Teos and Iasos, the former on black stone slabs, which must have been set in the wall of a temple or other public building, the latter on a tall white stele of which three sides are covered with inscriptions.

"I took the pains to copy these texts with care in March, 1897, hoping that some of them were as yet unpublished. But I have since found them almost all in Le Bas and Waddington's *Voyage Archéologique*, and suppose that even those which I have not yet found in that book (it seems to have no

index) are there also. Le Bas made his careful search in 1842-3, a few years before Lord Dufferin's cruise.

"The group from Teos came from the public baths of the modern village near the site. These are all concerned with the right of asylum claimed by the Dionysiac artists of Teos (then representing the whole polity) from the cities of Greece, and more particularly from those of Crete: for these latter were notorious pirates, and the artists desired to travel the seas constantly on their provincial tours. A few of these texts had already appeared in the *C. I. G.* from the copies of earlier travellers: but Le Bas's copies and squeezes are far more complete. The texts now at Clandeboye from Teos which appear in his collection are there numbered 61-65, 69-78. These texts are, on the whole, in very good preservation; a few variants in my readings from those of Le Bas—they are very unimportant—must be kept for another place.


"The second group relates altogether to gifts of private individuals to the theatre or for the theatrical performances at Iasos, and the tall stele seems to have been set up at the entrance of the parodos. The Clandeboye texts correspond to the following numbers in Le Bas's collection: 252-68, 270-2. There are many points of interest in these lists of gifts, and in the recurring formulae with which they are expressed. Thus, *e.g.*, some twenty times, after recording that some benevolent citizen had engaged a famous foreign artist to perform at Iasos for one or two days, there follows: *καὶ ἡ παράδος εὔρειν δραχμὴν ἢ δὲ θέα ἐγένετο δωρεάν*. Le Bas did not venture to translate this phrase. At present I am disposed to translate it, 'And (in consequence of the foreign "star") the entrance money rose to a drachma (per head), so that the performance paid its own expenses and did not burden the public funds.' But there are difficulties in this rendering. The dates of both groups of texts are determinable; they belong to the earlier half of the second century B.C.

"Though the pleasure of publishing these texts has been forestalled by Le Bas, it is yet a matter of great interest that their present home should be known. New travellers may otherwise waste their time in searching for them at Teos or Iasos, and, in any case, any new edition of the *Corpus* ought to contain a note as to the whereabouts of the originals, by which any doubts regarding Le Bas's readings may be settled by an appeal to the present most courteous owner. *Hactenus*." (J. P. MAHAFFY, *Athen.* May 22, 1897.)

COINS

Coin of Cyzicus. — Coin of Tranquillina. — At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, February 18, 1897, Mr. T. Ready exhibited a plaster cast of a quarter-stater of Cyzicus in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, which he believed proved the genuineness of a similar coin exhibited by him on November 19, 1896. He also exhibited an unpublished bronze coin of the Empress Tranquillina struck at Tarsus, with the name of the city on the reverse and a representation of the Cabiri standing on a galley and holding

a species of arch, beneath which is a pyramidal building enclosing a figure of the god Sandan standing on a lion. (*Athen.* February 27, 1897.)

Apollo Derroniaios. — Two groups of silver coins are known with the legend, sometimes abbreviated, ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΞ or ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΝ, their types being yokes of oxen with various accessories. The coins belong to Thrace or Macedonia at a date not far from 500 B.C. From the legend a King Derroniceus has been assumed. Th. Reinach publishes (*R. Num.* 1897, pp. 121–126, Pl. III) a silver coin of the fourth century B.C.: Apollo head wreathed with laurel, to right; barbarous style. In front, ΔΕΡΡΟΝΑΙ — ΟΞ.  Heracles strangling the lion. At right, bow and quiver. 12.75 gr., 27 × 24 mm. This is almost identical with the tetradrachma of Lykkeios, king of the Paeonians, specimens of which are in the Cabinet de Médailles, British Museum, museum at Berlin, etc. Reinach shows that the ending -ΙΚΟΣ is usually added in coins to the name of a people, and -αῖος usually denotes a deity. Apollo Derroniaios would be Apollo of the Derrones, and these Derrones must have lived near Paeonia. Lykkeios (or Lykpeios) king of Paeonia, extended his power over the Derrones in the fourth century. The Macedonian god of healing, etc., Darron, mentioned by Hesychius, may be identical with Apollo Derroniaios.

Silver Coins Found at Mycenae. — In the Ἐφ' Ἀρχ. 1896, pp. 137–200, A. Lampropoulos discusses a treasure of 3786 ancient silver coins found in 1895, in a room of an ancient house in Mycenae. The coins are of Leucas (one only), Corinth, Phlius, Argos, and Egypt. The last named are staters of Ptolemy Soter. No coins of the Achaean League were found, which is an indication that the treasure was deposited before Corinth joined the League in 243 B.C. Probably the deposit was made even earlier, about 270 B.C. The coins are described and discussed in detail, and pls. 6–10 contain representations of 201 of them.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Hippodrome at Olympia. — At the March meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society, H. Schöne spoke of some unpublished notices of the Hippodrome at Olympia and the races held in it, which are in a Greek MS. at Constantinople. They give the length of two sides of the Hippodrome and of the whole circuit (eight Olympic stades), and the length of the courses run by colts and by full-grown horses when driven singly (six stades for both), in pairs (three circuits and eight circuits respectively), and in fours (eight circuits and twelve circuits). The Greek text is in very bad condition. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 77.)

The Danaïdes. — At a meeting of the Hellenic Society, April 12, Miss Harrison read a paper on the Danaïdes: she contended that the origin of the Danaid myth had been misunderstood, especially as regards the supposed punishment of the water-carrying in the leaky vessels; this was really no punishment at all, but simply carrying on in Hades their upper-world functions as well nymphs. The jar the Danaïdes had to fill was bored only at the bottom, as shown on ancient monuments, and it was a well cistern.

Referring to Professor Ridgeway's recent paper in the *J. H. S.* on the Pelasgian origin of the objects called Mycenaean, Miss Harrison expressed her view that, though the Olympian gods would be found on analysis to be part Hellenic, part Pelasgian, the remaining denizens of Hades would prove, like the Danaides, to be of Pelasgian origin. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

The so-called "Bow-pullers."—In the *Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania*, No. 1. Vol. I. June 15, Dr. D. G. Brinton identifies the curious little objects sometimes called "bow-pullers," found in Greek, Roman, and Etruscan tombs, with the myrmex mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, apparently as part of the caestus. These were intended to make the blow of the caestus more effective.

Ancient Greek Bread-Making.—In the *Ἑφ. Ἀρχ.* 1896, pls. 11 and 12, five terra-cottas, representing bread-making, are published. They are discussed, pp. 201–216, by K. Kuruniotes, who assigns three single figures, each kneading dough in a trough, to a time not later than the early fifth century, B.C., while the other two monuments, consisting each of several figures and many accessories, are evidently archaic. All are in the National Museum at Athens. One appears to have come from Chalcis, two from either Eretria or Tanagra, and one from Attica. Not only the manner of kneading bread is here represented, but also the form of the oven and the shapes of some of the finished products.

Bronze Mould in the Ashmolean Museum.—The Ashmolean Museum has recently received from Mr. A. J. Evans a bronze mould, acquired by him in Corfu in 1895. It is evidently intended to serve for the manufacture of repoussé work on thin gold or bronze plates, such as the well-known "Argivo-Corinthian" reliefs. This monument is discussed and illustrated by Mr. H. Stuart Jones in *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 323–334. Technically it presents a close analogy to the work of the early gem-engraver and die-sinker. The same tools are used, and the drill plays an important part. It thus shows not only that the stock of types was common to the different arts in early Greece, but also that the same technical methods were employed. Analogies to the subjects represented on the mould are found in metal work in gold, silver, and bronze, also in gem-engraving, and pottery both stamped and painted. In the ornamentation, by means of decorative bands and rosettes or simple plant forms, the connection with the early metal reliefs and vases is clearly marked. The same resemblance is found in the subjects. On the mould we find in the larger square fields a bridled horse, and two male figures grouped on either side of a tripod, probably boxers contending for a prize. In smaller fields are single animal figures, or in two cases groups of lion and bull, and cock and hen (?), and also the fallen Ajax, taken from the scene of the suicide as shown on some of the bronze plaques, and the ἄλιος γέπων in the form of the eastern fishtailed deity. On one side of the mould is a frieze showing the very characteristic scene of the "hare hunt": but without the net and hunter. In conclusion, the mould is attributed to the middle of the seventh century or earlier, and regarded as

a "product of the school whose centres were Corinth and Chalcis." The fact that it was discovered at Coreyra is in favor of this view.

Carian Tombs.—*J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 242–271, contains a discussion of Carian tombs by Messrs. Myres and Paton, based upon materials collected during journeys in 1893–94. Systematic excavation has been impossible, but the importance of such evidence as is available in regard to the early civilization of Caria, renders this publication desirable. The classification is as follows:

I. Cist Graves (*Tombe a pozzo*). This is the simplest form of tomb, consisting of four slabs set on edge and covered by a capstone; the whole structure suggesting a miniature cromlech. This cist is seldom as much as a metre in length or breadth, and those opened have shown clear traces of burnt bones and ashes. The cist graves are often in a rude enclosure, and there are some indications of the presence of a tumulus, though there is no clear evidence on this point.

II. Full-length Cist Graves (*Tombe a fossa*). In the enclosures along with graves of the other class, full-length graves, built in the same way, are sometimes found. In these there are no clear traces of burning. As they are found along with the graves for ashes, it would seem that they belong to a time when both burning and burial were employed. This agrees with the sub-Mycenaean date indicated by earlier finds. These types of the "Lelegian" peninsula of Myndus should be compared with the "Rock-cut Graves" which replace them in the country around Mt. Latmus.

III. Chambered Tombs (*Tombe a camera*). Here the full-length grave is enlarged to the size of a small room, and rises above the level of the ground. The tomb is then covered with loose stones, while a low wall prevents these rubble tumuli from spreading, and gives an oval form to the original enclosure. In order to use these chambers for future burials a doorway is made, usually in a long side, and there are traces of a *dromos*, though this is always found filled with the small stones. The finest example of this class is at Ghiuk Chalar. (Cf. *J. H. S.* VIII, pp. 79, 80.)

IV. Tumuli with Secondary Chambers. This class is rare. "The outer wall is circular, and upright, as in the former cases; but the chamber is, or rather was, dome-shaped, circular in plan, and constructed on the 'false arch' principle, like a Mycenaean 'beehive' tomb. This chamber is set excentrically within the outer wall, so that at one point the wall is comparatively thin, but of solid masonry throughout. On the opposite side, several small chambers, opening radially out of the dome, are contained in the thickness of the wall, which is packed as usual with rubble between the inner and the outer masonry. The dome is entered by a doorway, which is not in the thinnest part of the wall, but at one side." Eight examples of this kind are known. The most elaborate and best preserved is at Ghiuk Chalar, which has eight side chambers, and from the remains of a staircase appears to have had also a second series of chambers above those on the ground floor. It seems doubtful in some cases whether the central chamber was roofed over, as in one case its diameter exceeds fifty metres. Most of

these tombs, as well as the rock-cut graves and sarcophagi, occupy prominent positions on the summits of passes. They are found in a limited area, chiefly in the neighborhood of Halicarnassus.

V. Built Tombs, with Chambers like those of the Tumuli. A large tomb on the island of Orak is described and a plan given. It is of rubble cased in solid masonry, and contains two passages, from one of which open two chambers.

VI. Rock-cut Graves, developing into Sarcophagi. This type seems peculiar to the gneiss region of Mt. Latmus. The simplest tombs are full-length graves, analogous to those of the "Lelegian" type described above (II). Most of these graves have a single capstone, and this and the grave pass through a regular series of modifications. The capstone, from being a simple slab, becomes gable-shaped and is ornamented in various ways. Then the block of gneiss in which the grave is cut is fashioned into the shape of a sarcophagus, to be seen above ground, and in some cases approached by steps. Later these give place to the regular sarcophagi. Another series has developed from the substitution of a number of slabs for the single capstone, giving a pyramidal structure. Several such tombs are described.

VII. Rock-cut Chamber Tombs. In the part of Caria around Mt. Latmus there are many tombs of this type, but without special variations from those found elsewhere in Asia Minor. None of these seem very ancient, and most of them are later than the fifth century. Seven examples of the simplest form, consisting of a single chamber with a façade, are briefly described. More frequent are tombs with many secondary chambers.

The following conclusions are reached in regard to the early Carian civilization.

(1) The cist graves of Assarlik show a strong likeness to those of Amor-gos and others of the Cyclades, and warrant the belief that the earliest civilization in the Cyclades and in Caria was marked by common funeral customs. Only two pieces of pre-Mycenaean pottery have been found.

(2) Though the islands near Caria show traces of Mycenaean occupation, there is no evidence of any Mycenaean settlement on the mainland, and most of the Mycenaean objects found belong to the end of that period, and show the beginnings of the geometrical influence. As the simple tumuli are sub-Mycenaean, the more elaborate chambered tumuli, which develop from these, cannot be connected with the "beehive" tombs. The theory of Kohler and Dümmler that the Mycenaean civilization originated in Caria seems to reverse exactly the real course of events.

(3) The "Carian thalassocracy," which succeeds the Mycenaean in Greek tradition, is not Lelegian and belongs to the dominant race, which entered Caria comparatively late. It was prominent in the eighth and seventh centuries, in connection with the Ionian enterprise, and disappeared in the sixth century, though Caria played an important part in the Persian Wars.

(4) The numerous forts and rudely walled towns, as well as the great necropolis, belong to this period of power, but it is a question whether they are to be described as Carian. Strabo's (XIII, p. 611: VII, p. 321) account

of the Leleges of the Carian coast is carefully examined, and this conclusion reached: "The tumuli and associated sites and monuments represent the civilization of the Leleges; the correspondence between its earlier stages and the Cycladic and Mycenaean civilizations respectively, confirms the tradition that they were originally spread over parts of the Aegean, and were driven in upon the Carian coast by the 'Minoan' thalassocracy: and that their further reduction within the narrow limits of the historical Lelegia was due to the coastward aggression of the Lydo-Carian stock, which, when it reached the sea, fraternized with the earlier Hellenic settlers and established the Carian thalassocracy of the eighth and seventh centuries."

It is also pointed out that after allowance for the modifications due to Hellenic canons and the substitution of regular masonry for rubble, every characteristic feature of the Mausoleum can be found among the "chambered tumuli," thus indicating that Mausólus went to Lelegian ritual and architecture for the model of his monument.

ITALY

ARCHITECTURE

Excavations at the Temple of Castor at Rome.—The work of the summer of 1896 has shown that the broad stairway leading down to the Forum is not part of the reconstruction by Tiberius, in 6 B.C., but belongs to the Decline. The three steps remaining are made of pieces from other buildings. The building of Tiberius was more probably closed toward the Forum, on a line with the front of the Basilica Julia, by a wall of large blocks, of which five courses are preserved. The wall was 10 feet high, and supported a platform approached by flights of steps at the sides. Seven steps of the eastern flight have been found and put in the original place. The main stairway led from the platform to the temple. Probably this platform, like that in front of the temple of Divus Julius, was a tribune for speakers; and the many notices of speeches, during the last two centuries of the republic, delivered from the temple of Castor, refer not to the steps but to this tribune. Probably a tribune for speakers existed before Tiberius, and he, in rebuilding, regarded the old arrangement much as Augustus, in building the temple of Divus Julius, had regard to the Rostra Divi Julii. That the platform was decorated with ships' beaks may be assumed from the appropriateness of such ornaments on the temple of the patrons of navigation. The notice in the description of the regions of the city under Constantine, that there were three rostra in the Forum, is now explained, this making the third, with the rostra at the west end and the Rostra Julia at the east. (O. RICHTER, *Wochenblattesfest*, 1896; *Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 29.)

SCULPTURE AND TERRA-COTTAS

A Bust with Inscription from Euripides.—D. Comparetti discusses the identification of three hermes-busts of Greek marble, existing in a private collection at Rieti. The first, representing a beardless Roman of middle age, bears a striking resemblance to the figure joined with Socrates in a double hermes now in the museum at Berlin, and inscribed on the breast with the name of Seneca. The second is, perhaps, a portrait of Sophocles. The third is the only one discussed at length, and is illustrated in a half-tone print. It represents a bearded man of somewhat saturnine aspect, suggesting a philosopher of the Heraclitan type. Upon the nude breast is engraved, in seven vertical lines, defective below on account of the loss of the lower part of the hermes, a garbled copy of three verses from the lost *Alexander* of Euripides, preserved to us in the *Florilegium* of Stobaeus (62, 14). They run on the bust as follows, the letters being of the style of the late empire:

δοῦ(λ)[ου φρονῶντος
 μελίζον ἢ χρε[ῶν φρο-
 νεῖν οὐκ ἔστ[ιν ἄ-
 χθος με[λίζ]ο[ν οὐ-
 δὲ δώμ(α)σι [κτῆ-
 σις κακεῖ[ων οὐ-
 δ' ἀνωφελεστ(έ)[ρα.

Yet the bust cannot be meant to be a portrait of Euripides. It bears no sufficient resemblance to our known portraits of the tragedian. Nor is Comparetti able to suggest an identification. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1897, pp. 205-211.)

A Relief representing Apollo.—S. Ricci illustrates and discusses a relief of archaic style in Greek marble in the museum at Turin, representing a nude young man, standing in front of a low, round altar. His hair seems smoothly drawn back from the forehead, and was perhaps worked out in color. His left hand is somewhat extended and clenched, as if holding some object,—perhaps a bow,—also worked out in color. The right arm, from near the elbow, is missing, but it was more strongly extended; and some fragments of marble still attached to the background, indicate that it held some kind of a bird with outstretched wings. A cast of the relief exists in the Berlin Museum (Friederichs-Wolters, No. 441), and another at Halle. Ricci attempts to interpret the *motif* from comparison with a bronze coin of Britannicus from Alabanda (Mionnet Suppl. VI, 439, 24), which shows on its reverse Apollo, nude, holding in the left hand a bow, in the right a bird, and having at his feet a ram. In this bird Overbeck (*Griech. Kunstmyth.* p. 71) is inclined to recognize a crow, and the rounded extremity of the wing in the relief is not inconsistent with this. We have thus a type of Apollo (as the soothsayer) known in literature and on the coin aforesaid, but most rare in statues and reliefs. The altar is not an essential feature, serving but to fill up the space, and treated carelessly. The relief

is a late reproduction from an early original, and probably formed one side of the base of a candelabrum, *e.g.*, like one in the Vatican (Helbig, *Führer*, I, No. 378), or of an altar like that of Constantinople (Friederichs-Wolters, No. 2142). (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1897, pp. 222-235.)

Ancient Statues Transformed into Figures of Saints.—In the *Rom. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 71-74 (2 cuts), W. Amelung describes the St. Sebastian in the church of S. Agnese in Agone, the statuette of St. Agnes in S. Agnese fuori Porta Pia, the bust of the Saint over the door entered by a bridge at the right of the apse from the Via Nomentana, the statue of St. Helena in the crypt of Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme, and the statue of St. Joseph in the court of what was formerly the Palazzo Sacripante, all in Rome. The ancient parts of these figures are carefully distinguished from the Renaissance additions, and the dates to which the additions are to be assigned are discussed.

Gilded Bronze Jupiter.—At a meeting of the French Society of Antiquaries, March 3, 1897, Héron de Villefosse showed and discussed a gilded bronze statuette of a standing nude Jupiter holding a thunderbolt in his right hand. The left hand rested on a sceptre now missing. The work is poor, the value of the statuette having consisted chiefly in the gilding. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 177-182, cut.)

Criminals torn by Beasts.—The *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 107-111, contains a discussion by A. Blanchet of some terra-cotta lamps and a relief representing a nude human being apparently about to be devoured by wild beasts. Probably the execution of condemned criminals by wild beasts is represented.

VASES AND PAINTING

Italian Manufactories of "Megarian" Cups.—In the *Rom. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 40-55 (one fig.), M. Siebourg writes of so-called Megarian cups made in Italy. Vases with relief-decoration in imitation of metal work are a product of Hellenistic art, and were made in Italy at an early date. They are to be divided into two classes: the so-called Calenian vases, with reliefs in the inside of the vessel, and vases with reliefs on the outside. To the latter class the "Megarian" vases belong. They are the precursors of the *terra sigillata* ware, which was made in great quantities toward the end of the second century B.C., especially at Arezzo. A special class of "Megarian" vases are the so-called Homeric vases. Siebourg gives a list and brief description of seventeen vases of the kind called Megarian. Of these nine bear the name C. Popilius, two L. Appius, one L. Atinius, two (of which one is doubtful) L. Quintius, while three are without name. The cups are adorned with leaves radiating, at least in most cases, from a central rosette. Sometimes a frieze of putti, masks, bucrania, or the like, is inserted between the radiating leaves and the band of ornament which surrounds the rim of the cup. The relief was made by pressing the clay in a mould. With the name of Popilius the words *Ocrielo* and *Mevanie* are found. He had factories, then, in two Umbrian towns, Ocriculum and Mevania. Per-

haps he moved from one to the other. Where the other potters lived is not known. His inscriptions are Latin, therefore later than 308 B.C., when Oriculum and Mevania lost their independence; but the forms of the letters are archaic. His date may be about 200 B.C. Appius belongs to the same period, and Quintius, who writes from right to left, cannot be later. Atinius probably belongs to the first century B.C.

A Wall-Painting from Vulci as Historical Evidence for the Kingly Period at Rome.—In the *Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 57–80, G. Korte makes a new study of the wall-paintings discovered in an Etruscan tomb at Vulci, by A. François, in 1847 (now in the Museo Torlonia at Rome), and finds in them important historical evidence respecting the kingly period of Rome, which he compares with certain statements of the Emperor Claudius. In seeking to avoid the mistakes of previous commentators (notably V. Gardthausen, *Mastarna oder Servius Tullius*, Leipzig, 1882), he rejects as untrustworthy the accounts published in 1852–54 by Des Vergers, the assistant of François, and relies chiefly on the evidence furnished by Garrucci, who photographed the paintings before removing them from the walls, and carefully copied the accompanying inscriptions.

The new conclusions at which he arrives are as follows: the length of time during which the tomb was evidently in use, and the character of certain objects found in it, mainly vases, indicate that it was built at the end of the fifth century and closed up at about the beginning of the second century B.C. The owner, Vel Saties, who had the paintings executed and included in them portraits of himself and his wife, was not the builder, but probably his son; hence their date is early in the fourth century. The same result is reached through the evidence of the paintings themselves, whose style appears to be influenced by that of the Attic white lecythi of the end of the fifth century. The pictures representing subjects from Greek mythology were derived from originals of Polygnotus or of his school. The one large picture with an Etruscan subject, which is greatly inferior to the others in unity of design, represents the liberation from prison of Caelius Vibenna by his friend Mastarna, while the followers of the latter overpower the guards and kill their master, Gnaeus Tarquinius of Rome. The scene of the action is Rome; the leader is the king, Tarquinius Priscus; his pre-nomen, erroneously called Lucius by Roman tradition, was really Gnaeus; and he had an Etruscan bodyguard, which perhaps accounts for the ease with which he was overthrown.

In the passage of Claudius, referred to above, he says, quoting from Etruscan authorities, that Servius Tullius was an Etruscan, named Mastarna, a faithful companion of Caelius Vibenna; that he came to Rome, in the course of events, with the remnant of Vibenna's army, occupied the Caelian Hill, which he named after his friend, changed his name, and, to the great advantage of the Roman state, became its king. This statement, telling only half the truth as it did, was still too extraordinary to gain credence against the established Roman tradition, until confirmed in our time by this painting. The picture not only corroborates the tale in all respects

but the change of name, which may or may not have been known to the painter, but gives the additional fact that the entrance of the Etruscan force into Rome was not a peaceful event, but a sudden and successful attack, occasioned by the captivity of Caelius Vibenna there, and involving the capture of the city and the death of King Tarquin. Niebuhr's observation that Etruscan accounts, wherever obtainable, are much to be preferred to Roman tradition, because historical records went so much farther back in Etruria than in Rome, is especially applicable to this case; and we should not hesitate to believe that this painted representation, dating from the beginning of the fourth century, rests on authoritative records of an event of the sixth century.

Minor conclusions, drawn from the evidence of the inscriptions on the painting, are (1) that the *gens Tarquinia* was purely Roman, and had no connection with the Tarχnas family of Caere; (2) that this event, while of national importance for Etruria, was especially suited for commemoration by one of the leading families of Vulci, because Caelius Vibenna and his brother Aulus, one of the companions of Mastarna, and possibly also Mastarna himself, were from Vulci; (3) that the national hatred of Rome, intensified at the time of the painting by the downfall of Veii in 396, took special pride in holding up to scorn the renegade Etruscans who had been in the service of the Roman king, one of whom, as represented in the picture, was from Vulci.

That such chiefs as Caelius and Mastarna were acting rather for themselves than for their nation in making war on Rome, and that Mastarna's Etruscan colony on the Caelian Hill was a small one, is indicated both by his complete adoption of Roman and Latin interests as his own, and by the absence, noted by Mommsen, of any decided Etruscan influence on the Roman language, religion, institutions, or administration, during the kingly period.

Representation of Hylas.—Two hitherto unpublished stucco reliefs, one at Naples, the other at Pompeii, on both of which only the outline of the relief can be traced, show Hylas, with two spears in his left hand, advancing toward the spring of the nymphs to fill the pitcher which he carries in his right. In one relief there are three nymphs, two standing quietly beside the jar from which the stream flows, and a third who tries to seize Hylas and draw him back. In the other, the usual motive of the seizure is omitted, and only one nymph is given, who leans on the jar and looks at the youth, but an empty space on the other side of Hylas shows that a part of the original design was left out by the workman.

In a painting at Pompeii where three nymphs have laid hold upon Hylas, one of the three, who holds him by the leg, is in the water up to the waist, thus indicating whither they wish to drag him. This motive has been imitated in another painting (Helbig, No. 1261), but with the point left out; for instead of being in the water, the nymph crouches on the ground, and is made too short. In both pictures, so unskillfully is Hylas's resistance represented, the nymphs seem almost to be holding him up instead of dragging him down.

A third design occurs in another Pompeian house. Here the main part of the picture is the landscape, with rocky hills and trees, and the group of Hylas and three nymphs, standing in the water in the foreground, is comparatively insignificant. The nymphs, who stand one on either side of him and one behind, all wear very full, flowing robes and crowns of reeds. A fifth figure, very sketchily given, but apparently another nymph, reclines on the further bank of the stream, watching the group. Such side-figures occur in several Hylas-pictures, but apparently only as artistic additions to the design, not as representing any part of the myth. (*TURK. Jb. Arch. I.* 1897, pp. 86-91.)

Family Portraits at Pompeii.—At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (English), March 3, 1897, Mr. H. P. Fitz-Gerald Marriott read a paper "On Family Portraits at Pompeii." He endeavored to show that all the pictures containing the faces of men and women were not attempts at the delineation of heroic and mythological characters, but family portraits. He stated that many of the paintings were in a very dilapidated state, by reason of their age as well as their being injured by a small snail which works behind the painting; but of the more perfect specimens about fifty-one have been copied. Mr. Marriott exhibited photographs of about half that number and criticised the different styles. Portraits are never found in the first or relievo style of decoration of the pre-Roman epoch. It is doubtful if they existed in the second, or period of the Republic; but in the third and delicate style of the first emperors, about A.D. 1-50, several portraits, all enclosed in square or oblong borders, but never round, are to be found. One of the earliest of these is that in the house of Marcus Epidius Sabinus. The great mass of the portraits are to be found in the fourth style, and most of these have been inserted in the walls after having been painted on easels or horizontal surfaces. (*Athen.* March 13, 1897.)

Oedipus and the Sphinx.—In *Philologus*, LVI, pp. 1-4, Paul Hartwig publishes (pl. 1) a vase from lower Italy in the Bourguignon collection in Naples. Oedipus before the Sphinx is represented, the scene being taken from a play of *Phlyakes*.

INSCRIPTIONS

Kalatia or Kaiatia.—Professor Huelsen having suspected that, inasmuch as the original editor of the inscription *C. I. L.* X, 3893, read KALATIA, which Mommsen afterward corrected to KAIATIA, the I of Mommsen's reading was in reality an L, because these letters are often very closely alike in inscriptions of the second century after Christ, has verified the original reading by the assistance of Professor Mau, who examined the inscription, which is preserved in the Museum at Naples.

This is then the only evidence of the existence of the municipality of Calatia in the imperial period. The inscription also shows that its citizens belonged to the Falernian *tribus*, as did those of neighboring Capua. (*Rom. Mith.* XII, 1897, p. 82.)

ROME. — Inscription concerning the Secretarium Tellurensis. —

For some twenty years there has been preserved in the palace of the Conservatori on the Capitol a fragmentary inscription, apparently of the fourth century after Christ, commemorating the restoration of some offices in connection with the city prefecture and the temple of Tellus. Lanciani first published the inscription in 1882 (*B. Com. Roma*, 1882, p. 162), with a conjectural restoration, which Mommsen attempted to improve (*Stantsrecht*, Vol. II³, p. 1062, n. 4). Lanciani himself later proposed certain alterations in his own restoration, and accepted one of Mommsen's suggestions (*B. Com. Roma*, 1892, p. 31; cf. Hulsen in *Röm. Mith.* 1893, pp. 299 f.). But the most of the missing part of the original has recently been found near the church of the Maronites, where the first part was discovered, and shows that the inscription read [salus d] (ominis) n(ost)ris inclytis semper au(g)ustis | [po]rticu[m] [c]um scrinuis tellurensis | secretarii tribunalib(us) adherentem | Iunius Vallerius Bellicius u(ir) c(larissimus) praef(ectus) urb(i) | uice sacra iudicans restituto | specialiter urbanae sedis honore | perfecit. Lanciani's main contention is thus proved right, that the prefect completed a portico adjacent to the tribunals of the prefecture, which served for the posting of the edicts of the prefect, rescripts of the emperor, and the like. No prefect of this name is mentioned in the list of Furius Dionysius Filocalus, extending from 254 to 354 A.D., and hence Bellicius must be assigned to the latter half of the fourth century, — and as two emperors are indicated, either to the reign of Valentinian and Valens (364–375), or to that of Arcadius and Honorius (395–492), — probably to that of the former. (G. GATTI, in *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1897, pp. 105–108.)

CHIUSI. — Inscription containing the Name Vergilius. —

G. F. Garmellini discusses the importance of an inscription recently found near Chianciano, in the valley of the Chiana, and brought to the museum at Chiusi, in its bearing upon the origin of the Vergilian *gens*. The inscription was engraved in the soft clay of a tile designed to close the aperture of a *loculus* containing a cinerary urn, and runs as follows: C · VERCI · LIVS · A · F The absence of archaism in the forms of the letters, the use of the Latin instead of the Etruscan language, the closing of *loculi* with tiles, and the general age of these tombs, lead us to attribute the inscription to a date not much before the first century B.C.

The name of Vergil is known from a few inscriptions before Caesar's death, but from none so early as this. The poet Vergil speaks of the early stock of his native Mantua as Etruscan (*Aen.* X, 198 ff.). Its form of government resembled that of Etruscan cities, as Servius has pointed out. Moreover, one, at least, of certain Etrusco-Campanian vases of about the third century before Christ, found at Mantua, bears the name *Herini*, and the *gens Herennia* seems surely to have originated in the valley of the Chiana, where inscriptions with this name and this orthography have been found. It seems fair to conclude that Mantua owed its early settlement to an Etruscan colony from the Val di Chiana. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1897, pp. 212–216.)

CITTA DI CASTELLO.—**Site of Pliny's Tuscan Villa.**—Gamurrini called attention at a meeting of the Accademia dei Lincei to two brick-stamps that still further prove that the villa of the younger Pliny in *Tuscia* was not far from Città di Castello, on a hill close by *Lama*, and that it had been in the possession of M. Granius Marcellus during the last years of Augustus. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1897, p. 192.)

ÀTENA-LUCANA.—**Latin Inscriptions.**—G. Patroni has reëxamined with great care the original stone of *C. I. L. X*, 8098 (cf. also *Not. Scavi*, 1878, p. 239), and reads

LENTVLO METELLO
COS
DED
EVS

justifying Hülsen's reference of the inscription to Lentulus Spinther and Metellus Nepos, consuls 57 B.C.

He also gives an inscription on a stele of sandstone, in poor lettering, of a late epoch, BÉBRI, and a brick-stamp *AATE PED*, and especially an inscription of one of the *termini Gracchani*, which has been transferred from the place of its discovery, the farm of Carmine Monzillo in Àtenu-Lucana, to the Museum at Naples. The *terminus* is a cylindrical column of local limestone, measuring, in the part above ground, 0.65 m. in height and 0.47 m. in diameter. About half of the curved face is occupied by the inscription, which reads, C · SEMPRONIVS · TI · F · AP · CLAVDIVS · C · F · P · LICINIVS · P · F · IIIVIR · A · I · A. On the opposite side, running vertically from above downward, is the inscription K VII. On the upper horizontal surface of the column is incised the gromatic figure indicating *cardo* and *decumanus*. Barnabei adds a long note, chiefly on the gromatic figure. He mentions the character of the other Gracchan *termini* (*C. I. L. I*, 552–556, 1504). The three from *Aeclanum* (554–556) show on the plane surface of the top the sign of demarcation between public and private land, and apparently all (though 556 is defaced in the part where the principal inscription stood) give as the names of the functional magistrates M. Fulvius Flaccus, C. Gracchus, and C. Papirius Carbo. On the other hand, the remaining three, — one from Capua, one from Arienzo in the territory of Suessula, and one from Sala Consilina, — mention the same commissioners as those given on the newly discovered stone from Àtenu. and therefore date from the same years (132 and 131 B.C.), but only the stone from Capua and that from Àtenu furnish the gromatic figure for our study, the stone from Sala being badly corroded, and the one from Arienzo lost. The inscription on the top of the Capuan *terminus* (now in the Naples Museum) is different from those on the *termini* from *Aeclanum*, and has

occasioned much discussion. Mommsen (*C. I. L. X*, 3861), read it



and interpreted it to mean *kardo undecimus, decumanus primus*. But Barnabei declares, and shows by a photograph, that the inscription actually is



i.e., kitra kardinem XI. sinistra decumanum I. The sign of crossing lines on the top of the stone from Ætina has, however, no letters connected with it, the appearance of letters shown in the accompanying photograph being due to natural configurations of the stone. The interpretation is, therefore, yet a mystery. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 117-128.)

TARANTO.—**Inscription of the Pentascinensian Baths.**—Barnabei gives a more accurate copy of the inscription published last year (*Not. Scavi*, 1896, p. 116) and commented upon by Hulsen (*Rom. Mitth.* XI. 3. p. 256), that commemorates the restoration of the *thermae Pentascinenses* by a certain (?) **FVRIVS C. L. TOGIVS ♡ QVINTILIVS**. Hulsen suggests that the man may be the *C. Togius Quintilius c. c. corrector apuliae et Calabriae* mentioned in *C. I. L.* IX, 1127, and that the name of the baths must be connected with the Egyptian *Pentascumum* (*Itin. Anton.* p. 152) or *Πεντάσχοινον* (Hieroel. p. 727), which may have been a bathing station. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 110, 111.)

COINS

Portrait-art in Coinage of the Roman Republic.—Camillo Serafino presents a prototype plate with representations of thirty-six coins, chiefly denarii, of the Roman republic, this number containing all the portraits found on Roman coins up to the age of Augustus, and proceeds to discuss certain of the artistic features characterizing them. The general outlines of the history of the administration of the Roman mint during the republican era are given, showing that all the portraits appearing on coins before Caesar's time are of persons not contemporaneous with the coinage, but of a more or less earlier period. These portrait-types all belong to the period between about 650 and 727 A. U. C.; and excluding the auto-portraits struck after Caesar's time by generals of armies or by the triumvirs during the civil war, the number of such portraits is comparatively small, not exceeding twenty-one. Among them are portraits of one foreign king, Philip V of Macedon (struck by L. Marcius Philippus between 647 and 650), and of one other personage, supposed by some to be Bocchus of Mauretania, by others to be Jugurtha, but probably in fact the divinity Hercules Callinicus (struck by L. Faustus Sulla about 690). The other portraits before Caesar's time represent putative or actual ancestors of the particular *triumvir monetalis* under whose authority the coin was struck. Certain of them, as the portraits of Romulus, Titus Tatius, Numa, and Ancus Martius, must have been copied from traditional portraits of no great antiquity. Most of the others are doubtless copies of the wax masks of ancestors preserved by noble families in the *atrium*. Many of these may have been death-masks of the actual persons, or, at least, portraits prepared not long after death, and having therefore a

considerable degree of authenticity. The distinguishing feature of these coin-portraits is a marked realism and individuality. There is little of the conventionalism and refinement found in portraits on Greek coins from Alexander's time downward, though the portraits vary considerably in the technical skill with which they are worked out, owing to the lack of care in the selection of artists, whom each mint-master chose as he pleased. In general, the practical notions of the Romans, their lack of imagination, and their family pride, early gave rise to the cherishing of the wax *imagines maiorum*, and this realistic portraiture is perpetuated on coins as in bronze and marble statues. The author concludes that the whole subject deserves more attention than it has yet received. (*B. Com. Roma*, 1897, pp. 3-34.)

Coins of Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules.—In the *R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 11-16, Francesco Gnecchi publishes and discusses the last dupondii, or the first bronze coins of the emperors Diocletian and Maximianus. These rare coins are similar to those of Carus, Numerianus, and Carinus, and of the same weight. Gnecchi also publishes (pp. 17, 18) an inedited bronze of Maximianus Hercules, the reverse of which has Neptune resting his foot upon the prow of a ship and offering to a draped female (Africa?) a dolphin. Inscription, VOTA PUBLICA.

Secret Combinations of Letters.—In the *R. Num.* 1897, pp. 67-81, 127-152, pl. iv, Robert Mowat discusses "Secret Combinations of Letters in the Coin Marks of the Roman Empire." After giving a critical summary of the work of his predecessors in researches of this nature, he describes, discusses, and in part publishes, coins of Diocletian, Constantius, and Maximianus, struck at Rome and at Carthage, coins of Maximianus, Maxentius, and Constantine struck at Carthage, and a series of coins of Constantius II and Constantius Gallus struck at Aquileia and Siscia. In the coins from Carthage the letters HER SEF are explained as *Her(culii) se(nper) f(elwissimi)*. On the coins of Constantius II and Constantius Gallus the signs ✠, S, and a wreath are explained as *Christi signo corona*, the equivalent of *hoc signo vinces*. The sign LXXII is explained as a date after the death of Probus.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tripod from Lucera.—In the *Röm. Mith.* 1897, pp. 3-26 (five cuts), E. Petersen publishes an address on a tripod from Lucera delivered at a meeting of the Roman section of the German Archaeological Institute, March 19. The tripod is published by Wylie (*Archaeologia*, 41, II, pl. xiv), with a description by Pater Garrucci, and Gerhard described it (*Bullettino*, 1830, p. 15) as having been found at Lucera in 1800. What the object is has not been understood. It consists of three legs on wheels supporting a disc with a hole in the middle. On the disc stand figures of men and animals of primitive workmanship. These are published by Gerhard (*Etruskische Spiegel*, pl. xviii, No. 5-10). Petersen explains the object as the lower part of a tripod, and compares it with other tripods and similar utensils. In connection with this he discusses the various kinds of tripods.

Besides the figures standing on the disc still connected with the legs, the tripod from Lucera was adorned with ape-like figures sitting in swings which once hung from the upper ring of the tripod. Not only tripods and other bronze utensils are discussed, but also vessels of terra-cotta and bucchero cup-holders. In an appendix (pp. 26-29), a large cup, 39 cm. high, from Palestrina, is published (pl. i) and discussed. It is made of thin sheets of copper, and its supports, formed of human figures and ornamented bands, give it a certain relation to tripods.

SALA CONSILINA.—**Bronzes and Vases from Tombs.**—The articles mentioned in a previous number of the *Notizie* as found in a group of tombs in the garden of Sig. Boezio are discussed at some length, with the help of illustrations of the more important of them. Chief among the bronzes are, an *oenochoe*, with complexly fluted body and a handle in form of a human figure with hands resting on two lions couched on the upper margin of the vase, and feet supported by a palmetto between two rams, lying down; a large *hydria* or *culpis* with handle similarly supported by a pair of couchant lions above and rams beneath; a basin with handles of two similar lions each, and supported on a tripod of lions' feet; a *fibula* of the type "*a bastoncelli*," and two of a simple arch pattern; and some pieces of a *cista* with ornamentation of harpies. The silver articles were few and small,—six *fibulae* of the type "*a navicella*," and a few pendants of various sorts. The fictile vases evidently belong to a class midway between the raw productions of a primitive age, and the finished products of importation from eastern Greek potteries. The ornamentation is quite different from that on the "geometric" vases of Cumae and Suessula, and on the Syracusan ossuaries of Fusca, which is linear style, consisting rather of bands that do not preserve a straight direction, but form also rhomboids, and ribbons of checker-pattern, and even knots. They approach, therefore, in style, not fully the "Dipylon" pottery, but the Cypriote, called Greco-Phoenician. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 163-173.)

BARBARANO.—**Bronze Bits and Methods of Bridling.**—The discovery of an elaborate horse's bit of bronze, now acquired for the national museum at Rome, gives A. Pasqui occasion to discuss at length the form and use of this and other instruments of the same sort discovered elsewhere. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 135-146.)

BOLOGNA.—**Early Fibulae.**—A. Blanchet discusses some fibulae from a tomb near Bologna in the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 219, 220 (cut).

MURO LUCANO.—**Pelasgic Walls.**—Barnabei has recently visited, and describes in some detail, especially in comparison with the walls of Ætina, the "Pelasgic" fortifications of the ancient city of Numistro, near Raia san Basile, known as the most imposing remains of their kind in Lucania. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 183, 184.)

CIVITELLA SALTO.—**Pelasgic Walls and Roman Temple.**—N. Persichette describes the present condition of certain walls of polygonal con-

struction in the region of S. Angelo treated of by De Nino, and of others in Roscia Piana, and calls attention to the rather scanty ruins, perhaps of a temple of Roman times, disclosed recently in the locality of Forcella. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 158-159.)

ÀTENA-LUCANA. — Pelasgic Walls. — G. Patroni made, in August and September of 1896, an archaeological tour in Lucania, and now gives the results of some observations on the Pelasgic fortifications of Àtena-Lucana, in which he traverses certain statements made by the late M. Lacava (*Le mura megalitiche di Àtena-Lucana*, in *Atti d. Accad. Pontaniana*, Vol. XXIII, Naples, 1893, and *Istoria di Àtena-Lucana*, Naples, 1893). Like many of the most ancient cities of the eastern Mediterranean and of Crete, this city was upon a hill affording two citadels; and here, as in other Lucanian cities, the greater acropolis had a separate defensive wall of its own, built in considerable part of smaller stones, and belonging to an earlier era than that of the main wall which encircled the entire city. In some parts of the circuit inaccessible cliffs may have furnished sufficient defence without a wall. Photographs are given of several portions, which are described as being constructed of unworked stone built in two wall-veils, about three metres apart, the intervening space being filled in with smaller stones. In the neighborhood are natural grottoes in the limestone formation, but no traces of primitive implements have been found either there or about the city. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 112-118.)

GRANMICHELE. — Remains of Echetla or Morgantia. — The existence of ruins of a very ancient Sicilian, and later Greek, city on the hill of Terravecchia has been known to many. Some have been disposed to identify it with the ancient Echetla, others with Morgantia. No systematic excavations have been undertaken, but an inspection by Professor P. Orsi, director of the museum in Syracuse, has disclosed a large number of votive terra-cottas of a period from the very beginning of art down to the fifth century B.C., and of a character that indicates the existence on the hill of a temple to Demeter and Cora. The necropolis has been either destroyed or buried very deeply. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 128, 129.)

GAUL

Inscription at Vienne. — A new reading proposed for the inscription of the front of the temple at Vienne by Mr. Bondurand is

DIVO · AVGVSTO · IMP · CAESARI · OPTIMO ·
MAXIMO · ET · DIVAE · AVGVSTAE.

Héron de Villefosse, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 288, shows that this cannot be correct, as the title *Caesar* implies that the emperor is living, and the title *deus* implies that he is dead. The two can therefore not be used in the same inscription.

Inscription from Volx.—In the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, p. 199. Héron de Villefosse publishes an inscription from Volx (Basses-Alpes):

DEAE · VICTORIAE
P · ROMANIVS
SOCRATES
EX VOTO
l. M.

The patron saint of Volx is Sainte Victoire.

Inscription at Aix.—The *Archaeologia de Paris*, 1897, pp. 125-134, publishes an inscription of the third or fourth century in the museum at Aix. It is cut on a grave-cippus. On the front are eleven hexameters, with numerous faults of grammar and prosody, and the dedication *Sex. Iul. felicissimus. Sex. Iulius felix alumno incompar[abili] felicitas*. The side of the stone bears eight additional hexameters. The deceased calls himself a *medicus*, and also speaks of gladiatorial contests with beasts in which he took part. An inscription *Libero Patri C. Iulius Paternus*, on a votive altar found in the canton of Aix is also published.

Medal of Vercingetorix.—The *Archaeologia de Paris*, 1897, publishes (pl. iv) the medal of Vercingetorix in the museum of Saint-Germain, found at Alise-Sainte-Reine. This medal is described and its importance for the identification of Alise-Sainte-Reine with Alesia emphasized, pp. 113-115. A list of three hundred and sixty-two Gallic coins from the same place is given.

Gallic Medals.—In the *Archaeologia de Paris*, 1897, pp. 116-120, pl. iv, ten Gallic medals are published with brief comment. They are: (1) a gold medal from Oudalles; (2, 3, 4) three small gold coins from Épouville, Gonfreville-l'Orcher, and Sandouville; (5) a silver coin from Collemoulins; (6) a bronze coin from Saint-Martin du Manoir; (7) a gold coin attributed to the Parisii; (8) a gold coin of a type found on both sides of the Channel; (9) a copper coin attributed to Cymbeline; (10) a silver coin with the legend DBVNO (Dubnovellaunus).

GERMANY

The *Archaeologia de Paris*, 1897, pp. 121-124, contains a brief description of the Hildesheim treasure of silver vessels. The fine dish with the figure of Minerva is published (pl. vii).

A Miniature "Viergötterstein" in Darmstadt.—Fr. Henkel describes and illustrates a little unfinished stone altar, only 16 cm. high, recently acquired by the museum at Darmstadt from a private collection in that city. Its origin is unknown. It is one of the common enough type of Viergötterstein, but interesting as the only one thus far known in miniature size. The material is a half-crystalline, white limestone, such as is found in the Swiss Jura and the Swabian Alps. An accidental injury to the stone when

it was approaching completion had evidently led the sculptor to abandon his work in an unfinished state, which makes the identification of the sculptured types difficult. On one of the panelled sides of the altar appears an eagle displayed (doubtless, as in some other stones of this kind, representing Jupiter); on the second, the bust of a young man, with hair arranged in strongly-marked locks, and wearing a mantle pinned with a round clasp at the right shoulder (*cf.* the Apollo Belvedere); on the third, the bust of a bearded man, which comparison with other "Viergottersteine" would lead us to identify as Hercules; and on the fourth, a female bust, not to be identified. On other stones of this class the most frequently occurring female types are those of Juno and Minerva, and, less frequently, Venus, Victoria, and Fortuna. The style of the sculpture points to the fourth century after Christ as a probable date of its execution. (*Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, pp. 109-118.)

Roman Roads of Rhaetia.—Generalmajor a. D. Popp of Munich describes and discusses the course and methods of construction of certain Roman roads in the neighborhood of the Rhaetian *limes*, and draws therefrom certain general conclusions concerning the Roman roads of the German regions. The stretches examined and illustrated in detail are three: 1, that running from Salzburg to Augsburg, south of the Danube; 2, that running from Irnsing past Pfünz to Weissenburg; and 3, that running from Feldkirchen past Nassenfels and Dollnstein to Freuchtingen, the last two being north of the Danube. In few cases have the ancient roads fallen into such utter decay as to be entirely useless; in some instances sections have been destroyed to clear the fields for agriculture; but very frequently the ancient roads serve as the foundation for the modern roads. The materials employed were those most readily accessible, and the quality of the structure is never such as to excite the traditional wonderment over the permanence of Roman construction. The ancient roads are neither much better nor much worse than the modern ones in the same locality.

In Rhaetia and Vindelicia (and further north in Germany as well) Roman roads are not distinguished for running in straight lines. The straight course is a rare exception. Nor is a structure of paving-stones laid in mortar or cement ever found in this region, though calcareous sinter has frequently been mistaken for mortar. (*Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, pp. 119-145.)

SPAIN

In the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, p. 197, a stele from Spain is published from a photograph sent by P. Paris, being one of several similar monuments. The inscriptions of these have appeared in the *C. I. L.* or the *Eph. Ep.* and contain unusual names. The chief interest of the stelae is in their sculpture. The upper part is adorned with geometrical designs, a large, six-pointed star surrounded by a circle and that again surrounded by a wreath. Below is a seated woman holding usually a mirror in one hand and a wreath in

the other. Before her is a table upon which is a vase and sometimes a wreath.

At the meeting of the *Soc. Ant. Fr.* February 10, 1897, G. Vernet laid before the society nineteen Latin inscriptions from Spain. They are published, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 129-138.

PORTUGAL

Inscription from Tavira.—The inscription published. *C. I. L.* II, No. 13, formerly in the church of Our Lady da Luz at Tavira, the ancient Balsa, is now in the archaeological museum at Faro. It is republished with some corrections from a photograph sent by Mgr. Botto, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 305.

AFRICA

Portraits from Thysdrus — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 132-141. Paul Gauckler describes and discusses (two plates) portrait busts of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, found in 1885 at Thysdrus (el Djem) in Tunisia, and now in the Balzan collection at Susa. At the same time an inscription was found: *M. Aurelio Antonino Cæs. Participi Im(perii)*. The inscription belongs then to the time between 147 and 161. The male bust certainly represents Marcus Aurelius. The female bust is unlike other busts of Faustina, but the type of Faustina is not fixed. Here she appears much younger than her husband, and both busts were probably made some ten or more years after her death. This accounts for his apparently much greater age. The execution of both busts is excellent in spirit and detail.

Building at Dougga.—At the meeting of the *Soc. Ant. Fr.*, May 6, 1896, a paper by Dr. Carton was read describing a building at Dougga (Thugga) in the form of a Phœnician temple. A rectangular area 49×34 m. was surrounded by a wall, originally of some considerable height. At the middle of the western end are the remains of a temple, consisting of pronaos, cella, and apse. The cella and apse project beyond the wall while the pronaos and the steps leading up to it are within the enclosed area. Under the pronaos was a basement, no doubt an aerarium or sacarium. A base of a Corinthian column is the only bit of sculpture found. The materials and building methods are those of the second and third centuries of our era. The building was probably the temple of Eshmoun, identified no doubt with Esculapius or Adonis. (CARTON, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 52-60.)

BYZANTINE AND MEDIAEVAL ART

New Symbolism on a Christian Sarcophagus.—Professor O. Marucchi discusses, somewhat briefly, a fragment from the cover of a Christian sarcophagus discovered in February, 1897, in a wall of the Basilica of S. Valentinus on the Via Flaminia. A phototype of the relief is subjoined. It represents a type of symbolism hitherto unknown. At the right a fisherman, sitting on the shore, is holding a fish just removed from the hook. Immediately to his right is sailing off to the left a vessel with two men in it: one of whom is handling a sort of jib, the other is steering and managing the mainsail. Beside the latter figure is inscribed the name PAVLVVS. His features correspond to those traditionally appropriated to portraits of St. Paul.—a broad and bald forehead and long beard (cf. *Acta Pauli et Theclae*), while St. Peter is represented with a thick head of hair and a shorter beard. On the side of the vessel is inscribed the name THECLA. The traditional connection between Paul and Thecla is well known to the student of Christian antiquities. And the symbolism of the relief is plain. In the capture of the fish by the fisherman is portrayed the new birth of the soul from the waters of baptism (cf. Tert. *De Bapt.* and Christian art elsewhere): in the ship is pictured the course of human life of the baptized person, guided, as was Thecla, by the doctrine of St. Paul to the harbor of eternal salvation, which was perhaps represented in some way in the lost part of the relief, to the left. The early mention of the martyr, Thecla, in liturgical and other prayers, is well known (cf. St. Cyprian in his *Orat. pro Martyr.*). Perhaps, also, the sarcophagus was of a woman also named Thecla, in which case the symbolism would have a double significance. (*B. Com. Roma*, 1897, pp. 35-41.)

Documents concerning Various Countries of the Latin Orient.—The *Bibl. École des Chartes*, 1897, pp. 78-125, publishes seven documents dating from 1382 to 1413. Four of these treat of the relations and difficulties sustained in the Morea, then called Achaia, by the Republic of Venice, by Nerio Acciaiuoli, and by Pietro da San Superano, named Bordo or Bordeaux, vicar-general, and for some time Prince, of Achaia. The fifth document is a treaty concluded in the interests of the Cornaro family, proprietors of the town of Episkopi in Cyprus, between the Republic of Venice and King James II of Lusignan. Episkopi represents the ancient Curium, from which Gen. di Cesnola recovered the famous treasures now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The sixth is a treaty between the Republic of Venice and Antonio Acciaiuoli, by which the possession of the city of Athens, here called Sythines, was surrendered to Antonio Acciaiuoli on certain conditions, the first of which was that he recognize that he held the possession of this city from the Republic of Venice, and in recognition of this he would annually make an offering of samite or rich heavy silk material of the value of an hundred golden ducats to the church of San Marco for the Christmas Festival.

Glazed Pottery from Caucasus and Crimea.—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 193–247, Wladimir de Bock describes and discusses glazed pottery from the Caucasus and the Crimea. He recognizes six types: (I) Representations of men and animals in relief, eagles, birds, lions, men fighting, riders, etc.; glaze brownish yellow or greenish yellow; whitish porous clay; plaques or cups with foot; reverse sometimes glazed; found as yet only in the Crimea. (II) Representations of men and animals, outlines more or less deeply incised; colors brown or brown-black, ground yellowish or greenish; plaques or cups with foot, fine red clay; reverse also sometimes glazed; an engobe which scales easily; Caucasus and Crimea. (III) Dichromatic decoration, fret patterns, parts of circles, fleurons; outlines incised as in type II; drawings dark, of the same color as the ground, yellow and green on a cream-yellow ground; plaques or cups with foot, fine red clay; Caucasus and Crimea. (IV, or rather variety of type III) Monochromatic decoration; outlines incised as in type 3; fret patterns, fleurons, green, yellowish-green, brownish-yellow, or brown camaieu. Sometimes the ground is dark and the decoration in white. Crimea, Caucasus (Sarat, Asia Minor, Egypt). (V) Small plates; animal figures done with a brush without incisions, translucent glaze; ground whitish and greenish, painting dark blue or violet; the reverse sometimes glazed; fine whitish clay; Crimea and Caucasus. (VI) Camaieu, yellow, white, yellow veined with dark brown, greenish or greyish black. Two varieties of this type are distinguished: (*a*) On the bottom of the cup is engraved a shield or monogram; (*b*) the decoration is in engobe on the unbaked clay and covered with glaze.

The author ascribes this pottery to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and thinks that type I, VI *b*, and some potteries of different types found at Theodosia are products of the Crimea, while types II, III, IV, and V are probably of Caucasian origin. Thirty-one illustrations accompany the discussion.

Relics of Constantinople. — The Holy Lance.—In the *R. Art Christ.* Nos. 1, 2 and 4, 1897, F. De Mély presents a very careful study of the holy lance. There are four entire lances which are claimed as the original instrument of the Passion, and are preserved with jealous care in Rome, Cracow, Estehmiatzine (Armenia), and Vienna. The articles are full of recondite learning concerning these four relics.

Amulet from Carthage.—At a meeting of the *Soc. Ant. Fr.* March 10, 1897, E. Babelon exhibited a medal sent by Father Delattre from Carthage. The description is as follows.

+ΦΕΥΓΕ ΜΕΜΙCΙΜΕΝΙ ΔΙΟΚΙ CΕ Ο ΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΑΡ[ΧΑΦ].

Flee, detested one! The angel Archaph is pursuing thee.

In the field, an angel on horseback, profile to left, with halo, holding a cross in his right hand; before him a demon, whom he is putting to flight, in the form of a figure human in face, with pendant, inert arms, his head surmounted by four points.

R/+ CΦΡΑΓΙC COΛOMOYNOC BOΘΘI I VV A . . . NO.

Seal of Solomon protect (the last word is illegible).

In the field the bust of Christ, with halo, front face, between two standing angels, also front face, with outstretched wings. Below, Solomon on a horse galloping to right: the king is armed with a lance with which he is piercing a demon of human form who lies upon the ground with inert arms. Large hole for suspension.

Many similar amulets or charms exist belonging to the last centuries of the Roman empire and the Byzantine epoch. Schlumberger attributes these monuments to the Byzantine period, and thinks they are of Alexandrian or Syrian origin. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 190-192, cut.)

ITALY

Ravenna. — The Mosaics of the Churches. — A most important study of the mosaics of Ravenna is now being made by M. Barbier de Montault in a series of articles appearing in the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*. The sixth of these articles appears in the first number of the *Revue* for 1897, and treats of the mosaics in the church of St. Vitale.

Norman-Byzantine Churches of Apulia. — Those interested in the architecture of the Norman-Byzantine churches in Apulia may be glad to know that photographic studies of the monuments at Bari, Altamura, Bitonto, Barletto, Benevento, Troia, and other cities of the province, have been executed by Signor Moscioni of Rome. The series contains general views of the edifices and details of the more important examples of the ornamentation. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Cav. G. Boni, attached to the Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, after inspecting the monuments with a view to their preservation. It is satisfactory to know that necessary repairs are in progress, and being under Signor Boni's inspection there is no fear of destructive restoration being perpetrated. (*Athen. May 8, 1897.*)

MEDIAEVAL ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE. — **Professor Good-year's Researches.** — In 1895 Professor Wm. H. Goodyear, accompanied by Mr. John W. McKecknie, made an expedition to Italy for the purpose of studying the irregularities of mediaeval architecture, having been previously convinced that these were intentional and not mere accidents. The results of his observations are being published in Vol. VI of the *Architectural Record*. In No. 1 he published a preliminary paper entitled *Optical Refinements in Mediaeval Architecture*, in which he announced a series of observations which he intended to treat in greater detail. In No. 2, under the title of *Perspective Illusions*, he calls attention to various devices employed by the mediaeval architects to increase the apparent size of their buildings. In No. 3 he treats of *Constructive Asymmetry in Mediaeval Italian Churches*. This article is concerned chiefly with the irregularities of the ground plan. These irregularities occur in buildings which show in other respects the

results of exact measurement, and must therefore have been intentional. The theory that the twisting of the apsidal end of the church represented the bending of the head of Christ on the cross, is shown to be inapplicable, since irregularities of plan are found in churches which are not cruciform, and in other churches it is not the apse but the entire nave which deviates from the line normal to the façade. In No. 4 he treats of *Horizontal Curves in Mediaeval Italian Architecture*. This article is especially interesting since it tends to show that the refinements of curvature, heretofore noticed in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman buildings, survived in Italy throughout the Romanesque period, and especially in cities subject to Byzantine influences. These curves occur in the foundations of buildings, in the alignment of columns, in cornices and walls. In some cases the curved walls of the nave are parallel to each other, thus to a spectator standing in the nave one wall would be convex and the other concave. In other cases both walls are convex. In one case only, that of the Orvieto Cathedral, the galleries are both concave to the nave. A very interesting example of horizontal curvature is the Cloister of the Celestins, Bologna. Here all the walls are convex to the centre of the cloister yard, reminding us of the ground plan of the temple at Medinet Habou in Egypt. It seems evident from Professor Goodyear's observations that accidents such as carelessness of building or thrusts from vaults could have nothing to do with these curved lines and surfaces. They occur too uniformly in certain classes of buildings, and are found also whether these buildings have vaults or not. The variable character of these curves seems also to prove that "perspective illusion" was not the object intended, nor is it quite satisfactory to us to regard this, with Professor Goodyear, as "optical mystification." They seem rather to be due to a deeply grounded and historic conviction that rigidly straight lines in architecture produced a hard, mechanical effect, and that a more artistic result could be produced by curvature. The variability in the forms of these curves, moreover, would seem to show that the exact optical effect produced by them was not fully understood by the mediaeval architects.

Romanesque Sculpture in Italy. — Romanesque sculpture in Italy has never received the attention which it deserves: yet it played an important part in the general development of European sculpture, and some of its monuments are of extraordinary beauty. This deficiency has been largely supplied by M. J. Zimmerman in his *Oberitalienische Plastik im frühen und hohen Mittelalter*, published by Lieberkind, Leipzig, in 1897. Zimmerman's inspiration and interest in this subject has been to point out that the Germanic element in the population of Italy was of considerable importance in this period of its artistic development. While Zimmerman does full justice to Lombard sculpture, it may be questioned whether he has sufficiently estimated the Byzantine influences which obtained in this period in the north as well as in the south of Italy. The series of monuments which here receive consideration are chiefly those to be found in the larger towns. One of the finest monuments of this class is the pulpit of Barga, which receives no men-

tion in this volume. It is possible that an exploration of the smaller towns of northern Italy would reveal other precious monuments of similar character.

Mediaeval Italian Coins. — At Cayriana, in the province of Mantua, a workman found in an old wall in 1895, about one hundred Italian silver coins. They are all coins of the republics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and belong to the following cities: Acqui, Asti, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cortemiglia, Cremona, Lodi, Mantua, Milan, Piacenza, Tortona, and Vercelli. They are described, discussed, and in part published, by Ercole Gecchi. (*R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 23–31.)

The Convent at Assisi. — The Pope has, by convention with the Italian Government, become possessor of all the property of the Convent of St. Francis at Assisi, and the schoolboys of the Collegio "Principe di Napoli," who, by the noise they made, used to disturb the monks, are to be, it seems, removed to another building in Assisi. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

SARCOPHAGI IN SPAIN

At the meeting of the *Soc. Ant. Fr.* February 17, 1897, G. Vernet presented photographs of some sarcophagi in Spain: (1) Sarcophagus built into the cathedral at Tarragona over the right portal. It is similar to a sarcophagus in the Lateran and to one described by Bottari. Possibly it is identical with the latter. It may have been brought from Italy. (2) Sarcophagus at Jativa, the ancient Saetabis, in the province Valencia. On one face two draped horsemen fighting with spears; at each side a medallion, one of which contains a woman suckling a child, the other a monster devouring a horse or a centaur. Another fragment has five persons carrying fruits and animals, probably a sacrifice. Another medallion has two peacocks. This monument is probably not really a sarcophagus, though it is called the Sarcophagus of Jativa. (3) Fragment of a sarcophagus at Malaga. Two scenes are represented, each of a teacher with a book and a pupil. (4) At Grenada, in the hall of the tribunal, is a sarcophagus called by the guide Phœnician. Lions are devouring antelopes. The sculptures resemble the motif of one of the capitals of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand at Poitiers. The date is probably the eleventh century. (5) Marble relief, now in the hall of the Alhambra transformed into a chapel by Charles V, found in a basement of the unfinished palace of Charles V and Philip II erected on the site of the winter palace of the Alhambra. A curious representation of Jupiter and Leda. Two satyrs are watching them from behind tree-trunks. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 155–157.)

FRANCE

The Death and Burial of Philippe le Bel. — The archives of Aragon, so rich in documents relating to the history of France, preserve a letter sent to Guillaume de Caulet, lieutenant of the king of Majorca, by Guil-

laune Baldrich. This letter gives a very detailed account of the death and burial of Philippe le Bel. It is in Latin, is dated December 7, 1314, and is now published in the *Bib. École des Chartes*, 1897, pp. 10-14.

French Cathedrals.—In the *Architectural Record*, VI, Nos. 3-4, Mr. Barr Ferree continues his studies of French cathedrals. In the first of these two articles he gives a descriptive account of the cathedrals of Orange, of Cavaillon, and of Carpentras. In the second article he describes the cathedrals of Sisteron and Digne. The articles are fully illustrated.

Demolition of the Church of Ayen.—It is difficult to check the acts of vandalism taking place in various parts of France. The little town of Ayen, in the department of Corrèze, contained an interesting little church. A portion of this dated from the Romanesque period, and the rest from the fourteenth century. The principal entrance was decorated with curious paintings of the thirteenth century. There were a dozen tombs set in niches between the buttresses on the exterior, and two such tombs in the interior. One of the buttresses was left hollow, and had small openings near the top, thus forming a tower. Into it a lamp was hoisted when some one in the parish had died; this arrangement is exceedingly rare. An expenditure of about 25,000 francs might have sufficiently restored and preserved this interesting monument, but unfortunately the municipal council, in spite of protestations, erected in its place a new building of slight importance. (E. ROTPIX, in *Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 63.)

GAP (HAUTES-ALPES).—**Project for a Museum.**—On the initiative of M. Pinet de Monteyser the local authorities are endeavoring to secure a museum to store the collections from the department and town of Gap. (*Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 175.)

Beaumont (Dordogne).—The church of Sainte Croix at Beaumont-de-Périgord (Dordogne), which dates from the thirteenth century, has received sufficient funds for its restoration. It is a fortified church with four towers about its single nave. (*Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 175.)

Vandalism at Cambrai.—The enlargement of the town of Cambrai has led to the destruction of ancient fortifications important for the history of military architecture in the Middle Ages, and including the Castle of Selles, which dates from the end of the eleventh century. The fine tower of Caudron, the largest and most ornamental of the numerous towers which protected the town, soon will be demolished. (N. DOUTRELIGNE, in *Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 151.)

PARIS.—**The Church of Saint-Pierre de Montmartre.**—In the *Ami d. Mon.*, 1897, p. 129, Charles Normand publishes a design of the drawing of the triforium of the nave, and an interesting sketch showing the boundaries of the ancient Abbey of Montmartre, of which the church formed a part. The object of this paper is to protest against the projected plan of destroying the church. C. Enlart, in the *Journal des Débats*, also makes a strong protest against the demolition of this important monument. His letter is reproduced in the *R. Art Christ.* 1897, p. 265.

TOULOUSE.—Saint-Sernin.—The Abbé Denais presented an interesting paper before the Société Archéologique du Midi de la France in which he finds, from ancient registers, documents which show that the steeple of Saint-Sernin was repaired between the 2d of July and the 6th of October, 1478. The contract was given to Philibert Allier, who undertook to remove the damaged portion of the steeple and to rebuild it. His assistants are mentioned by name. (*Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 171.)

MOISSAC (TARN-ET-GARONNE).—The Cross in the Form of a Tree.—In the Church of St. Pierre at Moissac, the ancient Benedictine Abbey which is to-day the parish church, there is a wooden cross quite different from the ordinary type. The expiring Christ is represented as nailed to a tree which is represented in naturalistic fashion with small branches twining about the arms and head of the cross. Crude as is this representation it would seem as if the mediaeval artist had in his mind the parable, "I am the vine, ye are the branches." The bizarre character of this cross suggests that it may have been of Spanish origin, and it is known that the Abbey of Moissac had numerous relations with Spain. Inasmuch, however, as crosses of this character are not unknown in Italy (*e.g.*, a mosaic in the apse of San Clemente and the painted crucifix at Aquileia) nor in France, we may assume this to be a French product of the thirteenth century. (E. ROUPIN in *R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 225.)

A Representation of the Assumption of the Virgin, dating from the Eighth Century.—It is usually assumed that representations of the Assumption of the Virgin are not found at an earlier date than the fourteenth century. In a recent publication, however, Émile Molinier publishes an ivory book cover belonging to the Monastery of St. Gall and dating from the end of the ninth century. The Virgin is there represented as an *orante* surrounded by four angels. Above them is written **ASCENSIO SCE. MARIE**. A still earlier example may now be cited. The treasury of the cathedral of Sens contains a piece of embroidery upon linen which seems to have belonged to an ecclesiastical vestment. The design consists of a network of elliptical medallions in which are represented an *orante*, on either side of whom is an angel holding a palm branch. Below are eight figures carrying crosses. There are two additional figures, one on either side of each medallion. These possibly represent Apostles. In the bands which constitute the framework of the medallions is found the inscription *Com transisset Maria Mater Domino de Apostolis*. The use of *com* for *cum*, of *Mater Domino* for *Mater Domini*, and the peculiar form of the letter *M* are all signs of the Merovingian period. The general design is also characteristic of the same period. It would, moreover, be surprising if the mystery of the Assumption, so clearly set forth by Gregory of Tours, and from which the church, from the eighth century if not earlier, had consecrated one of its greatest festivals, had not found a place in iconography until the fourteenth century. (L'Abbé E. CHARTRAIRE, in *R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 227.)

Seal of the Order of the Crescent.—At a meeting of the Soc. Ant. Fr. March 10, 1897, J. Roman read a paper on the great seal of the order of the Crescent. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 183-186, cut.)

Antiquities from Saint-Martin.—In October, 1896, G. Porcherot discovered at Saint-Martin (Côte-d'Or) some antiquities, among which are remains of a group representing a female figure fallen and overcome by a horseman. In other similar groups the fallen figure has serpents for feet. The meaning is not plain, but paganism overcome by Christian prowess may be intended. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 115-120, 2 cuts.)

Monseigneur Dehaisnes.—Monseigneur Dehaisnes, author of the important work, *Histoire de l'art dans la Flandre, l'Artois et le Hainaut avant le XVI^e siècle*, died suddenly on the 2d of March, 1897.

SWITZERLAND

A Find of Coins.—A correspondent writes. "A numismatic find was made last week on the Buchli, about halfway between Oberbipp and Niederbipp in Canton Soleure. The workmen came upon an earthenware pot full of coins, nearly 1300 in number, the great majority of them being 'Denaren' of the bishops of Lausainne. The 'denar' is about the size of the modern Swiss ten centime piece, but considerably thinner, and is described by a Swiss expert as 'a very bad silver coin, of the probable value of twelve Rappen,' the Swiss-German name for centimes. These coins, first unearthed on the Buchli, show on one side a Savoy cross, with the circular inscription *Civitas Equestris*, that is to say, Nyon; the other side has a church surmounted by a cross and the inscription, *Sedes Lausainne*. Exact dating is not practicable, but the coins are supposed to date from some time during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, or even from an early part of the thirteenth century. The bishops of Lausainne exercised the right of coinage after 1011; the 'Münzrecht' was confirmed to them by the Emperor Barbarossa in 1150. As Nyon was the seat of a mint of the dukes of Savoy, there was probably some compromise between the dukes and the bishops, which may account for the ducal cross on one side of the 'denar' and the episcopal church with the word *Lausainne* on the other. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

BELGIUM

Flemish Miniatures.—The Royal Library of Belgium is rich in MSS. One of these, entitled *Les Heures de Notre Dame, dites de Hennessy*, was published in 1896 by Joseph Destree. The miniature paintings date from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and are excellent pictures of the life of that period. A careful comparison of these miniatures with a crucifixion painted for the Missal now at Dixmude, shows that the author of these interesting miniatures was in all probability Simon Bening, of the school of Bruges. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 231.)

ENGLAND

Christian Embankment Crosses.—“The exploration of the barrows in the neighborhood of Fimber and Sledmere revealed the interesting fact that the Anglo-Saxons not only at times used some of the British barrows as graveyards, but that they also made folk moots of several of them. A British barrow, conveniently situated near an Anglo-Saxon settlement, was chosen or appropriated as a moot hill, on which the people gathered to conduct secular and religious matters. After embracing the Christian faith they seem to have often excavated in their moot hills a large and deep trench in the form of a cross, reaching through the mound (seven examples of which have come under my observation), and sometimes five to seven feet into the rock below, and always with the arms toward the four cardinal points of the compass. These trenches are always found filled in with a mixture of soil and rocks, in which are potsherds, animal bones, and corroded bits of iron; whilst sometimes along the bottom a cross is built of two to four horizontal courses of stone walled with clay. Most probably these cruciform trenches were made to give sanctity to the mound, to induce fair dealing, and to make binding all matters transacted thereat.

“Many of these mounds are now called Moot Hill, Mall Hill, Mill Hill, Gallows Hill, and Hangman Hill or Hanging Hill.

“Besides the crosses excavated in some of the circular moot hills (such as I have just mentioned, and described elsewhere), there are others, consisting of two ridges of earth and stones, crossing each other at right angles generally near their centres.

“It seems to me not improbable that these embankment crosses served the early Christian converts for a purpose similar to that which the circular moot hill served their pagan forefathers. It would naturally strike these early converts that where a fresh moot hill was needed an embankment cross would be equally suitable and more striking than the concealed cross under the circular mound. There are nine of these crosses within a radius of fifteen miles of Driffield. They seem, therefore, to be confined to East Yorkshire.

“These raised cross-shaped mounds are nearly always found near the sites of old settlements, to which they undoubtedly served some useful purpose. The fact that their ground plan and orientation are similar to those of the excavated crosses, found under some of the moot hills, suggests the idea that they may have been raised (as previously suggested) for open-air meeting-places, either for conducting and settling parish and other matters, or for religious gatherings.” (J. R. MORTIMER, in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 278–287.)

Pre-Norman Sculptured Cross.—An interesting fragment of a pre-Norman shaft of a cross has been found in the churchyard of St. Edward's at Leek, Staffordshire. The front and two sides are sculptured in low, sunken relief, the front having upon it a rude draped figure in profile, filling the full width of the panel diagonally, with a nimbus round the head, and

a long, plain, short-armed cross held by the left hand, also placed diagonally in the panel, the lower part of the figure not appearing. The spandrels formed by the outline of the figure and the cross are filled with serpentine shapes, having defined head and tail and interlaced body. Immediately above the head of the nimbed figure is about half the body of a small male figure, the legs and feet being clearly indicated, and the skirt over the body.

The head of the cross held by the principal figure reaches almost to the height of what remains of the small figure, and the interspace between it and the cross is filled with a disc in relief, and the end of an interlacement. The other spaces between the main figure, the cross, and the marginal fillets are occupied by serpent-like forms. It has been suggested that the main figure represents Christ bearing the Cross to Calvary, and that the serpent-like accompaniments indicate the scourges of torment: but it will be noticed that the arms of the cross are short, and that the cross is not placed over the shoulder, but would appear to be carried in the hand, as though being used as an instrument of contest, it may be against the dragon to be trodden under foot, the head whereof reaches to the Saviour's arm, and that the smaller subjects are also evil serpents. That, in fact, the whole is representative of Christ as the Conqueror of Sin.

Side No. 1 consists of a double width of interlacements, which from their sections are rather rounds than bands, and they shape into what is known as the Staffordshire knot, alternating in form.

Side No. 2 has upon it a very interesting treatment of interlacing: in height it is divided into two panels of different patterns, the lower being of a single band, and the upper part starts with the same form and continues in simple interlacings.

This is the fourth shaft of pre-Norman or early Norman character found in this churchyard. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 289-294.)

Aldermaston Church.—At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (English), April 7, 1897, C. E. Keyser read a paper on Aldermaston Church, Berkshire. The church was probably built about 1120, on the site of the earlier one mentioned in the Domesday survey, which was enlarged about the years 1260 to 1300, in the fifteenth century, again about 1660, and at the beginning of the present century. The mural paintings representing St. Christopher and probably two scenes from the life of St. Nicholas; the old glass; two panels representing the annunciation and coronation of the Virgin, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century; numerous armorial shields inserted by Sir Henry Forster about 1540, and the various tombs and brasses, were most minutely described. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

St. Martin's Church at Bowness.—At a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, March 17, Mrs. Collier read a paper upon the church and painted glass at Bowness on Windermere. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, but the actual date of its erection is not recorded: it is a very ancient structure, but has been added to and altered at various times. The chief feature of interest in the church is the painted glass in the east

window, which was brought into prominent notice during the process of restoration in 1873. This glass is considered by competent authorities to date from about the year 1480, and to have been originally in the Priory of Cartmell near Grange, whence it was removed to Bowness about 1523. (*Athen.* March 27, 1897.)

Peterborough Cathedral.—The Society of Antiquaries of London has issued to its Fellows the following appeal:

“**SIR:**—The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries will have learnt through the press of the proposal to take down and rebuild a considerable part of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

“The Council has felt strongly the importance of the case, and at the first meeting of the session laid before the Society the following resolution.

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great concern that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the upper portion of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough, that being, in the opinion of Mr. J. L. Pearson and Sir A. W. Blomfield, the only method by which the stability of this part of the church can be secured.

“The Society feels sure that the Dean and Chapter fully recognize their great responsibility as custodians of a national historic monument, but it would venture to urge upon them the propriety of considering whether the desired end cannot be obtained by a less drastic method than that proposed, such, for instance, as the scheme submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Building in its letter to the Dean and Chapter of April 29, 1896. By this scheme the Society of Antiquaries understands the whole of the exterior of this unique west front would be left practically undisturbed.’

“A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the Dean and Chapter, and a deputation from the Society visited Peterborough and had an interview with them.

“After some further correspondence, the Dean and Chapter, trusting to the advice of their architects that the taking down of the front is necessary, have declared that the alternative scheme proposed has been fully considered and found impracticable. The Council is, however, of opinion that this scheme, which has been proposed by architects of ability and experience in whom it has confidence, has not been properly understood, and that, at any rate, it ought to have been given the benefit of a trial. By it the disintegrated walling at the back of the great arches of the front would be gradually removed, by small portions at a time, and replaced by sound material carefully bonded together and into the facing stones of the front; the whole being thus made secure without any disturbance of the present face or any interference with its genuineness as a monument of ancient art.

“The Society not having any fund which can be drawn upon for a work of this kind, the Council has resolved to appeal to the Fellows for subscriptions to defray the cost of the experiment if the Dean and Chapter will allow it to be made. If successful, it will not only preserve the old work of

Peterborough Cathedral, but will form a valuable precedent for the treatment of other monuments of ancient architecture.

"Accordingly, at a special meeting of the Council on Tuesday, December 15, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough be requested to leave the west front of the cathedral church as it stands for the present, until a detailed specification can be prepared for the Society of Antiquaries of the manner in which the repair of the north gable can be carried out, so that the architect of the Dean and Chapter may be fully cognizant of the method proposed, and may, should he think it desirable, call in the advice of some competent engineer as to the feasibility of the scheme, in the same manner as the Society of Antiquaries also proposes to submit it for an engineer's opinion.

"In case of such opinion being favorable, it is intended by the Council to offer to repair the north gable without expense to the Dean and Chapter."

"The Council accordingly asks for £1000, towards which subscriptions have been already promised amounting to over £400. The Treasurer of the Society will be happy to receive promise of further subscriptions as soon as possible, as the matter is urgent.

"I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient servant.

"AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

"President."

This request from the Society of Antiquaries was declined by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, and the demolition of the façade begun. This led the Society of Antiquaries to make careful inquiries concerning the laws prevailing in other countries concerning the preservation of historical monuments. The President of the Society, in his annual address on April 23, 1897, gives a summary of such laws in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the United States. It may be added that the venerable John Ruskin also issued a protest against the displacement of a single stone of the façade. On the other hand *The Builder* and several distinguished architects believe the renovation to be necessary.

Panel Paintings in Devonshire.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, March 25, C. E. Keyser read a second portion of the paper on the panel paintings of Saints, etc., on the Devonshire screens, mentioning in detail several interesting examples, and directing special attention to the many rural scenes portrayed. It seemed probable that some central school of carving and painting had been established from which these screens had been supplied, as it appeared hardly possible that, except under some system of this kind, so large a number of screens with paintings exhibiting such marked similarity of treatment could have been furnished to so many churches during the limited period, about 1480 to 1540, to which they all belong. (*Athen.* April 10, 1897.)

SCOTLAND

Mediaeval Scotch Stone Ball.—Mr. Hugh W. Young exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries one of the remarkable stone balls with projecting knobs which (with one exception from Ireland) are found exclusively in Scotland, and chiefly in the northeastern or Pictish portion of that country. This curious relic was discovered recently in the parish of Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, in the valley of the Dee. It is of hornblendic schist, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has four projecting knobs, one of which is plain and the other three ornamented with spirals and chevrons. The convex surfaces of the knobs are perfectly spherical, and the ball has been formed from a stone sphere by recessing the portions between the knobs. The result is to produce the optical illusion of the knobs being apparently more convex than they are in reality: that is to say, the knobs seem at first on a sphere, instead of all being segments of one and the same sphere.

These stone balls were probably used as weapons, and may have been mounted as mace-heads similar to those mace-heads with pyramidal projections which are found occasionally among the relics of the Iron Age, and continued in use in the early Middle Ages, and similar, at least in appearance, to the mace-heads shown in the hands of unmounted men in the Bayeux tapestry. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 407-408.)

RENAISSANCE ART

ITALY

Two New Names of Italian Painters.—Sig. Ettore Testa of Ferrara possesses a Holy Family of small dimensions but unusual style. The Virgin is of Bolognese type of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Child holds in his hand a crystal globe, and is painted in Giottesque style, while the St. Joseph is rather Venetian in character. Sig. Venturi has carefully examined the painting and discovered in small characters the words IO FRANCISCUS MAINERIUS PARMENSIS FACEBAT. This Giovanni Francesco Maineri of Parma was the son of Pietro Maineri, and painted at the court of the Este family in 1489, 1492, and 1505. His father, Pietro, is also known to have been a painter. (*R. Art. Chré.* 1897, p. 157.)

The Sciarra Collection.—The owner of the Sciarra Collection has bought from the Italian Government freedom to deal with the rest of his property by surrendering the following works, of which more than one incorrect list has been published: "A Magdalen," by Guido; "The Life of Christ," by Giotto; "Peasants of Arcady," by B. Schidone; "The Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. Peter, Martyr," by A. del Sarto; "Pious changed to a Woodpecker," by G. da Carpi, and, by the same, "A Vestal bearing the Statue of Cybele"; "Church of the Jesuits," drawing by Gagliardi, figures by A. Sacchi; "The Virgin with the Sleeping Christ," by G. Bellini; "The Vision of Fra Francis da Celano," by an unknown painter; and a portrait

of Stefano Colonna, by Bronzino. To this ransom some sculptures in marble and terra-cotta are added. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

Frescoes at Rieti.—Some important frescoes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been discovered beneath the plaster on the walls of the church and convent of San Domenico at Rieti. Amongst them are a coronation of St. Peter the Martyr, a really fine composition, which is attributed to Pinturicchio, and a head of the Saviour by Manenti, both in the first transept of the so-called *aula capitolare*. The frescoes found in the interior of the church belong to the school of Giotto, and represent the Last Supper, two crucifixes with the Maries, and some saints. (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

Francia and the Coins of Julius II.—In the *R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 48–62, Luigi Frati shows that Vasari's statement that Francia was the artist of the coins distributed by Pope Julius II at his entrance into Bologna in 1506 is erroneous. A document of 1508 shows that Francia was not employed in the mint at Bologna at the time of the entrance of Julius. The artist of the characters used by Aldus, Francesco da Bologna, was not Francia, but, as has been shown by Adamo Rossi, another Francesco, of the Griffi family.

Coins of Giovanni Antonio Falletti.—In the *R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 63–67, O. Vitalini publishes and discusses a *grosso* of Falletti, Count of Benevello. It belongs to the year 1537. Other coins of Falletti are also compared, and the conclusion is reached that they are of Italian mintage, imitating other Italian coins, but not counterfeiting them.

Coins of Mirandola.—Among the mints which existed in Italy in the sixteenth century, that of the Pico family, lords and then dukes of Mirandola, occupies a position of distinction on account of the number and variety of its products as well as the beauty and rarity of some of them. Thirteen of these coins, hitherto insufficiently published or not at all, are published and discussed by Giorgio Ciani. (*R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 33–55.)

Ducatoon of Alberico il Cibo.—In the *R. Ital. Num.* 1897, pp. 48, 49, O. Vitalini publishes a hitherto unpublished ducatoon of Alberico Cibo, Prince of Massa. The coin was found at some unknown place in France, together with other Italian coins of the end of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth. The type is a bust of Alberico: the inscription reads: ALBERICUS CYBO MALASP PRIN MA. On the reverse is a double-headed eagle, having on his breast the shield of the Cibo, and in his claws a scroll with the word LIBERTAS and the date 16–01. About it is the legend SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUARUM.

FRANCE

A New Roman Calendar.—The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has recently acquired a little MS. of Italian origin, dating from the second half of the fifteenth century, containing various *opuscula* of ancient Latin authors. The volume constitutes No. 632 of the new acquisitions of the

Latin department. A Roman calendar appears upon pp. 26-33 of this MS. and is one of the numerous calendars taken from the *Fasti* of Ovid, several of which have been already published by Merkel in the preface of his edition of *Fasti*. This one differs from all the calendars in various particulars. It is now published in the *Bibl. École des Chartes*, 1897, pp. 17-25.

The Burial Place of Charles the Bold.—A recent publication of the Chronicle of Etterlin, a Swiss chronicler of the fifteenth century, fixes with great precision the place of the burial of Charles the Bold. This is found to have been directly in front of his tomb in the church of Saint-Georges at Nancy. The body which was found in 1550 and transferred to Bruges is now thought to be that of Sire de Bièvres. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 75.)

Ernoul Delf.—The archives of the town of Abbeville furnish a number of details concerning a sculptor by the name of Ernoul Delf, who came to France from Holland about the year 1462 or shortly before. It appears that he sculptured the *Mater Dolorosa* in wood, set in a niche upon the chimney of the hall where the archives are kept at Abbeville. The group, however, which occupies this position at present is of stone and belongs apparently to the beginning of the sixteenth century. It may, however, have been closely related in style to the group made for this position by Ernoul Delf. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 135.)

Crépy-en-Valois (Oise).—The Maison de la Rose, No. 11, Place de la Haute at Crépy-en-Valois, was rebuilt in 1537 by Laurens de Boves. The document which records the expenses for the construction of this house is now published in the *Ami d. Mon.* Such documents, of importance for the history of civil architecture, are of great interest, though extremely rare. (Guzoz, in *Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 139.)

La Hunaudaye.—A castle which should be classed with the *monuments historiques*.

This castle, constructed by Pierre de Tournemine in 1378, is situated in a somewhat inaccessible part of Brittany, and is now in danger of being ruined. Not only for the sake of its historical associations, but also because of its artistic character, this noble castle should be made a national monument and preserved from further destruction. (L. ARGÉ DE LASSUS, in *Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 68.)

Tréport (Seine-Inférieure).—The church of Saint-Jacques contains in its central nave a series of vaults of remarkable character. These vaults date from the Renaissance. They are supported by an elaborate system of ribs which unite in each bay in a remarkably beautiful key. The elaborate open-work carvings and the hanging pendentives give to the keys of this vault an honored place in the history of French vaulting. They are still inedited. (CHARLES NORMAND, in *Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 78.)

Tombstone in the Abbey Church of Saint-Seine-l' Abbaye (Côte d'Or).—Saint-Seine lies about 26 km. northwest of Dijon. The abbey church, one of the most beautiful religious buildings in that region, was built between the years 1205 and 1225, upon the foundations of an earlier structure. In style and ornamentation it recalls the church of Notre Dame

de Dijon. It is rich in tombs of all periods, the finest being that of Pierre II de Fontette, who died August 7, 1484.

It is gratifying to learn that the Bureau of Antiquities of the department of Côte d'Or has already begun the task of photographing the finest tombs within their sphere of activity. (H. CHABEUR, in *R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 65.)

SEINE-ET-OISE. — Historical Monuments. — In the church at Marcoussis a fifteenth-century marble statue of the Virgin and Child has been made a *monument historique*, and thus passes under the care of the government: so has also a sixteenth-century altarpiece in the church at Nucourt and a fourteenth-century repoussé reliquary in the church at Brugères. (*Ami d. Mon.* 1897, p. 176.)

The Chateau-Neuf of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. — In the *Ami d. Mon.* pp. 86-120, M. Charles Normand continues his very important study of the Chateau of Saint-Germain. Several inedited documents and interesting old engravings are here reproduced. From one of these documents the apartment may be identified in which Louis XIV was born and in which Louis XIII died.

SPAIN

The Masterpieces of the Museo del Prado. — The Berlin Photograph Company announces a publication entitled *The Museo del Prado in Madrid*, consisting of one hundred and ten photographs. Here will be published thirty-nine paintings by Velasquez, fourteen by Murillo, twenty by Titian, ten by Raphael, etc.

The publication will be issued in ten numbers, the price of the whole being the modest sum of \$360.

ENGLAND

The Arms of the Cathedral of Canterbury. — In a letter addressed to the Society of Antiquaries on May 1, 1897, Mr. Everard Green proves that the arms which are commonly stated to be those of the See of Canterbury, namely: *azure, an archbishop's cross in pale or, over all a pall proper*, are not the specific cathedral arms, but in general the insignia of an archbishopric, and that the only right coat-of-arms of the old Cathedral Church of Canterbury are those found upon the seal of dignity of Thomas Craumer, Archbishop of Canterbury 1533-1556, namely: *azure, on a cross argent, the Greek letters Chi and Iota in pale, in black letter*. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 394-404.)

ABBREVIATIONS

Acad. = Academy (of London). *Am. J. Arch.* = American Journal of Archaeology. *Ann. d. Mon.* = Annali des Monuments. *Ann. d. Ist.* = Annali dell' Istituto. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.* = Archæol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.* = Archæologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.* = Architectural Record. *Arch. d. Miss.* = Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art* = Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Nap.* = Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Athen.* = Athenaeum (of London).

Berl. Phil. W. = Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.* = Berliner Studien. *B. Arch. d. M.* = Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.* = Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.* = Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique. *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* = Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Com. Roma* = Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.* = Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.* = Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paletn. It.* = Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Byz. Z.* = Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts = Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.* = Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Inscr.* = Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. G. S.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Graecae Septentrionalis. *C. I. L.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.* = Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Δελτ. 'Αρχ. = Δελτίον 'Αρχαιολογικόν.

'Εφ. 'Αρχ. = 'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική. *Eph. Epig.* = Ephemeris Epigraphica.

Gaz. B. A. = Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I. G. A. = Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.* = Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.* = Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I. = Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archæol. Instituts. *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* = Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunst-sammlungen. *Jb. V. Rh.* = Jahrbucher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *J. Asiat.* = Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.* = Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. H. S.* = Journal of Hellenic Studies.

Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K. = Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.* = Kunstchronik.

Mél. Arch. Hist. = Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Athen. Mitth.* = Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archæol. Instituts, Athen. Abth. *Röm. Mitth.* = Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archæol. Instituts, Rom. Abth. *Mon. Antich.* = Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Inscr.* = Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mus. Ital.* = Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

Not. Scavi = Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.* = Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.* = Nuovo Archivio Veneto.

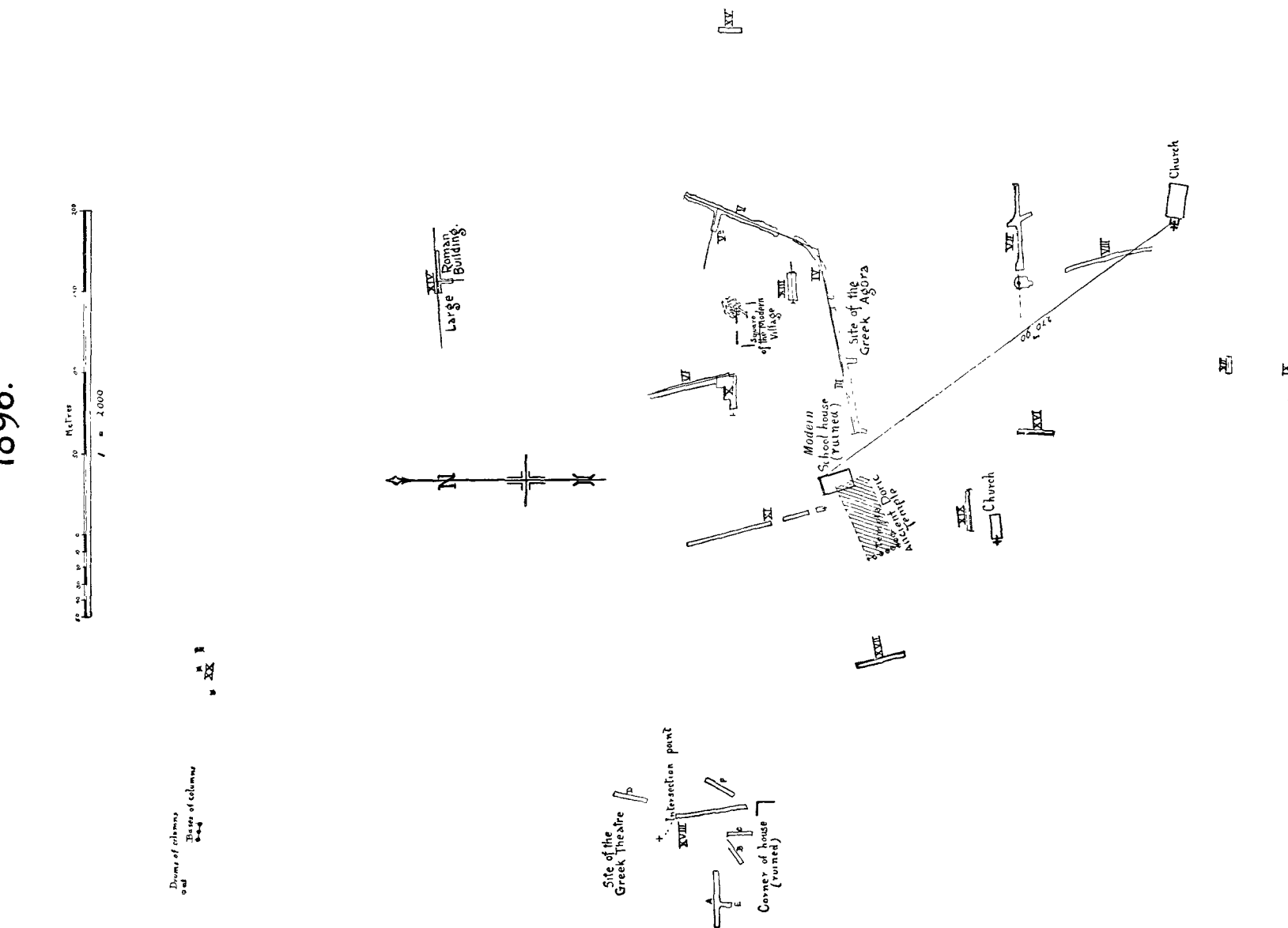
Pal. Ex. Fund. = Palestine Exploration Fund.

Rend. Acc. Lincei = Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.* = Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Arch.* = Revue Archéologique. *R. Crit.* = Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.* = Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.* = Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.* = Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ét. Gr.* = Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Num.* = Revue Numismatique. *R. Sém.* = Revue Sémitique. *R. Rol. Num.* = Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ital.* = Rivista Storica Italiana.

Sachs. Ges. = Sachsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S. G. D. I.* = Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.* = Società Romana di Storia Patria. *S. Ant. Fr.* = Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.* = Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.* = Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Z. D. Pal. V. = Zeitschrift des deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Assyr.* = Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.* = Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Num.* = Zeitschrift für Numismatik.

Excavations at Old Corinth 1896.



American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH IN 1896¹

[PLATES XIV-XVII]

A SOMEWHAT more detailed account of the work of the American School at Corinth in the spring of 1896 than that given in the *Fifteenth Annual Report* of the School seems called for. Dr. Babbitt will give an account of Trench XVIII, which brought to light the ancient theatre; and Mr. De Cou will do the same for Trench XIV, which revealed the foundations of a building of perhaps the time of Hadrian, with a well-worn street in front of it. Of the other trenches enough is here submitted to explain their object and the results yielded by them.

It is to be understood that our work was wholly tentative, the object being to find some important point of the ancient city around which in the future systematic excavations might be made. Dr. Dörpfeld's excavations in 1886 were limited to the recovery of the ground plan of the well-known Old Temple, and the excavations of Mr. Skias, undertaken in 1892 for the Greek Archaeological Society (see *Πρακτικά* for 1892) in the hope of finding there the ancient agora and distant about a quarter of a mile to the east of the temple, had failed of their object. When we began, nothing in the broad area enclosed by the city walls was fixed; even the temple lacked a name.

In pursuance of our object we dug, between March 23 and June 8, twenty-one trenches of varying lengths and depths, starting usually with a breadth of 3 m., and narrowing slightly

¹ A brief report of the work of 1897 is given in this JOURNAL, pp. 110-112, above.

as we went down. These trenches will be here spoken of in the order of their numbering, which is approximately the order in which they were begun. In some cases several trenches are included under a single number, as when side trenches were made as an afterthought, while in some cases several trenches which might on account of their contiguity properly have been included under a single number, as III, IV, and V, or VI and X, are given under separate numbers because this contiguity is the result of the progress of the work.

One condition of the tentative nature of our work was that we had to make our peace with the landowners, which brought with it the obligation of filling the trenches at the end of our work. This obligation we fulfilled except in the case of Trenches III, VI, VII, VIII, X, XIII, and XVIII, securing exemption in the case of III and VI from the fact that they were in roads little used. In the other cases we applied to the government to expropriate the land for further work, except in the case of XIII, which the owner leaves open for his own convenience, hoping to build a store there and to use the large, but unimportant, foundations as the foundations of his new building. Of the trenches that were filled, V and XIV were the most important. These we filled because V was in a considerably used thoroughfare, and XIV for the same reason, and from the consideration that we were not ready to ask for the expropriation of the adjacent field in which the building lay, until we had operated at other points.

Another disadvantage from the conditions upon which we proceeded was that we could not begin where we wanted to. We should have liked, for example, to begin at the spot where we subsequently found the theatre; but while the proprietors of the land there, as in other places, were willing to let us excavate, yet considering our extremity their opportunity they demanded impossible prices for the grain still two months from the harvest time. Possibly it might have been a good policy to pay the high prices in the first instance rather than lose

time in less promising places; but foreseeing that we should probably have to make trial in many places before opening a regular excavation campaign, it seemed to us best to avoid setting a precedent of exorbitant prices which would be difficult to depart from when once set.

The Greek Government could not be asked to step in and buy land for excavations until assured of the fact that it covered ancient remains of importance; and we wished to assure ourselves of this fact before making the request, since it would be the height of extravagance without this assurance to ask for the purchase of fields, when the greater part of the purchase money would ultimately come out of our excavation fund. Accordingly several days were spent in perplexity. Hope on the part of the landowners that in their fields something of value might be found which would then belong to them was all that we could appeal to in order to stop their exorbitant demands. And the process of making our peace with them was by no means easy.

Trench I. — At last the owner of a bean field was found whose demands were, from our point of view, less exorbitant, simply because beans were worth much less than wheat or even barley; accordingly we accepted his terms, and went to work. We started at a point about 300 feet from the northern edge of the lower (northern) terrace of the two on which the ancient city, like the modern village, lay. We were attracted to this point by a Doric column, about 3 feet in diameter, which protruded about 3 feet from the soil, apparently so exactly perpendicular as to warrant the belief that it was *in situ*. Farther north, and near the precipice in which this terrace abruptly falls off into the plain below, which itself extends to the sea, was apparent the drum of another Doric column turned on its side, of even larger proportions than those of the extant temple; and near this were other architectural fragments protruding from the ground. Leaving the big column drum and the adjacent blocks a little to the east, we directed Trench I from the first mentioned column down straight to the precipice

and at right angles to it. During the first day we discovered that the column which was our point of departure rested on nothing but earth; yet we went on carrying our trench down to virgin soil, which we here found at an average depth of 2 m. Although we found some house walls with stucco of red and blue, the result of this trench was almost purely negative, viz. the conviction that we were not on a field with important remains. We did, however, find near the northern end of the trench, in two groups, thirty-five pieces of columns, fluted and unfluted, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter, and of lengths varying between 4 and 7 feet. These, with the exception of ten which were unfluted, were of the Ionic or Corinthian order. They were not *in situ*, but had been laid on their sides to form, apparently, the foundation of some later building, or possibly a temporary battery protecting the ascent of the terrace, where there is a break through which a modern road proceeds. The semicircular arrangement of the northern group looked like an apse of a building, but no traces of a superstructure remain, and we seemed in the side trenches to come to the end of each of the groups. Considering also the group of architectural fragments further east, including the large Doric column drum, which could not well have served as foundations, the hypothesis of a fortification is perhaps to be preferred.

The chief significance of such a collection of columns is that they point to the proximity of a stoa or some other building. As we subsequently found the theatre at no great distance to the south, they may have come from a stoa in the rear of this. In this aspect the trench has gone beyond a merely negative result in its suggestiveness.

Trench II. — Before finishing with Trench I. we had begun work on a low hill, also on the edge of the precipice above mentioned, about 50 m. to the west of Trench I. The series of trenches dug here is designated as Trench II. As the hill was hollowed out and had the form of a horseshoe opened toward the precipice, it seemed to us, groping as we were for

some fixed point, a possibility for the Odeum (Paus. II. 3. 6). Water issuing from the foot of the cliff would then answer very well to the spring of Glaucé (*ibid.*).

We first dug a trench from the edge of the cliff, of the usual width (3 m.), 30 m. long, through the supposed orchestra, perpendicular to the chord formed by the supposed stage, or in other words to the edge of the cliff. In the prolongation of the same line, starting from the outside of the ring to the south, we dug a similar trench 10 m. long, toward the former one, and another trench at right angles to these, starting at the interval between their ends, to the eastern edge of the ring, a distance of 35 m., but nowhere did we find traces of an enclosing wall, or seats, or the floor of an orchestra. It appeared that the ring was made by throwing up earth from the outside as well as inside, making at the same time a rampart and a dry moat, both of which had become obscured by many years of ploughing. Here, then, as in Trench I, we seem to have traces of a mediaeval fortification. But the core of the hill was found by an elevation of the rocky cliff. A surprise awaited us here. We found the soft stone, which we struck at a depth of about a metre in the first and third of these trenches, honeycombed with rock-cut graves of various shapes and sizes, and at various angles to one another. Some had their greatest dimension from north to south, but the prevailing direction was from east to west. Some were arched, and nearly all were covered with a slab. Remains of human bodies were found in most of them. About half of these contained pottery; but it was all coarse, unglazed, unpointed red ware, which could lay no claim to great antiquity. It is possible that these graves are more ancient than their contents, and were old Corinthian graves rifled by the Roman settlers to fill Rome with νεκροκορίνθια (Strabo, VIII. 23), and then put to a secondary use by the generation which plundered them. We opened in all thirteen graves. One was cut entirely below the level of the others, and ran partly under two of them, so that here our hope was especially keen that this might have escaped plunder and might

yield something of value; but its contents differed in no respect from those of the others.

On the face of the cliff, at a level of about 1 m. below the bottom of the lowest grave, was a well-laid mosaic of red, blue, and white. The pattern consisted of a double meander enclosing a series of lozenges. This made a border about 0.50 m. in breadth. In front of this a little of a large leaf pattern appeared, but this had been so broken away by quarrying to supply stone for the railroad that little could be made of it. The mosaic extended about 5 m. along the edge of the cliff, and seems to have been the floor of a room or porch laid out with reference to the graves behind it.

At the end of one week we moved the field of our operations up into the modern village, which lies on the declivity between the upper and lower terraces, spreading out a little upon each. The village priest assured us that nobody would object to our digging in one or two of the less frequented streets, if we would fill the trenches afterwards. From this point to the end of the season we took the Old Temple as the one certain landmark of the ancient city, and kept near it in the belief that around it we were most likely to find some important remnant of the ancient city.

Trench III (Fig. 1 and PLATES XV, XVI). — In a little-used road running eastward from the temple we dug from the edge of the ledge on which the temple stands, down across the valley running north and south, until we came to the road which leads from the Plane Tree Square up to the Panagia church. This valley seemed a pocket into which something from the temple and its surroundings might have fallen. This trench did, in fact, prove to be one of our most productive trenches. The accumulation of soil here was very great, and we found the width of the road barely sufficient for us to carry down our trench to a depth of 5 m., at which we reached an ancient pavement. Fortunately a cross-road at about the middle of the trench was at our disposal when we wished to push out a little further to the south at an important point; but we had to remove a

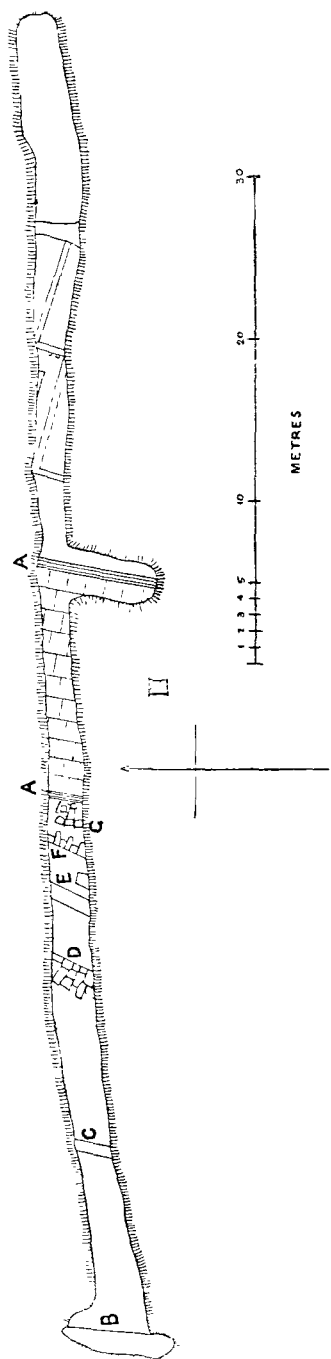


FIGURE 1. — PLAN OF TRENCH III.

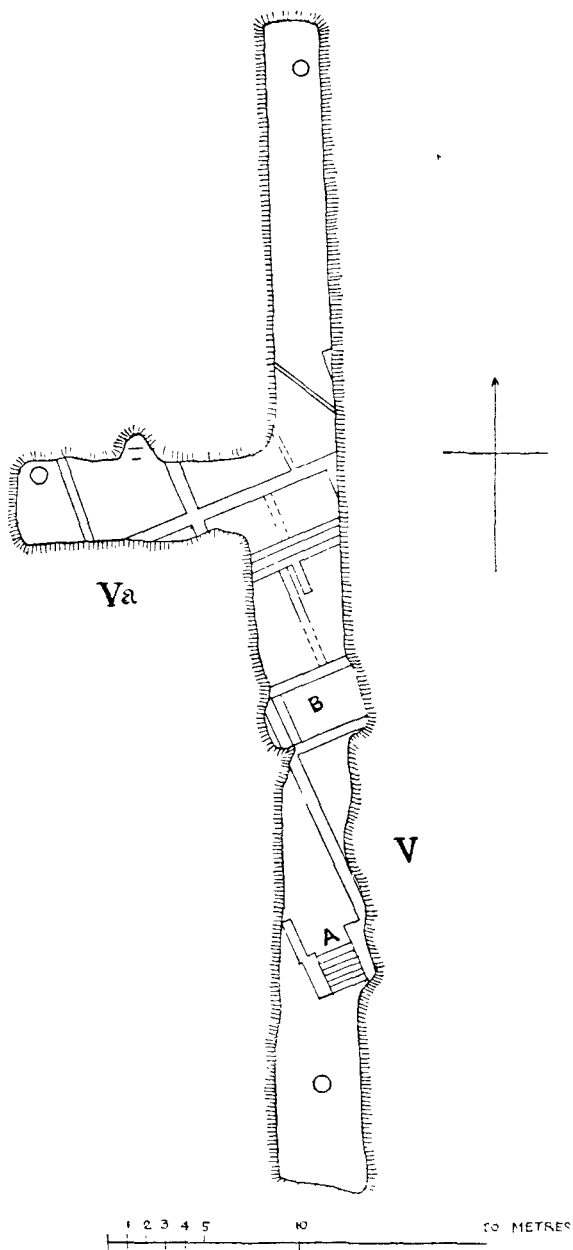



FIGURE 2. — PLAN OF TRENCH V.

mountain of earth of our own making in order to do this. The pavement ran nearly at right angles to our trench, and so in the direction of the length of the valley. It was made of quadrangular blocks of hard white limestone about 1 m. square, and was 12.57 m. wide. At its sides were two water channels, A, A. set in courses of the same material, slightly raised (0.025 m.) above the surface of the pavement. A cross-section of one of these borders is like this¹: 

The groove for water is 0.115 m. deep and 0.36 m. broad. The width of the pavement, including this border, is 14.03 m., too great a space to be spanned by a roof without interior supports, and so there was probably an open passage here up and down the valley. The lack of wheel tracks makes it appear rather a place of gathering and passing of people. Since the ground to the east and west of it is filled with walls, it seems to have been an open space provided with water in an important part of the city. It may be either a part of the agora or of an avenue leading into it. As the valley broadens immediately above (south of) our trench, we may hope to find the agora there. We followed the eastern watercourse 4 m. in that direction. Traces of the pavement, somewhat broken up, we found in Trenches IX and XII, where on the higher ground the accumulation of earth was not so rapid. Also in XVI we found a pavement of a different sort. The large column drum at the west end of Trench VII seems to belong to some monument suitable to an agora.

At the west end of our trench we found the face of the ledge quarried perpendicularly 3.40 m. (B on Plan). At a depth of 2.90 m. the hard limestone ceased, and there succeeded a layer of soft disintegrating sandstone, such as one sees at the edge of all the terraces in this neighborhood wearing away under the action of the weather and letting the harder stratum above it crack and tumble down over it. We cleared the face of the rock for a length of 5 m. and found it uniformly cut straight down. At 10.50 m. from the face of the rock we came upon a

¹ This is also seen in PLATE XVI.

wall (C) nearly at right angles to the trench, 0.68 m. thick, made of good-sized blocks fitted without clay or mortar, and resting partly on filling material. In the space between this and the next wall (D), a distance of 9.30 m., was a good deal of filling material, mostly chips of the same material as the temple. This second wall was evidently a strong retaining wall. It is 2.15 m. thick, and on its lower or eastern face it measures 4.30 m. from the native soil on which it rests to the top. It consists of four regular courses, followed by five somewhat broken courses, the last of which reached to within about 1 m. of the present surface of the soil. Its presence to the south of our trench is made manifest by a long ridge extending along the slope of the hill about halfway up. The western face of this wall has only six courses preserved, and as the ground from which it starts is higher than that of the eastern face (the contiguous ground here had fully as steep a pitch as the present surface), it has a height of only a little over 2 m. The stones of the wall are of varying sizes; but a fair sample block measured 0.90 m. \times 0.75 m. \times 0.375 m. They are laid without mortar or cement. The layers of filling between this and the first-mentioned wall are nearly horizontal, which shows that the filling was part of a plan, and not a casual accumulation of chips. Below this material, and close to the original surface, were some fragments of black glazed ware and "Samian" red ware, and a loom weight stamped NIKO. In the eastern face of the wall are three holes, apparently beam sockets, 0.12 m. wide, 0.15 m. high, 0.10 m. deep. At a distance of 3.25 m. follows a third wall (E), 0.64 m. thick, of rough work, with tiles inserted between the stones, which are irregularly laid. It looks like a house wall.

One more wall (F), considerably disintegrated, intervenes between this wall and the western edge of the pavement of white limestone, and between the eastern face of this wall and the pavement there is a well (G), with a rectangular curb of small stones, tiles, and mortar: but at a depth of a few feet this gave place to the solid stone work of a circular well. We

cleared this out until we came to water at a depth of 3.40 m. below the well curb, 7.5 m. below the surface of the soil. Nothing of importance was found in it.

Between the pavement and the west end of the trench several walls, mostly house walls, were laid bare; two are, however, quite massive, and of good Greek work. There is no doubt that we are here among walls that precede Mummius' destruction. Whether the pavement antedates that event is not certain, but it is not improbable. As one stands on this pavement and looks toward the Old Temple, one realizes that the latter originally stood on a considerable height. It would hardly have appeared at all to a person standing on this original surface of the soil, even if no buildings stood in the way.

The chief significance, then, of Trench III is that it seems to point out the agora; for since the discovery of the theatre it is certain that the heart of the city lay on and about the dividing line between the two terraces already referred to. The valley up and down which the limestone pavement runs is the only natural and easy communication between the two terraces, which are elsewhere throughout their whole extent separated by a more or less abrupt precipice. It is quite likely that we have struck the best preserved part of the agora, which was perhaps situated in the narrower and most deeply covered part of the valley. This would naturally spread out above or below the narrow part, perhaps both above and below. In case it extended above, a road leading from the agora to Sicyon would leave the Old Temple on the right, and this would therefore be the temple of Apollo (Paus. II, 3, 5), which appears from Herodotus (III, 52) to have been the important temple of Corinth in the time of Periander, a hypothesis with which the style of the temple harmonizes perfectly. It is also to be noted that a few paces north of our trench is the main square of the modern village, which was also the agora of the Corinth that was destroyed by the earthquake of 1858. It seems, then, as if we had here a striking exemplification of the permanence of the features of an ancient

city when its location was originally dependent on the configuration of the soil.

Trench IV. — This trench was about 30 m. long, and followed the line of the same road in which Trench III was dug, being separated from this only by the road from the Plane Tree Square to the Panagia church. Bending with the road as it ascends the hill, the last 6 m. of the trench turn almost in a northerly direction. Five walls appeared in this trench, none of them, perhaps, older than the Roman period, all running nearly at right angles to the main direction of the trench, *i. e.* parallel to the valley and the hillside. But none of these walls seemed important enough to warrant an outlay of labor in following them up. At the lower end of the trench we found a sort of pocket formed by cutting into the rock core of the hill — a quarrying operation probably, like that carried on at the western end of Trench III. In clearing out this pocket we went down to a depth of 5.40 m. Vase fragments were found here all the way down, including a few of the Proto-Corinthian and Dipylon styles.

Trench V (Fig. 2). — This trench, a continuation of IV after a slight interval in which the rock came so near the surface as to relieve us from the necessity of digging, proceeds down the Schoolhouse hill in a nearly northerly direction, beginning at a point near the top where the ledge practically comes to the surface. Its length is 62 m., and at its lower end the ledge reappears. At a distance of 5 m. from the upper end is a well-like opening 0.73 m. in diameter cut in the ledge, and opening at a depth of about 1 m. into a natural cave on its east side with axes measuring 2. and 1.50 m., and a height of 1.20 m. A similar shaft, only much deeper, at the other end of the trench led into a similar cave. In view of the use of similar openings for burial in V^a we may suppose that these also once served this end, although the caves contained nothing to corroborate this supposition. But as their entrances were always on or near the surface they would invite rifling. At a distance of 9.80 m. from the upper end of the trench is the top step of a

flight of seven steps (A) of comparatively late date, made up of marble, limestone, and *poros*, no step being made of a single block. The height of each step is about 0.24 m. and the depth 0.30 m. The width of the flight is 2.10 m. This flight of steps probably replaced an older one, since the ancient ground rises here so rapidly as to demand steps for any thoroughfare. The width of the street into which the steps lead down is 3.03 m. The wall to the west of the street has above its foundation three courses of blocks 1.15 m. long and 0.46 m. high. As 0.46 m. is also the height of four courses framing the steps on the west side and of two courses on the east side, all these blocks would seem to be old. The wall to the east of the street has a low *poros* course let into the bed rock. Above this is one *poros* block 1.10 m. long and 0.70 m. high, the only stone surely *in situ* above the foundation, the wall in general being made up of all sorts of material, small and large stones, and brick fragments, laid in clay. About midway between the steps and the extension of the trench toward the west designated as V^a was a room (B) with a frontage of 2.65 m. on the east side of the street. Its three walls which we uncovered are coated to a height of 0.55 m. with fairly fine black stucco and have a yellow-white horizontal band 0.105 m. above the floor. Fragments of stucco of other colors, red and blue, were found in and near this room. At the end of the room next to the street is a large limestone block against the wall filling the whole width of the room, and having a height of 0.30 m. and a front receding toward the top, elaborately moulded. This appears to have been put here to facilitate the passage from the room to the marble door-sill which lies about 0.60 m. above the floor, and was probably put in its position at a remodelling of the entrance when the street in front was made higher. The stucco on the walls is continuous behind the block. The accumulation of soil here has been considerable, the floor of the room here described being 3.10 m. below the present surface. In this part of the trench we found two Doric capitals of different sizes with several

drums, as well as one Ionic capital. The whole hill was probably built over in ancient times, as the other trenches at the edges of the hill showed. As a large marble architrave block of the Ionic order, long ago known but reëxcavated by us, lying adjacent to the north wall of the schoolhouse, bears a Latin inscription referring apparently to *decem tabernas* (C.I.L. III, 534), some of the walls here discovered may be identified with these. They were foundations of later houses running at various angles with the old buildings in Trench III, and these foundations, flimsy as they are, reach down in most cases to the ancient level. Probably fear of earthquakes prompted a deep construction (Skias, *l.c.*).

It was at the west end of the side trench, V^a, that a shaft was found leading to a grave with important primitive pottery.¹ Subterranean passages were excavated which led from these graves to other shafts near by, this part of the hill being honeycombed with a burial place of very ancient date. In this case we were fortunate enough to get a remnant of the abundance which was once here. In the well at the north end of V was found a marble shin which reminded one of Aeginitan workmanship.

Trench VI. — Simultaneously with the work in III, IV, and V we also dug a trench in the road leading northward from the Plane Tree Square: but apart from the discovery of the same pavement which appeared in III this yielded little result, though carried down to virgin soil at a depth of about 5 m. It was subsequently enlarged to the west by Trench X. At the north end of Trench VI was found a very carefully wrought thigh with something adhering to it which may be the cloven foot of a *nebris*.

Trench VII (Fig. 3 and PLATE XVII). — Work was interrupted on April 2 by the Easter holidays and was not resumed until April 15, because the Olympic Games which intervened proved to be of such absorbing interest. In the mean time I had secured permission from the brothers Rangos to allow us

¹ See above, pp. 313-332.

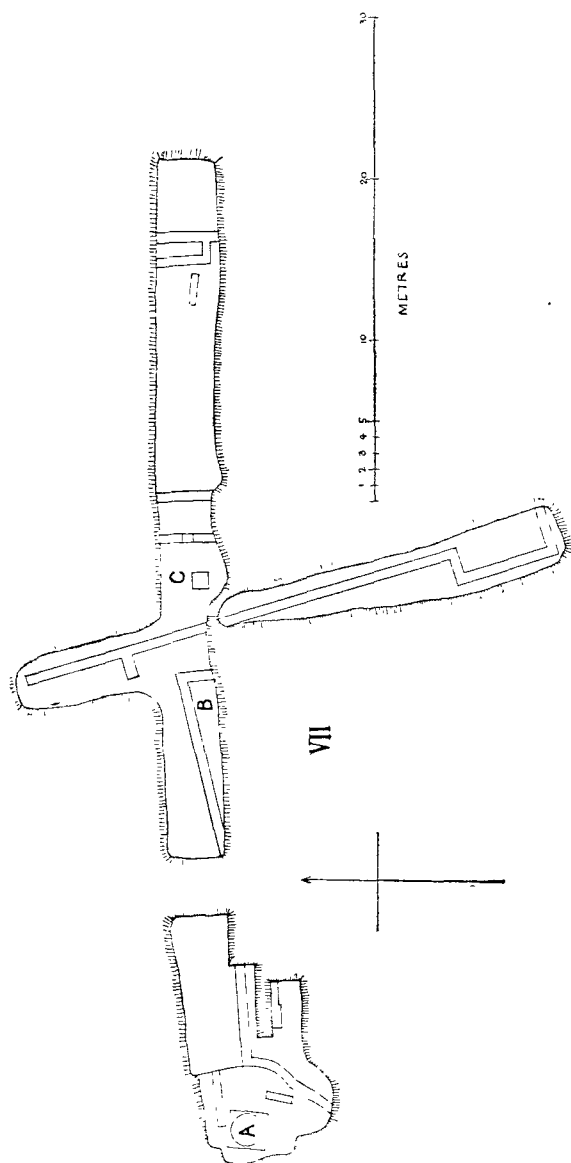


FIGURE 3. — PLAN OF TRENCH VII.

to excavate in the one large lot in the middle of the village that was vacant both of buildings and crops. Here we were relieved from the oppressing narrowness of the street limits in our former work and could locate our trenches according to judgment. Trench VII ran from east to west, starting at a point in the road from the Plane Tree Square to the Panagia church, where Skias (*loc. cit.* p. 122) had uncovered an enormous column drum, and extending up a hill to the eastern limit of the lot, a distance of 60 m. On the west side of the street, in a part of the same lot, we dug a north and south trench, designated VIII, 50 m. long. Both these trenches were near the place pointed out by the results of Trench III as the probable situation of the agora, and our results here rather supported this supposition. The drum (A) formerly partially uncovered by Skias was soon found, at about 1 m. below the surface of the road, and cleared down to the bottom of the foundation on which it rested. This is an unfluted *poros* drum, 2.10 m. in diameter and 1.34 m. high. (See PLATE XVII.) It rests upon three horizontal courses, each about 0.40 m. thick, which make a rather weak-looking foundation for so massive a column, for a column it evidently was, if the report of the inhabitants can be trusted, who were unanimous in the statement that within the memory of middle-aged persons two drums of the same diameter, but not so high, had been taken away by blasting with powder, and used for building purposes. Some stones purporting to be pieces of these drums were shown in the wall enclosing the house to the west, almost covering the drum now remaining. This slight foundation made us doubtful whether the column could have formed a part of a temple, since a temple with such columns should have something more massive in the way of a stylobate. The mere fact that the horizontal layers were found only directly under the drum did not seem conclusive, since it was conceivable that a stylobate might be broken up all around the column while the weight of the column itself would protect the part beneath it from such a fate. We accordingly dug in

two directions at such distances as to strike another column if such existed, but with negative results. It appears, accordingly, that this was a single column, perhaps supporting some trophy. This also might be an indication that we were within the limits of the agora. But as we have not yet attained absolute certainty, we shall hope to explore in the other two possible directions, northeast and northwest, at some future time. It may prove that this is a part of a gateway leading into the agora, on the road from Cenchreae. At all events we found, in breaking up a wall built up in later times against this column, among several other marble blocks with inscriptions, a large block with the fragment of an inscription OLONI , in letters 0.12 m. high, doubtless to be understood as a part of the title of the Corinth of Julius Caesar, *i. e.* "Colonia Julia." This block, which probably belonged to some entablature, may have been put up over a gateway. At any rate, it may have been connected with some public building in or about the agora.

To the east of the drum we had to fill up our trench and lay out there the road which we had broken by our digging about the drum. Still farther east we struck the corner of a building (B) with a wall 0.70 m. thick, and a good mosaic floor. Then at an interval of 2 m. came a wall of the same thickness running diagonally to the trench. This we laid bare by a cross-trench along its whole length of 35 m. At the southern end it shows a bastion-like projection, and then makes a right angle, the wall turning to the east. Just before the turn there are three very large blocks which have their faces covered with red stucco, and which from this token appear to have been brought from another building to be incorporated into this one. The wall, though fairly well built, loses itself gradually at its north end. No cross-wall appeared in the whole extent of this long wall.

Two metres east of this appeared a vertical shaft (C) of elliptical contour, with sides finely coated with stucco and provided with foot-holes on each of its long sides. At a depth of 3 m. below its mouth, which was about 3 m. below the surface

of the soil, appeared a horizontal passage leading southwest in the direction of Trench VIII. From this passage, which we cleared to a distance of 20 m., came many fragments of red-figured ware. At the opening of the perpendicular shaft were found several pieces of terra-cotta figurines of a chocolate-colored clay, the principal piece being the head and breast of a naked flute-player with a round cap and distended cheeks, in the act of blowing the flute, which is broken off close to his lips. Beside this were recognizable a leg resting on a round basis and an ithyphallic abdomen, but it is not certain that any of these fragments belong together, the two latter pieces being too large for the head.

Farther east were a few walls, which were not earlier than the Roman period. Of single finds, we may catalogue several late fragments of inscriptions, a small and poor funeral relief, a foot of a life-sized female statue, as delicate as Trilby's foot, with a little drapery over the instep, and a pretty head of Aphrodite of red terra-cotta.

Trench VIII (Fig. 4).—This trench revealed a great many walls most of which appear to belong to buildings of the Hellenic period. A minute description of these would be tedious, and is less necessary as our work here is not final and the trench lies open. It seemed worse than wasteful to pay three hundred drachmae for filling a piece of excavation so well begun in VII and VIII, and I have designated the Rangos lot as land to be expropriated by the government along with the area in the neighborhood of Trenches III and XVIII. Further excavation here will enable us to give something connected and intelligible.

A principal feature of the trench was its four wells and two rectangular shafts, one of which led into a horizontal passage to the west. All of these we cleared to a certain distance. The second well (A) from the south end was particularly prominent in its yield of vase fragments almost exclusively of red-figured ware. Almost at the south end, at the mouth of a rectangular shaft (B), between two walls was found a

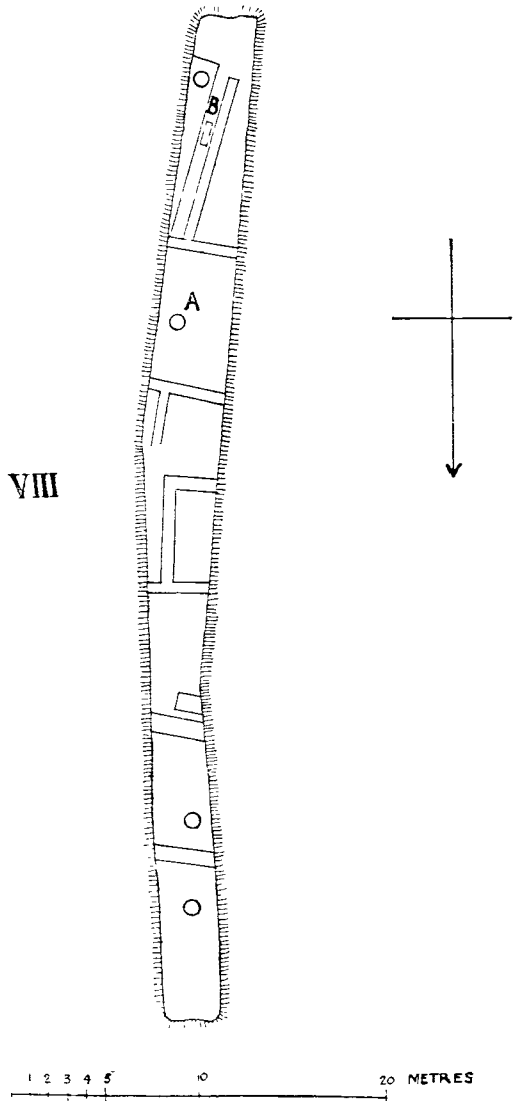


FIGURE 4. — PLAN OF TRENCH VIII.

marble group about half life size, representing Dionysus, a nymph, and Pan, only the latter retaining its head. The workmanship is fairly good, and the group will be treated in

a separate article. Near by was found the best of our terracottas, a head and breast of Athene, 0.10 m. high, with a plumed and visored helmet, and showing traces of blue paint on the drapery. The face is fine and expressive of dignity and strength. With it was found a very primitive terra-cotta horse and rider like those found in great quantity in the theatre. The horse is singular in having only one hind leg and a tail made by pinching out a little of the clay of the body. But, like all the others, the rider's legs and arms are only little pinches of clay adhering to the back and neck of the horse. In this trench, as also in VII and III, were found terra-cotta architectural trimmings painted like those found so plentifully at Olympia. The mouths of the wells were from 3 m. to 5 m. below the surface of the soil.

Trenches IX and XII. — These trenches were dug in a field without grain to the south, and a little higher up toward the foot of Aerocorinth than any of the other trenches. Trench IX was farthest to the south, running from east to west, 38.70 m. long, with a depth of from 2.40 to 5.60 m. We found here the hard white limestone pavement of Trench III, but badly broken up. It also showed ruts of vehicles, which seemed to indicate a road leading from the agora, if that is where we supposed it to be, up to Aerocorinth. In order to make sure of the existence of this road still nearer to the supposed agora, we dug Trench XII, which may be viewed as corresponding to IX. It is only 9 m. long and in a line between the middle of the two Trenches IX and III. In this we found the same road as in IX, more broken up than in this, but enough to give us the direction which we sought. In these two trenches we found several Roman walls with mortar and tile fragments inserted between the blocks of *poros*, some of which were evidently of early date, and formerly used elsewhere. The walls in IX were numerous and massive enough to show that we were in the Roman city. Here we found also two wells, one of which, from its careful walling, seemed to be of Hellenic times, and two cisterns. In the partial clearing out of these no important

finds were made. One of the wells was about 60 feet deep, and being covered with a stone contained only a small amount of débris. Judging by the contents of wells and such catch-alls we were farther from the heart of the ancient Greek city than in VIII. Thus, as in the case of I and II we were too far to the north, here we seemed to be too far to the south, and the trenches were filled up as not being important enough to warrant our calling for expropriation. The soil is not deep enough over the ancient level to give great hope of much having been preserved. Still it is not impossible that the clearing of a wide area even here might have good results; but there are more hopeful places.

Trench X. — This trench was started a little to the west of VI in the cellar-hole of a house shaken down by the earthquake of 1858 and was soon extended so as to join VI. Our object was to find the mouth of a vaulted passage said to have once been seen running from this cellar under the road to the south up toward Trench III. The north end of VI was filled up with the earth from this new excavation, and what is now left of VI and X is a big deep square hole northwest of the plane tree and close to the road leading west from it past the temple. It was so close to the road that we were obliged, for the safety of the villagers, to build a good stone wall along the two exposed sides of it. We were unwilling to refill it, for it was our deepest digging, and had yielded results which promised something on reopening the campaign. We have accordingly included this in the area designated for expropriation. It is separated only by the road from the strip to be expropriated on both sides of Trench III. The importance of this trench is not in its walls. There are some massive blocks, but no continuous wall of very ancient date. But close up under the road, near to the vaulted passage, which we found, to be sure, but which proved to be such a flimsy and late looking affair that it seemed ready to fall to pieces if we cleared out the earth from it, we found an ancient well, the mouth of which was 7 m. below the road, and in it we came upon pieces of Old Corin-

thian vases. This well was not, like a good many of our other wells, dry, but at a depth of about 1.50 m. we were so troubled by water that we stopped work in it; it was already in the last days of our campaign, and with one man working in a well progress is slow. Hoping that the expropriation would take place speedily, and that I could go out during the summer and clear the well when it was dryer and when there would be no dispute as to the possession of the finds, I yielded reluctantly to the complaint of our one good workman who was employed in the well, that it was impossible to go on. Had I realized the value of our pieces of vases, I should have paid him enough to induce him to work a few more days up to his knees in water. Besides a whole *aryballus* with a row of warriors with shields and spears around its belly, we had found a good many pieces of a large vase (*celebe*) decorated with cocks, lions, and various animals, and different pieces belonging to still other vases. It was not until I had taken time to piece together in the Athenian museum during the early autumn what we had found, that the full importance of the remaining contents of that well came upon me. The big vase with animals has been put together out of more than forty pieces, and little is lacking except the foot. We have, too, a complete little Proto-Corinthian *aryballus*; enough of six Old Corinthian vases to have made a good beginning in piecing them together: fragments of two other *amphorae* of the same size and shape as the one already put together, which, with its lost foot, would be nearly, if not quite, 0.45 m. high. Since practically nothing but this kind of pottery has appeared in this well, it is certain that it was filled up with debris not only long before Mummius destroyed Corinth, but before the Persian War, perhaps back in the days of Periander. There is little doubt that next year we shall bring back to Athens material to complete a substantial addition to the known pottery of Old Corinth, found not in Etruria, but on the spot of its fabrication.

Trench XI. — This trench was dug to the east of the last-mentioned one, north of the temple. It started at the foot of

the ledge separating the two terraces, and ran up the hill in a line which, if prolonged, would have cut the temple nearly in the middle. Our hope was to find something here which had rolled down from the temple or its surroundings, and been kept by the accumulating earth. The part of the trench which lies below the road was 52 m. long, and struck the ledge everywhere at a depth of about 3 m. Nothing of interest was found except the walls of a mediaeval church, probably the precursor of Hagios Athanasios, which lies at the foot of the hill, about 8 m. to the west of our trench. Just about opposite the modern church, at the foot of the hill where the earth was somewhat deeper than in the rest of the trench, 4 m. below the surface, there appeared on the west side of the trench a vertical opening to a tomb-like apartment, with door posts and a lintel, 2 m. high, 1.70 m. from east to west, and 1 m. from north to south. This discovery furnished a little excitement just at the close of our work in this trench; but the apartment contained nothing at all. This part of the trench contained many fragments of thick, coarse roof-tiles, 0.625 m. broad. Above the road we dug, as a prolongation of this trench, up into the two small terraces into which the land just below the temple is graded, hoping that we might find a terrace wall of the temple. Not until after the completion of our work here did we learn from one of the oldest inhabitants that this terracing had been done within his recollection. This whole trench, then, had a purely negative result.

Trench XIII.—This trench is a deep cut into the west side of the Schoolhouse hill, just a little to the north of Trench IV. As the hill is much steeper here than at Trench IV, we simply cut a big rectangular hole into the hillside, beginning at the road; this hole being 7.65 m. wide, was carried back into the hill 18.65 m. At its east end it was 5.90 m. deep. In the northeast corner, at a depth of 4.10 m., was a good mosaic, the greater part of which, on account of the great depth of earth, we left unexcavated. There was no lack of walls in this area; some were laid over others, but none yielded a clear plan of a

building. The greater part of the stones used are large, carefully cut blocks, which seem to have been used in an earlier connection than that in which they now stand. It is possible that here we see traces of some of the "ten terraces" above referred to.

Trench XIV. — The results of this trench were interesting and important, and will form the subject of a separate article by Mr. De Cou.¹

Trench XV. — About 100 m. east of Trench V the cliff which forms the boundary line between the two terraces recedes in a large curve into the upper terrace. Here, in a vacant space among the houses, we made one essay to find the theatre, pending the removal of the grain from our favorite site much further west. We expected a negative result, but even negative results had a certain value in this tentative work, as narrowing down the sphere of our operations, and there seemed to be not many possibilities for a theatre, so that the process of elimination was not an unreasonable undertaking. We dug a big hole back into the hill at about the middle of the curve, sloping it downward so as to strike the bed rock. At the point at which we struck this our cutting was one of the deepest of all; but we did not lay bare much area. We proved the non-existence of a theatre here, a result rather to have been expected from the great size of the curve, which would have been adapted only to a theatre of enormous dimensions, such as was, to be sure, possible in Corinth considering the size of the city and the fact that its theatre is said to have been used for popular assemblies (Plut. *Aratus*, 23). While we found no walls except those of modern houses, we did find at the lowest point of the trench the mouth of an aqueduct, or more probably of a natural spring issuing from the foot of the ledge. Around this lay some vase fragments of the Hellenic period and a terra-cotta horse of the same time, not like the archaic horses mentioned in connection with Trench VIII.

¹ See below, pp. 495-506.

Trench XVI. — The grain being harvested to the west of our supposed agora, we started a trench there on April 27. The most important result of this trench, 20 m. long, was the discovery, at a depth of 6 m., of a pavement in three layers, each layer being about 0.10 m. thick. The top layer was of pebbles set in mortar, the second of mortar and marble chips, the third of fine stucco of pulverized *poros*. The different compositions would seem to point to different epochs, the finest layer at the bottom being Hellenic. In the absence of walls, so many renewals would seem to point to a busy haunt of men, and to suggest that we were here in the limits of the agora, especially as XIX also, near by, shows in its eastern end a pavement of hard white limestone, like that seen in III, VI, IX, and XII. Beneath the triple pavement, where we broke it up, we found several fragments of red-figured ware and an archaic bronze bird on a round base, like some of those found on the Acropolis at Athens. Above the pavement was found a fairly good female portrait head, under life size, of Roman times.

Trench XVII. — On the west side of the road which passes along the west end of the temple, we dug a trench 25 m. long in the hope of finding an explanation of the hollow sound made under one's feet as one walks along this road. A previous attempt made in the road itself had shown the bed rock at a depth of from 1 to 3 m., and the hollow sound ceased as we went down. To the west of the road we found that the rock fell off a little, and yet we found it everywhere at a depth of less than 2 m., and we had to abandon the thought of finding here a great vaulted chamber like that long known to the south of the temple. From this side the temple did not, as from the three other sides, appear to be on a hill.

Trench XVIII. — This trench, started when the harvest was partially finished, resulted in our chief discovery, viz. that of the theatre. Of this Dr. Babbitt will treat in a separate article.¹ Besides the remains of the theatre, the series of trenches here brought to light about two hundred fragmentary terra-cotta

¹ See below, pp. 481-494.

figurines of a very archaic kind, which will also be treated separately. Numerous figures of horse and rider seemed to point to the proximity of the temple of Athene Chalinitis, which according to Pausanias (II. 4. 5) was *πρὸς τῇ θεάτρῳ*. But a great number of female figures, standing, sitting, and reclining on a couch, are all of the Aphrodite type. We seem to have in these objects the discarded *anathemata* from two temples.

Trench XIX.—Between the temple and the old sunken church to the south we made diggings, quite near to the latter, in the hope that so old a church might represent some ancient holy place, a trench 22 m. long, from 5 m. to 6 m. deep. But apart from the pavement already mentioned, and a good Ionic capital, it furnished nothing of interest. The pavement may be that of the road leading from the agora to Sicyon. In that case the *δεξιὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ νὰὸς Ἀπόλλωνος* (Paus. II. 3. 5) is the present temple ruin.

Trench XX.—On May 16, while reconnoitring near the edge of the lower terrace in a field where the grain was freshly reaped. I saw protruding from the ground a column similar to that which led us to dig Trench I. To the east of this, what at first appeared to be a rough stone was seen, on removing the earth around it, to be the worn end of a similar column, upright and just reaching to the surface. We dug about these and at a point about halfway between them, hoping thus to find three columns in line. But before we had gone far in this search for a third column, another appeared so near the second one as to leave no possibility of its belonging to any regular system, and immediately afterwards both columns with which we started were found to rest on nothing but earth, like that at the end of Trench I. although they, like that, stood exactly perpendicular. We accordingly lost all hope of a serious discovery. But in removing some small stones from an old low stone wall about 5 m. to the south, I found another battered top end of a similar column drum, and this was found to rest upon a stylobate

at a depth of 1 m.: but even this stylobate came to an end at a distance of 3 m. to the west and 0.50 m. to the east of the column. This one column may well be *in situ*, and farther investigation here may be fruitful. How so many column drums come to be standing on earth is a riddle.

Trench XXI. — Our last trial was made on a hill above the theatre at a distance of about 250 m. west of south, in the hope that on this high ground we might find the *ἱερὸν Διὸς Καπετωλίου ὑπὲρ τὸ θέατρον* (Paus. II, 4, 5). We were led to this hill by the fact that several massive quadrangular blocks of *poros* and marble lay on the surface of the ground there, thrown out during the cultivation of the soil, and also a marble anta-capital of the Corinthian order. It is only reasonable to suppose that on this *κορυφή*, near which so many well-wrought blocks were found, there must have been a large building; and what could have been more likely than that that building was the temple *Διὸς Κορυφαίου, φωνῇ τῇ Ῥωμαίων Καπετωλίου* (Paus. *l.c.*)? We may at some time discover the truth by excavating here.

Meanwhile the two important centres for work are in the theatre, where a most obvious duty lies, and in the neighborhood of Trench III, where we may hope to prove the location of the agora. Later the whole region of Trench XIV must be taken in hand where the baths of Hadrian (Paus. II, 3, 5) with interesting contents may be found. In the first campaign we have done the pioneer work with what may be called gratifying and unexpected success.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

ATHENS,
November, 1896.

THE THEATRE AT CORINTH

A REPORT OF THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1896

[PLATES XVIII-XXIV]

ANYBODY who reads that part of Pausanias which deals with the topography of Corinth cannot fail to notice how many important buildings are spoken of as lying in the immediate vicinity of the theatre.¹ The temple of Athena Chalinitis, the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, the old gymnasium, the seats for those who wished to cool themselves in summer, all lay in the immediate neighborhood of the theatre; and near the temple of Athena Chalinitis was the memorial to the children of Medea, and the Odeum,² while close to the old gymnasium lay two temples, one of Zeus and one of Asclepius. The theatre, then, forms a most important point in determining the topography of Corinth, for, when the site of the theatre is once known, it is absolutely sure that close at hand are other buildings well worth excavation—even though the theatre itself should prove to be of no interest.

The theatre has been found.

¹ Pausan. II, 3, 6 ff.: 'Ετέραν δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ Σικυῶνα ἐρχομένοις ἔστιν ἰδεῖν ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς ὁδοῦ ναὸς καὶ ἀγαλμα χαλκοῦν Ἀπόλλωνος, καὶ ὀλίγον ἀπωτέρω κρήνη καλουμένη Γλαΐκης. . . ὑπὲρ ταύτην πεποιήται τὴν κρήνην καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ωιδεῖον. παρὰ δὲ αὐτὸ μνημῆμά ἐστι τοῖς Μηδείας παισίν. . . τοῦ μνημειοῦ δὲ ἐστὶν οὐ πόρρω Χαλινίτιδος Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν. . . τὸ δὲ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τῆς Χαλινίτιδος πρὸς τῷ θεάτρῳ σφίσις ἐστίν. . . ὑπὲρ δὲ τὸ θεάτρον ἐστὶν ἱερὸν Διὸς Καπετωλίου φωνῇ τῇ Ῥωμαίων· κατὰ Ἑλλάδα δὲ γλωσσᾶν Κορυφαῖος ὀνομάζουσι' ἄν. τοῦ θεάτρον δὲ ἐστὶ τοῦδε οὐ πόρρω γυμνασίου τὸ ἀρχαῖον καὶ πηγὴ καλουμένη Λέρνα· κίονες δὲ ἐστήκασιν περὶ αὐτὴν, καὶ καθέδραι πεποιήνται τοῖς ἐσελθόντας ἀναψύχειν ὥρα θέρους. πρὸς τούτῳ τῷ γυμνασίῳ ναοὶ θεῶν εἰσιν. ὁ μὲν Διὸς, ὁ δὲ Ἀσκληπιοῦ.

² Pausan. *l.c.*; Philostrat. *Vit. Sophist.* II, 1, 5, p. 237: . . ἀξιόσθω δὲ λόγον καὶ τὸ ὑπωρόφιον θεάτρον ὃ ἐδείματο [Ἡρώδης Ἀττικὸς] Κορινθίους.

Trench XVIII. — During the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Corinth in the spring of 1896 under the direction of Professor Richardson, it was decided, towards the middle of May, to sink a trench — now known as Trench XVIII (see Plan; PLATE XVIII) — in the terrace below the Old Temple, in a place about 600 feet to the north-west of the temple, where a sort of semicircular depression in the ground gave a hint that here might be the much sought-for theatre. Owing to the great depth of the earth, the trench had to be very wide at the top (6 m. or 7 m.) to make sure that when the bottom was reached and the width of the trench

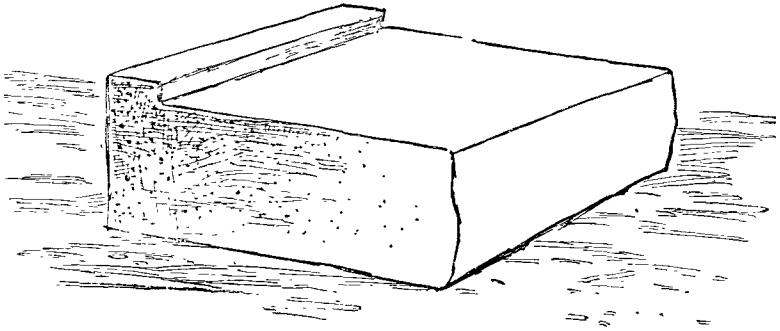


FIGURE 1. — A SEAT FOUNDATION.

had been narrowed by the necessary slanting of the sides, there should still be a little area of ground to show for the work done. At the bottom of the trench, at the upper end, we came upon what seemed to be a well-worn flight of steps (see PLATE XIX), and, side by side and parallel with this, two rows, about 1.40 m. apart, of stones arranged step-fashion. These stones were roughly squared, and at the top of the front edge there had been left a slight elevation, as if to keep something which had rested on them from slipping forward and off (Fig. 1). These stones varied somewhat in size, the smallest measuring about 0.30 m. across, and the largest 0.60 m. or 0.70 m., while their thickness ran from 0.10 m. to 0.40 m. The stones of each row were arranged step-fashion, each succeeding stone

being about 0.79 m. behind its predecessor, and about 0.25 m. higher.

The flight of steps was made by setting on edge two rows of thin stones about 0.75 m. apart. These were imbedded in the earth in such a manner that each succeeding stone should rise above its predecessor by about 0.25 m. (*i.e.* the same difference of heights as that of the above mentioned blocks of stone). Between them, at the front of each rise, was laid a flat, rectangular stone forming the tread of the steps. For each rise three stones were required—two thin stones set on edge to form the sides of the steps, and a flat rectangular stone to form

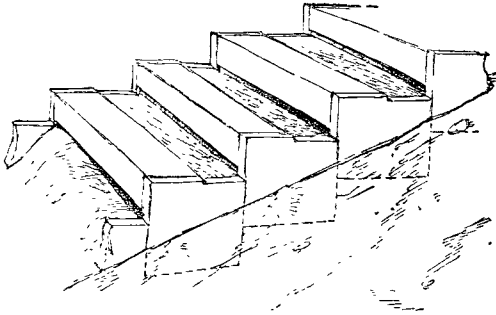


FIGURE 2. — STAIRS.

the tread. The stones forming the sides of the steps had on the top a slight elevation corresponding in position to the elevations on the squared blocks previously mentioned (see Fig. 2), so that whatever was laid across these blocks could rest also on the edges of the thin stones which formed the sides of the stairs.

Even at this stage of our progress we had little doubt that we had found the theatre, and that these squared blocks were the foundations on which the seats were laid. But how were the seats constructed? Were they of wood, or of *poros* stone, or of marble? In settling this question one of the first considerations is the probable size of the seat blocks. Their length for this part of the theatre has been already determined, from the

position of the foundations, to be about 1.40 m. Their width can be established from the width of the depressions wrought in the stones forming the sides of the stairway where the ends of the seat blocks rested (Fig. 2): it is from 0.35 m. to 0.38 m. To determine the height of the seat blocks is somewhat more difficult, but it can nevertheless be done with considerable certainty. In the first place, the foundations for the seat blocks, although roughly squared, are smoothed only on the top where the seat blocks rested on them. Plainly, then, the sides of the foundations were not intended to be seen, but were covered with earth, and in that case the seats themselves must have been high enough above the level of the foundation to enable a person to sit comfortably, *i. e.* (to take the average of other theatres) 0.30 to 0.35 m.; but it should be noted that the difference in level between the successive rows of seats is only 0.25 m. The size of the seat blocks, then, can be laid down with tolerable certainty at 0.35 to 0.38 m. wide, 0.30 to 0.35 m. high, and of a length sufficient to span the distance between the foundations, at this part of the theatre about 1.40 m. As the seat blocks themselves were not wide enough to fill the whole distance from back to front between the rows of seats, the remaining space back of them must have been filled with earth (Fig. 3), as is the case also in the theatre at Eretria.¹

The question now as to whether the seat blocks were of wood or of stone is easily answered. If wood were employed, it would necessarily be in the form of beams having dimensions somewhere about 0.38 m. by 0.35 m. That wood should have been employed in this form hardly seems likely, for it would have been far from economical. Moreover, these beams would have lain with two of their sides in contact with the earth, and this, even in so dry a climate as that of Greece, could not help hastening their rapid decay. The seats, then, were made of stone. In determining whether they were of marble or of *poros* stone, we must remember that the stairways were of *poros* stone, and that seats of marble would have pre-

¹ *Papers of American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, vol. V, p. 39.

sented, side by side with the *poros* stairway, an unpleasant contrast. The conclusion, then, seems inevitable that the seat blocks were made of *poros* stone.

In the same trench, towards the north end, we found two more seat foundations and another stairway (not so well preserved as the first) running at an angle with the first. The stones which formed the sides of this stairway were imbedded in the rock, in which two channels, about 0.25 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep, had been wrought to receive them. In this same trench (XVIII), near the middle (see PLATES XVIII, XX), were found three more of the now familiar foundation stones, while a little in front of them was a loosely built wall, which

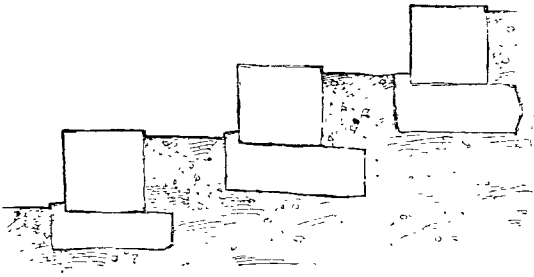


FIGURE 3.—SECTIONAL VIEW OF SEAT BLOCKS RESTING ON THE SEAT FOUNDATIONS.

contained among its various materials one of those foundation stones turned on edge. On the top of this wall, at a height of about 1.50 m. above the level of the foundation stones at that place, were a couple of oblong, rectangular stones, corresponding closely to the dimensions already determined for seat blocks. Here was a puzzle, and the solution of it had to be postponed.

Trench XVIII A. — Before the completion of this first trench (XVIII) we had opened another trench about 45 m. to the west of it, and at right angles with it. This second trench we called XVIII A (see plan, PLATE XVIII). In this trench we found the same sort of seat foundations, a second stairway, and, above the seat foundations and the stairway, some narrow

walls (about 0.75 m. wide), made of broken *poros* stones, having the same general direction as the stairway and the rows of seat foundations. The stairway, as nearly as could be determined by the small portion of it in sight, made an angle of about 70 degrees with the stairway at the south (upper) end of XVIII, while the distance between them was 53 m. This would postulate a radius of at least 46.20 m. from the centre to one of these points, which showed we were dealing with no small theatre.

Trench XVIII B (PLATE XVIII).—We now opened a third trench between XVIII and XVIII A at an angle of about 40 degrees with the latter. Here, again, we found just what we expected to find,—namely, more seat foundations, another flight of steps (PLATE XXII), and a couple more of narrow walls built on the line of the seat foundations (PLATE XXI). We found in this trench, as well as in the two others, a few rectangular blocks, all more or less broken, which corresponded to the dimensions required for seat blocks; but these we had expected to find, and they did not excite us. We had not, however, found any seats *in situ*, and this seemed a little strange.

Trench XVIII C (PLATE XVIII).—We now reasoned that if we should sink a trench on the line of a radius of the theatre at an equal distance from the line of steps in Trench XVIII and the line of steps in XVIII B, we should by finding, or not finding, a third line between the two, be able to determine the angle which the lines of steps made with each other. At the bottom of the trench we found no steps, but, on the contrary, a mass of seat foundations. We ran a side trench to the east, and still found seat foundations. At the east end, however, we found nothing, although there was room enough here for a stairway, and that there might have been a stairway here is still a possibility. But the trench yielded something of more importance than another stairway.

At the upper end of this trench, running crosswise to the line of the trench, were two long, rectangular, *poros* blocks placed end to end. The dimensions of one were: length,

1.45 m.: width, 0.35 m.; height, 0.33 m.; and of the other, length, 1.50 m.: width, 0.34 m.; height, 0.33 m. to 0.37 m., although somewhat irregular at the bottom. On looking more closely we noticed that the ends of these blocks lay in a direct line with the lines of the seat foundations, *i. e.* in the radii of the theatre, and, moreover, that the blocks lay at such a level that a line drawn just touching the tops of the seat foundations would exactly hit the bottom of the blocks. We began to think it possible that here we might have a couple of seat blocks in their original position. If so, they ought to rest on foundation stones, and, sure enough, on clearing away a little, we found that at their juncture they rested on a thin, square stone, of which the front had been broken away, while at the east end of the blocks, imbedded in a wall of broken *poros* stone, there lay a regular seat foundation on which the end of the seat block snugly rested (PLATE XXIII). There could be no doubt now that we had found a couple of seat blocks *in situ*.

That they were thus preserved is probably due to the fact that by some chance they early came to be covered with earth, for their surface shows hardly any signs of weathering. They are simply rectangular blocks of smoothed *poros* stone. There is no attempt at hollowing either the upper surface or the lower part of the front face as is the case with the seats of so many of the Greek theatres.

Trench XVIII D.—Our thoughts long since had naturally turned towards a stage-building, but there were difficulties in the way. The place where we wanted to dig was covered by a field of grain for which the owner wanted an extravagant price. We decided, therefore, to postpone systematic search for the stage-building until the grain should be harvested, even if we had to postpone it till another year, as we finally did, for on the day we left Corinth the owner of the land began to harvest his grain. In the hope, however, of finding perhaps one end of the stage-building, we sank, a little to the east of the grain field, a trench about 20 m. long, running north and south (PLATE

XVIII). Near the surface we found a loosely piled, square basis, made of secondhand *poros* blocks and a few Roman brick. Close beside it, at the south end of the trench, was a wall, apparently Roman, made of all sorts and sizes of stones. This wall, however, rested on a foundation of good *poros* stones, 0.80 m. wide, which runs in a direction almost exactly east and west. These *poros* stones, of which only one layer remained, were set to a line on their north face, while the other (south) face was only roughly chipped to a line. At the other (north) end of the trench, on the same level, at a distance of 11.94 m. from the first *poros* wall, we found another similar wall, 0.86 m. wide, running parallel to the first. In this wall the *poros* blocks were set to a line on the south face, while the north face was only roughly worked. Both these walls lay at a depth of from 2.50 to 3 m. below the surface. Outside of these two walls, a little below their level, were pavements made of thin blocks of marble, the one at the south end of small square blocks, the one at the north end of larger square blocks. This pavement, taken in connection with the coarsely built wall at the south end of the trench, made it look as if these walls had been utilized in the construction of some later building. On taking the levels of these two walls we found they lay 0.60 m. higher than the lowest seat foundation we had discovered (in XVIII). This did not promise well for a stage-building.

Trench XVIII E. — At right angles with Trench XVIII A and in connection with it we sunk a trench running farther up the hill towards the south. In this trench close to its juncture with XVIII A we found another of these narrow walls of porous stones and a few squared stones which may have been seat foundations. They lay, however, so near the surface that, although they are plotted on the plan, probably not much confidence is to be placed in their situation. Fortunately we have enough without them, and their existence or non-existence does not in the least affect our conclusions.

Trench XVIII F.—We now laid out a trench to the east of Trench XVIII, running crosswise of the lines of the stairways and seat foundations already discovered in XVIII. This we made long (about 18 m.) in the hope that we might uncover two adjacent flights of steps,—a hope in which we were not disappointed. We found two flights of steps, one of them being a part of the same flight which we had previously uncovered at the lower (north) end of XVIII. We found also a few scattered seat foundations, but the most remarkable thing which the trench yielded was a series of narrow walls, about 0.75 m. wide, of broken *poros* stones like those I have already described (see p. 487). These walls, about 2 m. apart, were all built on the lines of the radii of the theatre, but without regard to the earlier stairways and seat foundations (PLATE XXIV). Thus some of the seat foundations were completely covered by the walls, others were partially covered, while still others lay wholly clear. One stairway lay free, while the other was almost completely covered by one of the walls. What could be the purpose of these walls? When we first uncovered a few of them we had thought that they probably belonged to the foundations of some later houses, and had nothing to do with the theatre. There was nothing in the character of the walls themselves to help us settle this question. They were walls of a nondescript character, such as might have been built thousands of years ago or such as may be found in the modern town at the present moment. The sure thing was that they were later than the stairways and seat foundations. But such a mass of them, all built on the lines of the radii of the theatre, could belong to nothing but the theatre. Again, at the point where we uncovered them they were all of about the same height (1.75 to 2 m.), the top not always being intact. The only possible explanation was that they belonged to a rebuilding of the theatre. But why such a rebuilding? The answer is that the only purpose of these walls must have been to put the *cavea* on a higher level. But why should the surface of the *cavea* be

raised? Could it be that in Roman times wild beast shows were introduced here, and the *cavea* was raised to put the spectators out of harm's way? That seems hardly probable, for it would have been much easier to dig the orchestra a little deeper, rather than to rebuild the whole *cavea*. What purpose, then, did these walls serve? We have already noticed (p. 483) that the rise of the successive rows of seats was very slight, only about 0.25 m.—much less than usual in Greek theatres.¹ Now, when the theatre was rebuilt it seemed to be desirable to increase the height of the rise between the successive seats. This could have been done by filling with earth, but a better way seemed to present itself. The old seat blocks rested at each end on foundation stones. Why not raise the level of these foundations by building walls on the lines of the radii of the theatre? This then is what was done, and, in the light of this explanation the two seat blocks mentioned on p. 485 as resting on a wall at a height more than 1 m. above the old seat foundations now become intelligible. (See PLATE XX.) They are seat blocks belonging to the rebuilding of the theatre, and they are probably still *in situ*. It should be said—in fact, it can be laid down with absolute certainty—that the space between these walls at the time of the rebuilding of the theatre was not filled with earth. In the earth which to-day covers the walls and fills the space between them, one notices almost everywhere, near the bottom of the walls, a layer of *poros* chips. This layer of chips could have come from but one source. When the walls were being built, any small fragments from the working of the stones naturally dropped down between the walls. There they have remained to this day to testify to the manner in which the theatre was rebuilt.

It remains to say a word about the time of the rebuilding of the theatre, and to state what few general conclusions can be drawn from the rather scanty materials at hand.

¹ Athens, 0.32 m.; Piræus, 0.32 m.; Eretria, 0.32 m.; Epidaurus, 0.34 m.; Sicyon, 0.35 m.; Thorikos, 0.35 m.; Megalopolis, 0.37 m.

An indication as to the date of the earlier theatre seems to be afforded by the manner of working the stones: this shows clearly that the theatre is Greek, and from the fact that the seats do not show the niceties which we find, for example, in the theatres at Athens, Epidaurus, and Megalopolis, one would naturally reason that it is earlier than those theatres. Further excavation, however, may throw more light on this question.

The date of the rebuilding, in my opinion, must fall within the time of the rebuilding of Corinth under the Caesars. The fact that the second theatre is built above the first, without regard to the position of the seats and stairways of the first, seems to show conclusively that at the time of the building of the newer theatre, the old theatre was not in use. And this conclusion is borne out also by another fact. The layers of *poros* chips, which I just mentioned, do not everywhere lie on a level with the bottom of the walls, but usually a little (0.20 m. to 0.50 m.) above that level. Now if, at the time these walls were built, the old theatre had lain wholly clear, there would have been nothing to prevent these chips falling to the level of the surface of the old theatre. If, however, the builders of these walls had found the surface mostly covered with earth, while here and there parts of the old theatre were visible, they would naturally dig down as far as the surface of the old theatre for the foundations of their walls. This is, in fact, what they did, and thus these layers of *poros* chips are found to-day above the level of the surface of the old theatre. As I have said before, the new theatre was built without regard to the position of the various parts of the old, — a proof to my mind that the old theatre at this time was mostly under ground. Indeed, the preservation of the two seats *in situ* was doubtless due to the fact that they were early covered with earth, otherwise they would probably have been broken up to furnish material for the *poros* walls of the new theatre (see above, p. 487).

And now we can come back to the question, and ask when could have been this period of disuse of the theatre at Corinth. The answer is ready. It must have been in the century follow-

ing the destruction of Corinth by Mummius; for, aside from the mass of testimony as to the total destruction of the city,¹ we have also the direct testimony of Vitruvius² that the theatre itself was destroyed.

Corinth, after its destruction, lay waste for many years, and it must have been during this period that the theatre was unused. Whether the seat blocks were broken up by Mummius in his efforts to make thorough work of the destruction, or whether they were plundered for building material cannot be said. Probably, however, the latter, for Mummius, after razing the stage-building and removing the "*echœa aenea*," would have made the work fairly complete.

The theatre faces towards the north. Indeed, there are reasons for believing that it faced almost exactly north, for the trench XVIII C containing the Greek seats lies about in the middle of the semicircle which constituted our field of excavation, and the Greek seats in the trench run exactly east and west. Again, the walls of our supposedly possible stage-building run within a few degrees of east and west. Now even if this is not the stage-building, yet there is a good chance that these walls run in the same direction as the walls of the stage-building, and this fact, in the absence of other data, would lead us to believe that the theatre faced almost exactly north.

Whether these two *poros* walls (p. 488) belong to the stage-building is a question that can be settled only by further excavation. At present the line of the nearest (*i. e.* north) wall lies about 47 m. from the lowest seat foundation that we discovered, and the level of this wall itself is 0.60 m. higher than the lowest seat foundation. Of course the *cavea* might have

¹ Cicero, *Tusc.* III. 53: "Vidi etiam in Peloponneso cum essem adolescens quosdam Corinthios. Hi poterant omnes eadem illa de Andromacha deplorare 'Haec omnia vidi' sed iam decantaverant fortasse. Eo enim erant vultu, oratione, omni reliquo motu et statu, ut eos Argivos aut Syciones diceretis, magisque me movebant Corinthii subito aspectae parietinae quam ipsos Corinthios, quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduserat." Cf. Cic. *De Lege Agraria*, II. 87: "Corinthus vestigium vix relictum est."

² Vitruvius, *De Architectura*, V. 5, 8: "Sin quaeritur in quo theatro ea sint facta, Romae non possumus ostendere sed in Italiae regionibus et in pluribus

gone deeper,—in fact, it probably did; for if we assume that the lowest seat we found is in reality the lowest, we shall have left for our orchestra a circle with a diameter of 36 m. When we consider that the diameter of the corresponding circle at Epidaurus is only 25 m., it does not seem possible that we have as yet unearthed the lowest part of the *cavea*, namely, the rows of seats nearest the orchestra. The orchestra, then, lay deeper.¹ But the deeper we assume the orchestra to have been, by just so much do we lessen the chances that our two *poros* walls are the foundation of the stage-building; for there is no lack of sloping ground here, and so there is no reason here, as at Eretria, for putting the orchestra on a lower level than the stage-building. There is no evidence that when the theatre was rebuilt earth was taken from the orchestra to construct the *cavea*: on the contrary (p. 490), in the rebuilding of the *cavea*, earth was not employed to raise the level, but this end was attained by means of walls of stone. So far, then, everything seems to indicate that we have not found the stage-building.

What we have found, however, is a portion of the *cavea* of one of the large theatres of Greece—just how large cannot as yet definitely be said. What we have already uncovered lies within the segment of a circle somewhat less than a semicircle, with a radius of about 55 m., but there are indications that the radius of the theatre is considerably larger than that.

A hint that the theatre at Corinth was of some considerable size is given by Plutarch,² who, in his life of Aratus, relates how Aratus, after making himself master of Acrocorinth, came down on the following day to the city, and in the theatre addressed the great crowd that had collected. Polybius³ also relates how Philip V. some years later, on the occasion of an incipient revolt, hastened to the town from Lechaëum and sum-

Græcorum civitatibus, etiamque auctorem habemus Lucium Munumium, qui diruto theatro Corinthiorum ecclæa ænea Romanam deportavit et de manubias ad aedam Lunæ dedicavit."

¹ If we should assume here an orchestra of the size of that of Epidaurus, its level would be 2.75 m. below the level of the two *poros* walls.

² Plutarch, *Aratus*, ch. 23; cf. also ch. 17.

³ Polyb. V, 25.

moned the Macedonians into the theatre, and there rebuked them for their conduct.

From what we have already discovered, it would be possible to restore conjecturally a considerable portion of the *cavea*, but, so long as there is hope of further excavations, that would seem to be an unnecessary task. It can be stated with considerable certainty, that in the lower part of the *cavea* there are twelve flights of steps, giving eleven *κερκίδες*, while above the *diazoma* each *κερκίς* was divided by an additional flight of steps. The difference in level between the highest and the lowest points we have discovered — making no account of Trench XVIII E — is 9.45 m. This difference, divided by 0.25 m., which, as one can see from the plan (PLATE XVIII), is quite constant as the difference in level between the successive rows of seats, gives us thirty-eight rows of seats. That there were other seats below this level, I have already tried to show (p. 493), and the remains in Trench XVIII E make it quite certain that there were others still higher in the *cavea*.

Very interesting is the description by Vitruvius (V. 5) of the bronze vases ("*echea aenea*") which he says were employed in the theatre at Corinth to help the acoustic properties of the theatre. These were turned upside down and distributed, in accordance with a rather elaborate system which is described by him, in chambers prepared for their reception beneath the seats in different parts of the theatre. No doubt the slight slope of the *cavea* referred to above (p. 490) made it necessary to employ this artificial means of reënforcing the acoustic power of the theatre. If by chance some one of these vases of bronze has escaped destruction — who can tell what future excavations may bring to light? ¹

FRANK COLE BABBITT.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,
December, 1896.

¹ I beg to express my thanks to Professor Richardson, Director of the American School, for some kindly suggestions, and to Mr. Herbert F. De Cou, Fellow of the American School, as well as to Professor Richardson, for a good deal of help, most willingly rendered, in the actual work of measurement of the theatre.

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

A ROMAN BUILDING IN CORINTH

A REPORT OF THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1896: TRENCH XIV

[PLATES XXV, XXVI]

OF the group of cuttings known as Trench XIV, northeast of the present *ἀγορά* of Palaiokórinthos, the principal trench was dug in order to explore a heavy buttressed wall which runs from east to west along the south side of a modern road of the same direction. From the western part of this trench another trench was run southward at right angles with it. In the road itself several small cuttings were made, in order to ascertain whether there were remains of any ancient road under the present one, and, if so, whether that road was intersected in the immediate vicinity of the wall by a road from the south.

The existence of a massive wall beneath the surface of the ground had been observed early in the campaign, but the work of laying it bare was not begun until the second week in May. The task was entrusted to Mr. Andrews, who uncovered the greater part of the explored portion of the wall, and made the cuttings in the road.¹ The remainder of the explored portion of the wall was laid bare by Dr. Babbitt, who also supervised the excavation of the first half of the south intersecting trench.

The part of the wall exposed lies about 0.20 m. (at the third buttress, reckoning from the east) to 1.95 m. (at the eighth buttress) beneath the surface of the ground, according to

¹ Mr. Andrews also prepared the sketch upon which is based that part of the plan of Trench XIV that covers the excavations conducted by him.

the number of courses preserved. It extends in a direction varying from east and west toward southeast and northwest by about 5° (in this respect resembling the east and west walls of Trench IX), from a point 4.75 m. east of the modern road to the *ἀγορά*, into a field south of the east and west road before mentioned, for a distance of 49.33 m. The entire length of the wall was not ascertained, for, toward the east the excavation had to be discontinued on account of a house, and, toward the west, at a depth of 1.90 m., a bed of hard concrete, 0.15 m. to 0.25 m. in thickness, impeded farther operations, although the trench was carried over it a distance of 11.05 m., in the hope that it would terminate. The width of the simple wall at points 30.48 m., 10 m., and 5.30 m. from the west end was found to be 1.22 m., 1.41 m., and 1.45 m. respectively.

The wall is reënforced on the north side at intervals of 3.51 m. to 3.60 m. (average 3.548 m.) by exterior buttresses, which have an outward projection of 0.58 to 0.63 m. (average 0.614 m.), and a width of 1.15 to 1.185 m. (average 1.175 m.), except at the east end, where there was found a stone 1.98 m. in width, which was thought to lie under a corner buttress (cf. PLATE XXV, Plan and Elevation I). West of this there is a space of 13.67 m., in which, owing to the difficulties of tearing up a much-used thoroughfare, the wall was not excavated, and consequently the position and width of the buttresses are not known. It may, however, be conjectured, on the basis of the above-mentioned average widths and interspaces, that the interval was occupied by three buttresses—we have the western profile of the one farthest west—and three interspaces. If the wide stone previously mentioned represents the width of a corner buttress, then the interspace nearest the corner may be estimated at 3.049 m., the others at 3.548 m. each. Instances of unequal interspacing between buttresses and between interior braces are not uncommon. An example of smaller interspaces near a corner may be seen at the southeast angle of the supporting wall of the terrace of the Olympieum at Athens. Here we have on the east side inter-

spaces of 4.58 m., 4.58 m., 5.73 m., 5.46 m., and 5.64 m., respectively, beginning with the one nearest the corner, and on the south side, commencing with the same corner, interspaces of 4.90 m. and 4.30 m., followed by seven others ranging from 5.38 m. to 5.78 m. in length. If, however, this stone lay beneath an ordinary buttress, there is room for equal interspaces, provided the buttress were set 0.499 m. east of the west edge of the stone. We should then have all together ten buttresses; an eleventh might doubtless be added, were it not for a tongue of concrete that hides the north face of the wall to within 3.20 m. of the westernmost buttress. For view of the wall, showing buttresses III-VII, see PLATE XXVI.

Wall and buttresses are constructed of large quadrangular blocks of the soft whitish limestone, which in Corinth corresponds to Piraeus stone at Athens, laid in mortar. The first course above the level of the street, 0.35 m. in height, extends just beyond the exterior buttress-line, thus forming a sort of water-table. The remaining courses are two layers thick; when a buttress occurs, it forms a third layer. What then becomes the middle layer is, in the case of the eighth or westernmost buttress, for the sake of economy, filled in with smaller stones and plaster, forming a kind of coarse concrete, and, in the case of the third buttress, left empty. The width of the layers is, in the eighth buttress, 0.78 m., 0.65 m., and 0.62 m., respectively, beginning with the outside layer. The individual blocks are of various lengths; examples ranging from 0.25 m. to 1.29 m. were noted (cf. PLATE XXV, Elevation II). The height of the layers is, in the case of the eighth buttress, substantially the same, namely, 0.65 m., 0.68 m., and 0.70 m., respectively, from the outside. As to the height of the courses, a comprehensive statement cannot yet be made, the excavation having been merely tentative, but an idea of the appearance of a relatively well preserved portion of the façade may be obtained from a glance at the elevation of the third buttress, with a bit of wall at either side (PLATE XXV, Elevation II). Here the height of the first course of the wall

proper is 1.14 m., while the second and third courses are each only about half as high. In this respect the wall is somewhat like the east wall of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian at Athens. In this the second course above the present level of the ground is 1.02 m. high, the third 0.43 m., the fourth 0.73 m., and the others about the same as the fourth.

The cuttings on the road north of the wall brought to light, at a depth of about 2.60 m., an ancient street, 5.015 m. in width, running east and west, at its base. The pavement of this street, consisting of large irregularly polygonal blocks of hard, whitish limestone, was worn into deep ruts at 0.25 m., 0.91 m., and 2.31 m., respectively, from the wall. In all of these ruts the pavement, which, in the case of the last, is 0.25 m. thick, had been worn through, and then repaired with pebbles cemented in. Shallow ruts were found at 2.96 m. and 3.71 m. distance from the wall. A modern water-conduit rendered it impracticable to excavate in this place to the entire width of the street, but a little farther east, where the north side of the street was exposed, a shallow rut was found, 4.56 m. distant from the wall. Only one other rut was met with here, and that an insignificant one about 4 m. from the wall, as only a narrow strip of the street was excavated. At the east end of the trench, where, with the exception of a few inches, the entire width of the street was laid bare, no ruts were found on account of the badly disintegrated state of the pavement. Owing to this disintegration, however, a glimpse was obtained of three tile drains crossing the street at different angles beneath the pavement.

The north side of the street at these cuttings was found to be bordered by two bits of low broken wall. The eastern piece is 1.40 m. long, the other 4.10 m. long and 0.65 m. wide. They probably belong together, but there is between them a space of 1.50 m. which was only partially excavated. Through the longer piece an opening 0.90 m. wide has been made a little east of the centre, as though for a door or passage (cf. PLATE XXV. plan).

Inside of the wall, at a level with the pavement outside, a fairly good Roman mosaic was discovered. Except for a strip 1.10 m. in width, at the south side next to the wall, it was badly broken up, but evidently covered, originally, a space at least 3.34 m. in width from south to north.

The ruined state of the greater part of the mosaic made it possible to dig to a greater depth north of the preserved portion. Here was discovered a drain 1 m. in height, which seemed to have been sunk through the mosaic. The bottom of this drain, constructed of rounded tile, lies 1.40 m. below the mosaic. The top was covered with slabs of soft white limestone. About on a level with the mosaic a second drain, of inferior character, was found, running at right angles to the first, and with a fall from south to north.

As these cuttings in the road were opposite the buttress-wall, no intersecting north and south street was found. A small cutting, however, was made in the road about 12.50 m. west of the western end of the main trench, with the hope of finding the north and south pavement, that had appeared in Trenches III and VI-X, but, owing to various unfortunate obstructions, it was abandoned before a sufficient depth had been reached.

Thus far the excavation had shown the existence of a carefully constructed Roman wall of unusual massiveness and solidity, alongside a thoroughfare, which had evidently been the scene of much traffic. In order to ascertain the character of the remains immediately back of this wall, a trench was dug southward at right angles with it, starting from the eighth buttress. The length of this trench was 22.50 m. The width at the top, for the first 12.90 m., was 2 m.: for the remainder it gradually increased to 3.40 m. The greatest depth was 6.70 m. The wider south end, from the southernmost cross-wall, was about 2.20 m. in depth. In this trench were found walls and drains of various periods. We will note first the walls, taking them up in order from north to south.

About 0.55 m. south of the buttress-wall was found, at a

depth of 0.15 m. from the surface, a wall, 0.65 m. wide and 1.50 m. high, rudely constructed of rough stone and brick laid in mortar. It evidently has nothing to do with the buttress-wall, with which it is not even quite parallel, but is of much later date — probably mediaeval or modern. Beneath this wall was found a broken ledge of *opus incertum*, 1 m. in thickness, projecting southward about 0.40 m. from the south side of the wall in the form of a truncated cone (cf. PLATE XXV, Section I). Underneath this was a vertical wall of brick, 0.50 m. high, backed by *opus incertum*. The south side of this wall lies about 1.20 m. back of the inner side of the buttress-wall. Immediately beneath this brick-work is a layer or shelf of concrete, which projects 0.50 m. beyond it. The total width of this layer is 0.75 m., the thickness 0.25 m. That the low vaulted passage or conduit thus formed belongs with the outer wall seems likely from the fact that the intervening space, so far as could be ascertained, was filled in with *opus incertum*, and also from the fact that the wall does not extend farther down than the above-mentioned shelf of concrete, as a crowbar-hole, extending northward 1.85 m. from the north edge of the shelf, revealed only rubble and broken blocks of *poros* stone. The combination of outside wall of stone and lining of *opus incertum*, faced on the inside with brick, may also be seen in the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian before referred to.

At 7.10 m. distance from the buttress-wall, and parallel with it, a second cross-wall was found, at a depth of 2.20 m. This wall is substantially constructed of irregularly shaped blocks of *poros* stone, both worked and unworked, and a small proportion of tile, laid in mortar. The height of the wall, as far as preserved, is 1.97 m., its width 0.90 m., and its exposed length about 1.20 m. The depth and solid construction of this wall make it probable that it goes back as far as the Roman period. It does not, however, appear to belong to the same period as the buttress-wall and the walls next to be described.

The third cross-wall, 11.80 m. south of the buttress-wall, lies 1 m. deep beneath the surface. Another wall, which lay on top

of it and extended to within 0.15 m. of the present level of the soil, was purposely broken away in the excavation, as it was manifestly of a very late period. It was constructed of small stones, tile, and coarse plaster, and had a width of 0.65 m., thus corresponding in character closely with the first cross-wall described above. The width of the under wall is 1 m., its height 4.40 to 4.55 m., and its exposed length 1.80 m.

This wall is constructed of concrete poured, in a liquid state, into a framework of boards fastened to upright scantling after the usual Roman manner. It is a coarse concrete with a considerable proportion of mortar, a fact which causes the outer surface to look as though roughly plastered. The imprint of the boards of the framework is still plainly visible. They were 0.24 to 0.30 m. in width. On the north side may also be seen the imprint of one piece of the scantling, 0.15 m. wide, 0.07 m. deep, and 1.70 m. in length. As the lower end of this timber extends only to within 1.31 m. of the bottom of the wall, it would appear that this was an intermediate piece, inserted for the purpose of holding the boards more firmly in position. On the south side of the wall there remain two similar impressions, one of which is 0.23 m. from the angle which this wall makes with the north and south wall next to be described; the other is separated from the first by a space of 1.165 m. These timbers were 0.14 and 0.15 m. wide, respectively, and 0.06 and 0.09 m. deep. The lengths were not ascertained owing to the before-mentioned shallowness of the trench on this side of the wall. In the upper part of the wall the concrete presents a rougher surface. On the north side the construction just described is capped by a sort of rude cornice, which projects from 0.01 m. to 0.06 m., and consists simply of a concave moulding 0.46 m. in width. From here to the top (0.60 m.) the wall does not differ in appearance from ordinary *opus incertum*, as the term is used in Greece. On the south side the wall is rough and without any suggestion of ornament down to within 1.08 m. of the top, where the imprint of the boards of the framework begins to appear.

This wall is intersected at right angles by a similar wall running along the west side of the trench. It also makes a right angle with the buttress-wall.¹ The width of this wall is 0.80 m., the length, as far as excavated, 9.70 m. It lies beneath 0.75 m. to 1.20 m. of earth, with its top on a level with that of the wall just described.

On the east side this wall looks very much like the preceding wall, the method of construction being the same. In the excavated portion the imprints of nine upright timbers were found, averaging about 0.075 m. in depth, and varying from 0.11 to 0.16 m. in width. The intervening spaces are from 0.65 to 1.30 m. in width. At the top of the timbers there is, at the south end of the trench, a rough ledge of plaster, 3.50 m. long, which projects, in some places, as much as 0.08 m. The tops of the timbers were covered with plaster, which, in the case of the second and sixth uprights, reckoned from the north, has remained after the withdrawal of the timbers. The arrangement of the timbers is shown in PLATE XXV (Elevation III). Traces of board framework are also apparent on the upper part of the wall, which is slightly concave. On the west side the wall was exposed to a depth of only a few centimetres, but sufficiently to reveal the fact that it was here faced with brick. In this respect it resembles some of the interior walls of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian, before referred to, which were faced with brick, and then covered with slabs of marble. (Cf. *Πρακτικά*, 1885, p. 21, pl. i.)

At the south end of this trench is a bit of concrete pavement or flooring about 1.50 m. \times 1.20 m. in extent, lying nearly on a level with the top of the wall at the west. Just northeast of it is a piece of poor mosaic on about the same level. At present its dimensions are about 1.70 m. \times 1.50 m., but some of it was destroyed by the workmen.

Next to be noticed are the drains or conduits. Of these there were found in the north part of the trench three of

¹ The angle was taken by Dr. Babbitt.

different sizes and different levels, but all having a general course and fall from south to north.

The lowest and largest drain or conduit, 4.60 m. beneath the present surface of the ground, may be seen at the north side of the third cross-wall, where it is partially preserved for a length of 3.40 m. It runs at right angles to this wall, which cuts through it, and is accordingly of later date. The width of this drain was not ascertained, as the west side of the trench is bounded at the bottom by the narrow drain which is next to be described. As the width must have exceeded the distance from the east edge to this smaller drain, or 0.85 m. (0.61 m. inside), it would appear to have been a somewhat broad water-course. The depth was 0.35 m., as may be seen from a portion of the east side still in position (length 1.80 m., width 0.24 m.).

This drain is constructed of soft white limestone, coated inside with plaster or cement about 0.02 m. in thickness. It rests upon a foundation of large, somewhat irregularly laid blocks of soft white limestone. This foundation deserves especial notice, because of the light which it sheds upon the question as to the age of the drains. It consists of a single course of stone, for the most part, with an extreme height of 0.53 m., resting upon a basis of loosely piled worked and unworked stone of various sizes and shapes, among which were also found pieces of brick. The height of this mass was not ascertained, owing to the difficulty of digging at so great a depth in a very confined space; but a small hole, east of the middle of the preserved piece of the side of the drain, was carried to a depth of 2.10 m. beneath the level of the drain without reaching the bottom of the heap (cf. PLATE XXV, Section II).

North of the second cross-wall this drain seems to have been broken up, but it is likely that the foundation remains in the shape of a loosely built wall of soft limestone, 0.75 m. to 1 m. wide, and over 1.17 m. high. This wall is, for the most part, constructed without mortar, but a few pieces of a soft brownish mortar were found.

Directly above this drain there is a small drain or conduit

falling from southwest to northeast. It makes its appearance at the north side of the third cross-wall, which evidently intercepted it, and continues with some interruptions through to the northeast corner of the trench. One of these interruptions is due to the second cross-wall, which is built through it. The depth of its course from the surface of the ground is about 4.35 m.

This drain is made of rectangular blocks of soft white limestone, 0.35 m. wide, and 0.32 m. to 0.39 m. high, set end to end. The channel for water is a rectangular groove, 0.12 m. to 0.24 m. wide, and 0.11 m. to 0.21 m. deep, cut lengthwise in the top of each stone, in such a way as to leave the lips at either side about equal in width. The bottom is covered with a coating of plaster 0.01 m. thick. Traces of calcareous deposit abound. Across the top were gable tiles about 0.05 m. thick.

Of the third drain a piece 2.15 m. in length remains between the first and second cross-walls. Its water-channel lies about 1.13 m. above that of the drain just described. The intervening space is filled with a mass of earth, loose stones, and pottery, differing little, if any, in character from the surrounding *χωμα*.

This drain is constructed in the same manner as the small drain just mentioned, and of the same kind of material. The channel for water is of about the same size, namely, 0.18 m. to 0.22 m. width, and 0.15 m. to 0.19 m. depth, but the stones of which the drain was constructed are much heavier, having a width of 0.49 m. and a height of 0.38 m. In the preserved section there are but two stones, one of which is 1.28 m. in length. The bottom of the channel is covered with a layer of plaster or cement 0.01 m. in thickness.

The two drains last described agree closely in appearance and construction with the drains of "grooved blocks of stone," which cross the orchestra of the theatre at Sicyon from northwest to southeast, and seem to fall toward the eastern corners of the so-called tank at its centre.¹

¹ Cf. Earle, *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, V, p. 23, *American Journal of Archaeology*, First Series, vol. VIII, p. 393, and Brownson and Young, *ibid.*, p. 405.

That all these drains or conduits are older than the walls which cross them is evident from the fact that in every case the drains have been broken through and no provision made for their continuance. On the other hand, the fact that the foundation of the lowest drain seems to be constructed with the aid of mortar, and is built across a heap of used and refuse stone and brick, may possibly indicate a period subsequent to the destruction of the city in 146 B.C. We have as yet no means of ascertaining by how long a time the uppermost drain antedates the building to which the outer and inner walls, which have been described, belonged. But that that building must belong to a considerably later period than the lowest drain is shown by the accretion of earth between the upper drains, as well as by the mere fact of their existence. We have already pointed out certain similarities in construction between our building and some works of the age of Hadrian, and it is to be said that the style of the edifice and the general character of the workmanship suggest that epoch. A more definite statement than this would be unwise until a more complete and comprehensive excavation can be made.

An effort should then be made to find out also the original design and purpose of the structure, to which belongs a mass of Roman brick-work and *opus incertum*, commencing about 33 m. south of the buttress-wall and extending south for about 20 m. farther, while in the field to the southwest are several detached and partially destroyed pieces of vaulting. The most conspicuous part of this ruin is a wall 12.80 m. long, 2 m. wide, and 6.15 m. high, with two vaulted chambers attached at the northeast. These vaults are of unequal height, the higher being next to the wall, but are joined under one roof, which slopes upward to the wall, meeting it at a height of about 4 m. from the ground. The wall runs from northwest to southeast, as do also the pieces of vaulting in the field at the southwest. The remains, however, which lie east and northeast of the wall, have the same orientation as the other walls which have been described.

These ruins appear to have been as insignificant in the time of the visit of Spon and Wheler (1676) as they are to-day, that is, if one may judge from the scanty and uncertain reference to them in the description of the journey of these travellers.¹ Of the other travellers, Chandler² speaks of a large mass of brick-work north of the bazaar, "a remnant, it may be conjectured, of a bath or of the gymnasium." Leake³ conjectures that the ruin may be "part of one of the baths built by Hadrian," while Beulé⁴ identifies it either with the baths of Hadrian or of Eurycles. Both of these baths are mentioned by Pausanias (II. 3. 5), who says that, of the many baths at Corinth, that built by Eurycles⁵ the Spartan was most famous. It lay, according to that author, on or near the direct road from the *agora* to Lechaëum.

It seems very probable that these ruins are a part of the building, to which the buttress-wall, and its adjacent interior foundation walls of *opus incertum* and brick, belong. If so, the identification of this extensive edifice with either of the above-mentioned structures would be an important contribution to our knowledge of the topography of Corinth.

HERBERT F. DE COU.

ATHENS,
July 7, 1897.

¹ "Voilà toutes les antiquitez qui se trouvent à Corinthe, avec quelques paus de murailles." *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant*, vol. II. p. 306.

² *Travels in Asia Minor and Greece*, vol. II, p. 295.

³ *Travels in the Morea*, vol. III, p. 244.

⁴ *Études sur le Péloponnèse*, p. 400. Cf. Dodwell, *A Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece*, vol. II, p. 132; E. D. Clarke, *Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa*, part II, vol. VI, p. 558; W. G. Clark, *Peloponnesus*, p. 55.

⁵ On Eurycles, who lived in the reign of Augustus, see the references in Pape-Benseler, *s.v.*, and Leake, *op. cit.* p. 239, note *b*.

TWO RELIEFS FROM ASSOS

[PLATE XXVII]

DURING a visit at Assos in the spring of 1896, Dr. Dörpfeld found two reliefs from the temple lying on the surface of the ground. With characteristic courtesy he offered them to the Archaeological Institute for publication with the rest of the Assos material. Both the reliefs are, unfortunately, in a very bad state of preservation; but, although the surface is defaced and the finer modelling entirely destroyed, still the compositions are complete and the style of the work as a whole is unmistakable. One of the blocks (Fig. 1) seems to have belonged to the famous exceptional sculptured epistyle: the other (PLATE XXVII) is a metope. The epistyle block is not so well preserved as the metope, the top and right end being lost. The bottom and left end show the original line of cutting. The line of fracture at the right end is very irregular and, so far as one can judge from the photograph, is in no part contemporaneous with the original edge. This naturally suggests that the block extended in this direction, and was therefore too long for a metope. The second block shows the original edge certainly on three sides and probably in part on the fourth.

It is not difficult to see what figures are represented, though how they are to be explained is a question not so easy to answer. The supposed epistyle block bears the figure of a bull. At first sight the figure might seem to be that of a horse rather than of a bull, but the rounded shape of the tail and the rendering of the hind quarters show that a bull is rep-

resented. The horse-like appearance of the head and neck are due, if I mistake not, to the weathering of the block.

The influence of the East that is so noticeable a characteristic of these temple sculptures is shown clearly in this figure in the rendering of the line of the ribs and of the muscles of the hind leg. The sharp outlining of these parts reminds one strongly of the similar rendering on Rhodian and other vases. The sculptures as well as the vases show that their respective makers shaped their figures under the influence of the woven



FIGURE 1. — EPI-TYLÈ BLOCK FROM ASSOΣ.

work for which the Eastern countries were famous. The conventions of the older and more familiar art were instinctively followed by the less practised masters of the other trades, for sculpture and pottery were little more than trades at this early time. The figure seems rather slim for a bull, but we must remember that we are dealing with the rather loose work of Asia Minor, and that our impressions of sculptured bulls are in the main derived from works of a purer Greek authorship. Furthermore, the peculiar weathering of the block makes the figure appear slimmer than it really was. The block belongs,

probably, to the same series as the lion groups found in 1881,¹ a series which seems to be of a decorative character somewhat similar to that of the friezes from Xanthos now in the British Museum.²

The metope block (PLATE XXVII) is carved with the figures of two nude men, probably bearded, running to the right, with arms and legs spread far apart. Who these figures are intended to represent it is not possible to say, in the present state of our knowledge of the sculptures, but it seems probable that the metope belongs to the same series with the two represented on Plates 21 and 22 of the *Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1881*.³ The complete nudity of all the male figures so far found at Assos is a point worth noticing in its bearing on the development of Greek sculpture.⁴ One might suppose that the difficulties of cutting drapery in such stone as was used caused the sculptors to depict the figures in this simple fashion, but the draped women on the epistyle block in the Louvre disprove this supposition.⁵ It is more likely that this characteristic shows merely an individual peculiarity of the sculptor, as in the case of Onatas or of the sculptor of the Aeginetan pediments. The "Harpy" (Siren) monument, the archaic reliefs from Ephesus, and many other works

¹ See *Papers of the Archaeological Institute of America*: Classical Series, I, pls. xvii, xviii. It is not impossible that the head of the bull was turned in full front, as in the case of the cow on the "Harpy" (or better "Siren") monument, and the Europa metope from Selinus (Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, I, fig. 22). This turning of the head was due, in a measure, to the difficulty of carving the two horns in perspective.

² *Catalogue of Greek Sculpture in the British Museum*, I, nos. 81, 82.

³ *Papers of the Archaeological Institute of America*: Classical Series, I.

⁴ Of one figure (*Papers*, etc., pl. 22, and p. 117), it is said that "his loins are guided with a cloth." This would be strange among all these nude figures and, when we bear in mind the bad preservation of the relief, we are justified in hesitating to accept the statement.

⁵ It is said in the *Papers*, etc., p. 117, that "the one complete metope relief represents a man pursuing a woman." This is, I believe, an error; for, as the figure is completely nude, it seems more likely that it is intended for a man. It may be thought that the drapery has weathered away, but as the part between the legs would be more protected than any other part of the block, this is scarcely probable.

of the same period show men fully clad. The statues of women and goddesses with their complicated draperies show that the nudity of the male figures was not due to technical difficulties. Women were always represented draped; for men there seems to have been no fixed rule, but as we should naturally suppose, each artist did as seemed to him best. The course of life tended strongly to influence the artists to represent men nude, though in complicated groups, such as the Aegina pediments, draped figures were introduced for the sake of contrast. These were the first beginnings that led to the superb and masterly contrasts in the works of Phidias and Praxiteles.

In freedom of action and crudity of modelling, the figures on the metope block are like all the others from the temple and like all the sculpture of the early time. That is, they show a complete lack of accuracy in every detail but give a life-like suggestion of real figures, owing to the wise neglect by the sculptors of trivialities and their bold representation of vigorous action. One frequently hears these archaic sculptures, particularly the Lions of Mycenae, praised for the detailed accuracy of their forms. Even Gardner¹ speaks of the "careful modelling and detailed truth to nature" of the lions. These qualities appear to me to be absolutely lacking in this work from Mycenae, and, with the exception of the Vaphio cups and a few other objects, in all other archaic work. The early artists are to be praised for their skill in seizing on general effects, not for their power in rendering details. This desire for the truth of effect led to one of the chief peculiarities of early relief work, — the twisting of the body on the hips, so that while legs, arms, and head are in profile, the trunk is represented in full front. It is generally supposed that this was due to the difficulties of representing so thick a part of the body as the torso in low relief. This, however, is not the reason; for the two legs are as thick as the body and yet they are in profile. The explanation which I believe to be the true one is confirmed

¹ *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, I, p. 60.

by the fact that reliefs such as those of the "Harpy" (Siren) tomb, which show figures in simple positions and nearly or quite motionless, do not exhibit this twisting of the body. So soon as the positions assumed are complex, or the figures are represented as in motion, the bodies are twisted; had they not been so, these early sculptors, who were by no means finished masters, would have failed to get the truth of effect for which they sought. The motion of a figure is shown chiefly by the action of the legs and arms. The legs of a moving figure are practically in the same plane, and one is in front of the other with nothing between them, so that the Greek artist found no difficulty in representing them; the arms, on the other hand, being separated by the trunk, are by no means in the same plane. It was this difference in plane that caused the twisting, for unless the trunk were turned, part of the further arm would be hidden and it would appear shorter than the nearer one. Furthermore, the early Greek sculptors were, like beginners in the arts to-day, unable to draw or carve what they *saw*, but had a tendency to carve and draw what they *knew*. So by twisting the trunk the whole of the further arm would be shown. Since the trunk faces at right angles to the plane of motion, the contradiction between it and the profiled arms and legs is very marked, but as it was the limbs that suggested the motion, these early artists thought it more important to get them correct than to have the trunk so. They were not skillful enough to overcome these difficulties, and they chose what seemed to them to be the least objectionable solution of them. Figures at rest, but in contorted positions, show this same peculiarity (cf. the "Mourning" Athena or the grave relief by Alxenor) for a similar reason. They are in action, but not in motion, in the sense of moving forward, and their bodies do not show (like an upright or slowly-moving figure) equal action on each side of a perpendicular drawn through their head to their feet. I do not mean to imply that the artists reasoned out the matter as I have here done. Our greater knowledge of technique enables us to see the difficulties that the early

sculptor encountered, and to understand many of the peculiarities of his work. That the eye also is shown in full front, while the figure is intended to be in profile, is due, probably, to the same reason; the sculptors carved the figures from memory and not from nature; not being used to noticing the eye except from in front, they showed it from this point of view.

The character of the modelling of the reliefs from Assos should be considered in regard not only to its representation of nature but also to the handling of the material. In this respect the flatness of the figures and the sharpness of their outlines are noticeable. Semper¹ called attention to the empaestic character of the reliefs, and his remarks have often been repeated. In the *Report of the Investigation at Assos* we find (p. 121): "Not only the detailed forms of the decoration of the temple of Assos, but its position upon the building, point to the prototype of a work of hammered metal. . . . The reliefs upon the epistyle, the principal constructive member of the entablature, warrant the conjecture that the timbering of ancient Asiatic fanes was overlaid with sheets of metal, as is known to have been frequently the case with the columns and walls." Collignon says:² "Quant à la frise, par une disposition tout à fait inusitée, elle couvrait les blocs qui formaient l'épistyle, immédiatement au-dessus de la colonnade; et là aussi, comme à Éphèse, il est bien difficile de ne pas retrouver le souvenir des revêtements métalliques, appliqués à l'architecture en bois." Further on (p. 184) in his consideration of the figures he speaks of the "gestes raides et gauches, exécution monotone et plate, qui sembla trahir l'imitation des reliefs en bronze repoussé." Gardner says:³ "These are the same subjects which we find on early bronze reliefs and other decorative works, and they follow just the same types; thus additional confirmation is lent to the theory that these sculptures on the

¹ *Der Stil*, 2d ed. I, p. 406.

² *Histoire de la Sculpture Grècque*, I, p. 182.

³ *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, I, p. 112.

architrave are but substitutes for an ornamental casing." These various statements need further evidence before they can be accepted. It is, of course, true that metal was occasionally used to encase columns and to decorate walls, but what ground is there for stating of these sculptures that their "*position upon the building*" points to the prototype of a work in hammered metal"? Is any building known that had such decoration of bronze? Why, too, do the "detailed forms" point to this? It is true that the modelling is similar to that of many works in bronze, but exactly the same sort of modelling is shown in the figures on the early vases and in terra-cotta figurines. That similar characteristics are common to works of every description of the early plastic arts is due not to the imitative instincts of their makers, but to the fact that the qualities of the various materials were not understood; not till a much later time did the artists appreciate the different means of expression offered by various materials. Conventions proper to works in bronze were repeated in works of stone, not because the makers of the latter were copying the bronze works, which were doubtless the commoner in the archaic period, but because they did not understand that the peculiarities they reproduced were conventions and not necessary methods of representation. Broadly speaking, there was but one way in Greece and the places under her immediate influence to represent a figure, and that way had been developed by the workers of bronze. So in such places as Rhodes there was another way which had been largely influenced by weavers.

That the subjects of the Assos sculptures are, as Gardner says, the same as those of early bronze reliefs, and follow the same types, is a very doubtful proof that the "sculptures are substitutes for an ornamental casing." These subjects were the same for every kind of work of art. As well might one say that the early intaglios are "substitutes" for bronze rings, or that the early vases are "substitutes" for metal ones. Furthermore, where is there any evidence for such lavish use of metal as this "substitute" implies? It is hardly credible that

the "timbering of ancient Asiatic fanes was overlaid with metal." Even columns or walls so covered¹ were not frequent.

What the position of these sculptures does show is that the Asiatic Greeks did not understand the use of sculpture for architectural decoration. The work of the sculptors at Ephesus shows the same misconception, and from this early time down to the very end, Asiatic sculptors continued to make the same mistake. The carved columns of Ephesus and the friezes of the Nereid monument are other examples of mistaken decoration, due solely, I believe, to love of display.

One other point remains to be considered—the date of these works. Whatever questions as to the date of the temple may arise from its plan and construction, none can exist as to the period when these figures were carved. We cannot tell the exact decade, but we can be sure of the approximate time. This is determined by the modelling of the surface, by the mistakes (twisted head of lion), by the draperies (Nereids), by the faces of the Sphinxes, by the legs of the men, by the types of the scenes, in fact, by every detail and by the general effect. It must have been late in the sixth century B.C.

The sculptures are not beautiful; they are not even of very deep interest, though their vigorous action and dramatic energy are worthy of earnest study. They are the work of a provincial school in a country where the Fine Arts never attained their noblest development. They emphasize, however, the inimitable quality of the work of Greece proper, showing, as only contrasts can show, the superb attainments of the Grecian sculptors and how wide-spread and civilizing their influence was.

RICHARD NORTON.

¹ It may be suggested that the temple of Athena Chalcioecus in Sparta (Pausan. III. 17. 3) offers evidence for the architectural use of bronze. That this temple was adorned with bronze reliefs is true, but there is no evidence that they were used as are the figures at Assos or Ephesus. Considering the subjects represented, we might believe them to have been metope groups—but this is pure conjecture.

TENOCHTITLAN: ITS SITE IDENTIFIED

To visitors in the City of Mexico, the guides, both official and unofficial, have been wont to declare that the modern city occupies the site of Tenochtitlan of the Aztecs, and that the Cathedral stands where, in former times, stood the heathen *teocalli*. Nor are these guides to be blamed for the inaccuracy of their statements, nor the tourists for their ready credulity in accepting them, when the generally accepted literature of the subject abounds in asseverations that Tenochtitlan covered an area nine miles in circumference; that the site of the present city is completely swallowed up in that of the former Indian pueblo; that the present city occupies "so exactly the same site as its predecessor that the *plaza mayor*, or great square, is the same spot which had been covered by the huge *teocalli* and the palace of Montezuma: while the principal streets take their departure, as before, from this central point, and passing through the whole length of the city, terminate at the principal causeways" (Prescott); that the great causeways touch the modern capital at the same points; and much more to the effect that the present city is inferior in extent to its predecessor, though it marks with monumental precision all the prominent sites of Tenochtitlan.

Information of this character has been heretofore most gratefully received by hurrying tourists, as sufficiently accurate for sentimental observations on the spot, and for ephemeral literary work. But among the tens of thousands who will visit the Mexican capital during the next few years, there will be many who will detect incongruities in these statements, and

to them as to archaeological students generally the exact identification of the historic site will be of more than a passing interest.

Without going into this phase of the subject more fully, it is enough now to assert that the former occupant of the ground we propose to examine, was — not a city, much less the capital of a vast territory, but precisely what we have here called it, — an Indian pueblo, by name Tenochtitlan. Begun in 1325, it had by ordinary processes expanded and developed into what it was early in the sixteenth century when first seen by European eyes. It was then entirely surrounded by the waters of Lake Texcoco, which have since so far receded as to leave the City of Mexico about seven miles from the westerly shores of the lake. The pueblo was totally destroyed by the Spanish Conquistadores in 1521, and in its place was built a Spanish colonial capital; and this capital, after passing through a series of changes during three centuries and three-quarters, has become the City of Mexico which we visit to-day with so much pleasure.

In seeking to identify the site of the ancient pueblo, the exaggerated, inaccurate, and often contradictory accounts of the Spanish Conquistadores and of the historians of the early Spanish period, together with the curious maps they drew, are more a hindrance than an aid. There comes to our assistance, however, a careful scrutiny of well-ascertained landmarks in their relation to modern topographical surveys. Most important of these landmarks for our present purposes are the three causeways which connected the island pueblo with the mainland, and which became permanent thoroughfares after the waters of the lake receded and destroyed the insular character of the site we are examining. Two of these causeways are of great historical importance. Over the southern, the Spaniards first entered the pueblo in the autumn of 1519. Over the western, they fought their way out of the pueblo the following summer, on the famous night called “Noche Triste.”

There is no question that the southern causeway, known in former times as Acachinanco, runs from the southeast corner of the main plaza, out over the succession of streets, in direct line, now known as Flamencos, Porta Coeli, Puerta de Jesus, Hospital de Jesus, Puente de Jesus, third, second, and first Rastro and Puente de San Antonio Abad; becoming at this point, where it leaves the city, the Calzada de San Antonio Abad and continuing out to Churubusco and beyond. It is a characteristic of Mexican streets, that they change their names with each block, and sometimes possess more than one name to a block.

The western causeway runs out over the streets of Tacuba, Santa Clara, San Andres, Puente de la Mariscala, San Juan de Dios (*Hombres Ilustres*), Portillo de San Diego, San Hipolito, Puente de Alvarado, Buena Vista, and San Cosme, and through the Tlaxpana gate to Popotla and Tacuba.

Upon the southern causeway, the site of Huitzillan, where Cortés and Motecuzuma first met, is marked by the Hospital de Jesus, in the fourth block from the plaza. This was the limit of the pueblo in that direction. Upon the line of the western causeway we find marks of the three openings which played such important parts in the tragedy of Noche Triste: these are at Puente de la Mariscala, the Church of San Hipolito, and El Salto de Alvarado. The first of these marks the limits of the pueblo on the west, as any one must admit who remembers the account of the retreat of Cortés from the pueblo.

We have thus established two points upon the circumference of the ancient pueblo. Let us accept as approximately correct the statement made by a number of writers of the early Spanish period, that the intersection of the two causeways was the geographical centre of the pueblo. By describing a circle with that point for a centre, and either the site of Huitzillan or Mariscala bridge on its circumference, let us look for evidence of the pueblo's boundaries somewhere in the neighborhood of this line. The street nomenclature of the modern city here

comes to our aid. Not far from this line thus drawn on a plat of the City of Mexico, we find a score or more streets having the word *punte*, meaning 'bridge,' in their titles, signifying that in the early City of Mexico, these thoroughfares led to or crossed waterways. These Puentes are Mariscala, San Francisco, Quebrada, Monson, Aduana, S. Dimas ó Venero, Jesus, Balvanera, Fierro, Jesus Maria, Merced, Colorado, Lena, San Lazaro, Santisima, Cuervo, San Sebastian, Carmen, Leguisamo, Santo Domingo, Misericordia, Zacate, and Juan Carbonero. There are several others in the direction of Tlatelolco. To establish waterways at or near these points would be to surround the central portion of the city with water, thus giving the island we are trying to locate. If it be said that this street nomenclature refers us to a period in the history of the colonial capital long subsequent to the destruction of the Aztec pueblo, it may be replied that the area of the colonial capital expanded with each year of its history, and the only error this process of establishing the borders of the pueblo can lead to is that of making the area too large.

We find the conclusions reached by this process of reasoning strengthened by further evidences we have of the northern limits of Tenochtitlan. The pueblo was separated from Tlatelolco by an artificial watercourse. Traces still exist of a ditch several blocks north of the plaza and considerably within the circle here adopted as the basis of search for the shores of Tenochtitlan. The colonial capital, built upon the site of the ancient pueblo, was constructed by Cortés upon well-established principles regulating the laying out of Spanish colonial towns. It contained a plaza, which was to be in the centre of the town, if the town were not upon the seaboard. Fronting upon the plaza were to be the church, the court-house and *juzgado*, and the municipal offices. Choice residence sites were also found fronting the plaza. The land thus appropriated was surrounded by the *traza*, occupied in the City of Mexico by the houses of the Europeans. The *traza* was bounded by *acequias* or canals, one of which was probably on the south side of

the present plaza. Outside of the *traza* the Indians were allowed to establish their homes. If we study the growth of the colonial capital during the sixteenth century and subsequently, we find a corroboration of our conclusions regarding the extent of the pueblo, that it was a long time before the

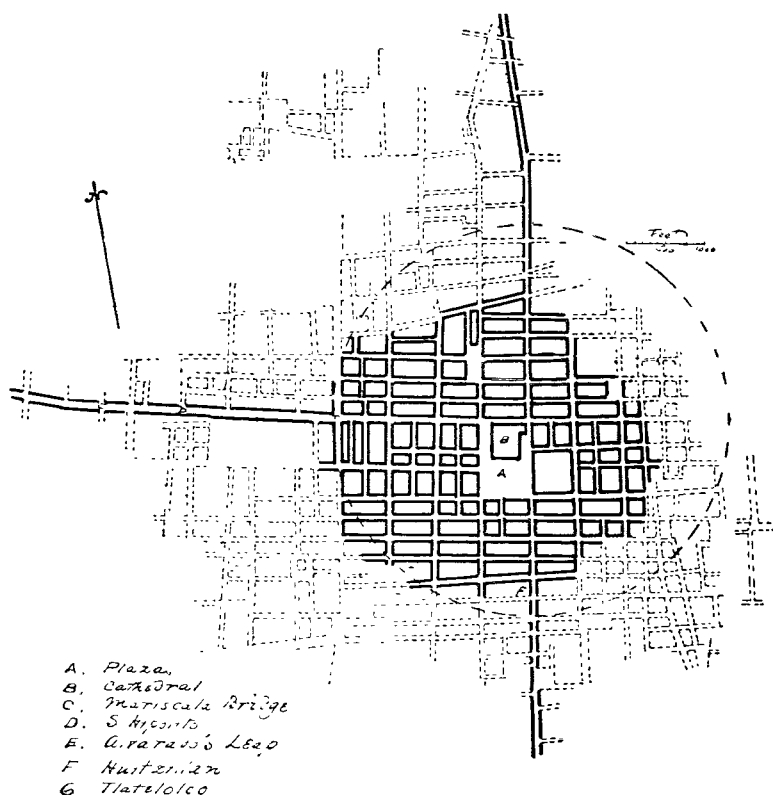


FIGURE 1. — CITY OF MEXICO AND TENÓCHTITLÁN.

colonial capital occupied ground outside the boundaries that we have accepted as those of Tenochtitlan.

The accompanying sketch (Fig. 1) shows the thickly settled portions of the City of Mexico; that is, the blocks of solid buildings, taking no account of scattered edifices which extend the area in every direction. Out of the thickly settled por-

tions of the city it will be seen what a small part actually occupies the site of Tenochtitlan, that part being indicated by heavy street lines. Figure 2 shows the relation of Tenochtitlan to the mainland.

While the evidence so far is insufficient for the precise identification of the site of the *teocalli*, yet it is certain that the Cathedral does not mark that site. Immediately after the conquest and the destruction of the pueblo, Cortés erected a small church upon the ruins of the *teocalli*. This was replaced

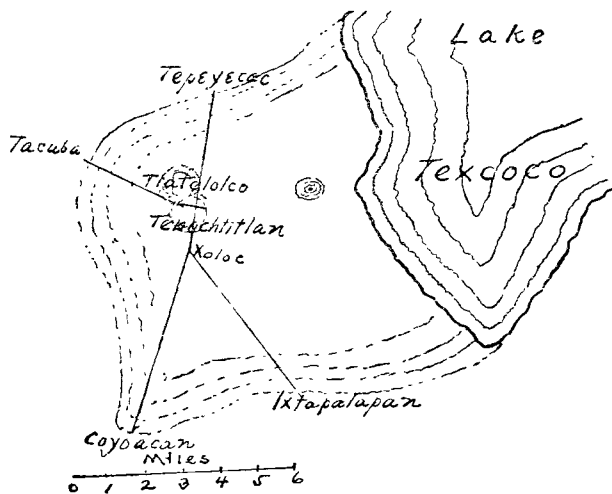


FIGURE 2. — VICINITY OF TENOCHTITLAN.

within a few years by a larger edifice. In 1573 the present Cathedral was begun. It was half a century before services could be held therein, and to provide for this contingency, it was erected just north of the old building, in order that the old building might remain until the new was ready for use. This circumstance would fix the site of the *teocalli*, did we know its dimensions or those of its surrounding *coatupantli* or serpent-wall. Unfortunately no one gives these dimensions more accurately than he whose standard of measurement is a bowshot (Gomara). And the various attempts to fix the site have

thus far resulted in almost hopeless confusion. One of the Friar historians (Fray Diego Duran) says that one of the lodges of the idols stood where the archiepiscopal palace was erected in his day; that is, on the block east of the Cathedral. Another antiquarian (J. F. Ramirez) asserts upon the basis of manuscripts and personal observation, that the "temple" (and we suspect he means the *coatapanitli* or serpent-wall) extended from Calle Plateros to Calle Cordobanes and east to Calle Seminario, thus including the Cathedral block and that north of it (see Fig. 3). Prescott is always hopelessly confused in his topography, but he is supported by several writers in his declaration that the three causeways met in the centre of the *teocalli*. But this would involve at least three modern blocks, besides the Cathedral block, in the temple enclosure, and might not touch the main plaza at all; and would at all events place the *teocalli* east of the Cathedral, and not south of it.

Now there is a probable clue to the exact identification of the site of the *teocalli* and its surrounding serpent-wall, but that clue remains to be followed up. Very wisely has some one remarked that neither the soldiers of Cortés nor the iconoclastic Fray Zumarraga, in attempting to remove from the sight of the natives the appurtenances of their heathen worship, would have transported the heavy masses of stone far from their original places. It is significant, therefore, to locate the discovery of each of the huge monoliths preserved in the National Museum and identified as having belonged to the *teocalli* or serpent-wall. These monoliths are (1) the so-called Calendar Stone, found at a point thirty-seven *varas* north of the Portal de Flores and eighty *varas* west of the National Palace; (2) the hideous idol, — probably Huitzilopochtli, — found thirty-seven *varas* west of the National Palace and ten *varas* north of the Portal; (3) the so-called Sacrificial Stone, found near the southwest corner of the Cathedral yard; (4) the "Indio Triste" statue, found in the street bearing that name; (5) a colossal head found in the street of Santa Teresa; (6) large

serpents' heads found at the southeast corner of the Cathedral garden in 1881 and 1885; and (7) a monument unearthed in 1884 at the corner of Reloj and Escallerillas streets; that is to say, at the intersection of the southern and western causeways.

By a glance at the accompanying sketch (Fig. 3) it will be seen that two of these (1 and 2) were found at the southeast corner of the plaza; two (3 and 6) directly south of the Cathedral; two at least (4 and 5) a block east of the Cathedral; and one (7) at the northeast corner of the Cathedral block. This would seem to indicate that the temple enclosure was of wide extent, possibly including the greater part of the main plaza, the Cathedral, the two blocks east of the Cathedral to *Indio Triste*, and the National Palace. If we are still to regard the western causeway as indicating the centre of the temple, we must extend the site to include six blocks, three on each side of the northern causeway, north of the Cathedral.

Of these archaeological finds the most significant would seem to be the serpents' heads unearthed in 1881 and 1885. The present writer was so fortunate as to witness the discovery and removal of that found in 1885. It was scarcely six inches below the surface of the ground. A tree stood over it, and the removal of this tree discovered the presence of the third serpent's head similar to two discovered four years previously. The three were found to rest upon an adobe wall, and they had served as bases for the second Christian temple, that which had awaited destruction until the present Cathedral was ready for occupancy.

Were these heads originally part of the serpent-wall, and was the serpent-wall a series of serpents' heads resting upon a wall of adobe? And if so, was this the northerly, the southerly, the easterly, or the westerly wall of the temple enclosure? The answers to these questions await a thorough investigation of the spongy soil of the entire plaza and ground in the vicinity by competent scientists, who will note the exact posi-

tion of each stone found. For it is generally supposed that a score or more of similar sculptures remain buried in the atrium of the Cathedral. Perhaps these would solve the mystery in which is still enshrouded the exact position of the most prominent feature of the ancient pueblo.

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Sandro Botticelli, *Zeichnungen zu Dantes göttlicher Komödie*. Verkleinerte Nachbildn. der Originale im k. Kupferstichkabinett zu Berlin und in der Bibliothek des Vatikans. m. e. Einleit. u. d. Erklar. d. Darstellgn. hrsg. v. F. Lippmann, 1897. vi, 74 pp.; cuts in text: 92 pls. Large 4to. 80 M.

Leonardo da Vinci, *Il Codice Atlantico nella Biblioteca Ambrosiana di Milano*, riprodotto e pubblicato dalla Regia Accademia dei Lincei sotto gli auspici e col sussidio del Re e del Governo. Milan, 1897. Fasc. XII. 35 pp.; 40 pls. \$7.50.

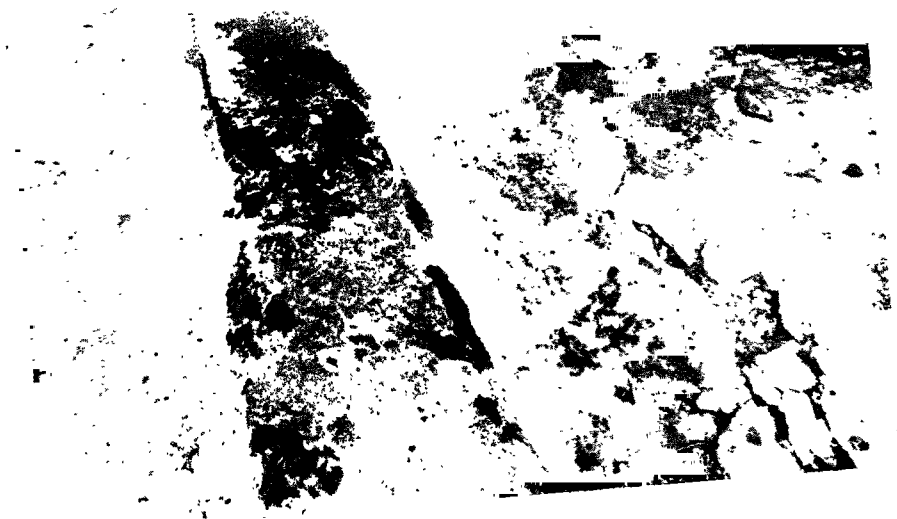
L. Beltrami, *Il Codice de Leonardo da Vinci nella Biblioteca del Principe Trivulzio in Milano trascritto ed annotato*. Milan, 1897. 579 pp.: 14 pls. 4to. Fol. \$7.00.

- W. Bode**, Rembrandt. Published simultaneously in English, French, and German. Paris, 1897, Sedelmeyer. 176 pp.; 71 pls. Fol. Vol. I now ready. [The complete work to consist of 8 volumes.] On Holland paper, \$2.50; édition de luxe, \$4.00.
- G. Schnell**, Renaissance in der Schweiz. Studien über das Eindringen der Renaissance in die Kunst diesseits der Alpen. Munich, 1897, Bruckmann. vii, 167 pp.: 54 illustrations in the text and 30 pls. 8vo. \$2.50.
- G. Upmark**, Die Architectur der Renaissance in Schweden (1530-1760). 1 Lfg. fol. with 20 plates. Berlin, 1897, Schuster u. Butleb. \$5.00.
- H. de la Tour**, médailles modernes récemment acquises par le Cabinet de France. *R. Num.* 1897, pp. 82-94. 192-196.
- Alex. Goette**, Holbeins Totentanz und seine Vorbilder, Strassburg, K. J. Trubner, x, 291 pp.; pls. 8vo. \$5.00.



CORINTH

Trench III, in the valley east of the Temple. Paved way 140 feet broad in the middle
15 feet under the surface



CORINTH
Watercourse in Trench III



CORINTH
Drum of Column in Trench VII

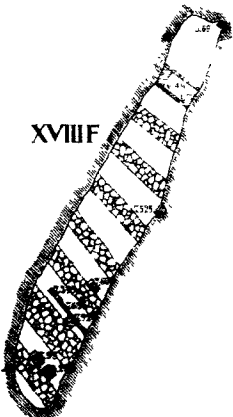
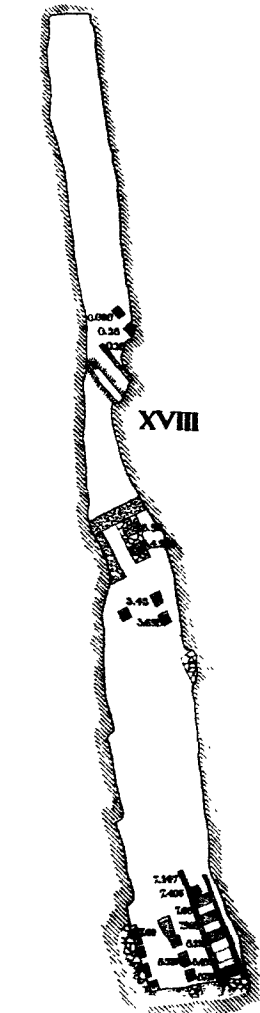
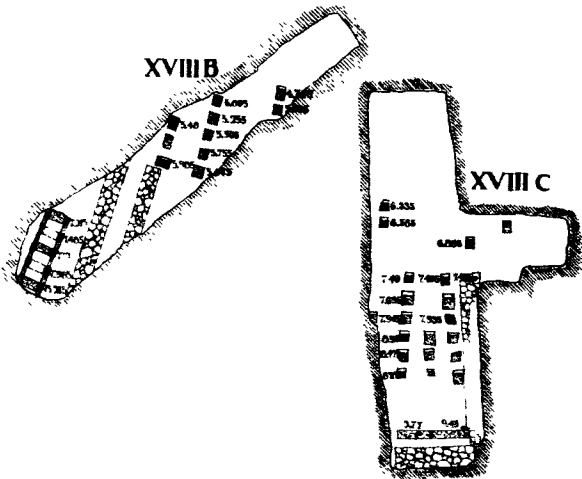
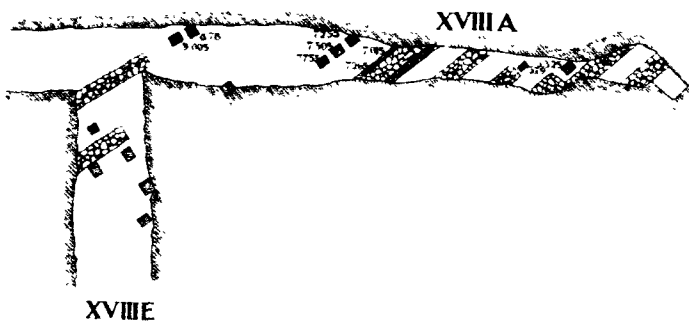
THE THEATRE AT CORINTH
EXCAVATION OF 1896

DRAWN BY FRANK COLE BABBITT



- POROS STONE
- WALLS OF BROKEN STONE

The numbers indicate the level of the points marked thus above the lowest seat foundation.





THEATRE AT CORINTH

Flight of steps very much worn by feet. Foundations for seats on the right. Trench XVIII



THEATRE AT CORINTH

Foundations for seats, with Roman walls above them. At top of the picture, a flight of steps
Trench XVIII B



THEATRE AT CORINTH
Flight of steps Trench XVIII B



THEATRE AT CORINTH

Foundations for seats Trench XVIII C At the back, the seat blocks of the Greek theatre were



THEATRE AT CORINTH

Walls (ribs) of Roman theatre: Trench XVIII F. In foreground, remains of a Greek stairway

Excavations
at
Old Corinth
1896.

Trench XIV.

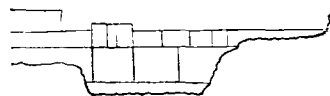
Elevation I



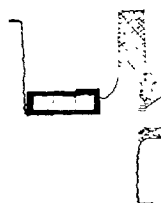
Elevation III



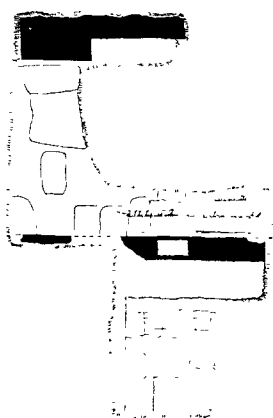
Elevation II



Section I



Section II



A ROMAN BUILDING AT CORINTH
Plan, Elevations Sections Trench XIV

Scale 1/100
Drawing by F. DeCau



A ROMAN BUILDING AT CORINTH

Trench XIV looking west



RELIEF FROM ASSOS

BULLETIN I

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME (1895-96)



APPENDIX

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME



MANAGING COMMITTEE

1895-1897

PROFESSOR WILLIAM GARDNER HALE (Chairman from December, 1894, to September, 1895, and after September, 1896), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSOR MINTON WARREN (Acting Chairman from September, 1895, to May, 1896), Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

PROFESSOR CLEMENT L. SMITH (Acting Chairman from May, 1896, to October, 1896), Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR. (Secretary from December, 1894, to September, 1895, and after September, 1896), Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL B. PLATNER (Acting Secretary from September, 1895, to September, 1896), Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

MR. C. C. CUYLER (Treasurer), Cuyler, Morgan, & Co., 44 Pine St., New York, N.Y.

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 HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, Baltimore, Md.
 PROFESSOR ALBERT G. HARKNESS, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
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 PROFESSOR G. L. HENDRICKSON, formerly representing the University of Wisconsin, now of the University of Chicago.
 PROFESSOR J. H. HEWITT, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
 RABBI EMIL G. HIRSCH, Sinai Congregation, Chicago, Ill.
 PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
 MR. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 PROFESSOR GEORGE E. JACKSON, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
 PROFESSOR H. W. JOHNSTON, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
 PROFESSOR J. C. JONES, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
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 CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
 MR. ERNEST B. KRUTTSCHNITT, 219 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
 COMMENDATORE PROFESSORE RODOLFO LANCIANI, University of Rome, Rome, Italy.
 MR. GARDINER M. LANE, 44 State St., Boston, Mass.
 * PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 THE REV. DR. CHARLES STANLEY LESTER, Milwaukee, Wis.
 PROFESSOR T. B. LINDSAY, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 PROFESSOR GONZALEZ LODGE, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 PROFESSOR JOHN K. LORD, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
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 THE HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PROFESSOR ALLAN MARQUAND (Associate Editor of the Journal of the Institute), Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
 PROFESSOR ELMER T. MERRILL, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
 PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. MERRILL, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 PROFESSOR J. LEVERETT MOORE, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 THE REV. DR. R. J. NEVIN, Rector of the American Church, Rome, Italy
 THE RT. REV. MGR. O'CONNELL, Rector of the Collegio Americano, Rome, Italy
 PROFESSOR E. M. PEASE, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal.
 PROFESSOR HARRY THURSTON PECK,¹ Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 PROFESSOR TRACY PECK, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PROFESSOR W. E. PETERS, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

* Deceased

¹ Resigned

- PROFESSOR EDWIN POST, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
 THE RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, Bishop of New York, 10 Washington Square,
 New York, N.Y.
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,¹ Worcester, Mass.
 MR. J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati, O.
 PROFESSOR EDWIN R. SELIGMAN, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 PROFESSOR THOMAS D. SEYMOUR (*ex officio*, as Chairman of the Managing Com-
 mittee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens), Yale University,
 New Haven, Conn.
 PROFESSOR EDGAR S. SHUMWAY, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.
 PROFESSOR M. S. SLAUGHTER, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 PROFESSOR FRANK SMALLEY, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.
 PROFESSOR W. O. SPROULL, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
 MR. GEORGE R. STETSON, 1441 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON, 236 South 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MR. WALDO STORY, Palazzo Barberini, Rome, Italy
 *MR. WILLIAM W. STORY, Palazzo Barberini, Rome, Italy
 PROFESSOR LEWIS STUART, Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
 THE REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, The Brick Church Manse, New York, N.Y.
 COMMENDATORE PROFESSORE ADOLFO VENTURI, Director-General of the National
 Galleries of Italy, Rome, Italy.
 THE REV. DR. MARVIN R. VINCENT, Union Theological Seminary, New York,
 N.Y.
 PROFESSOR ARTHUR J. WALKER, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. WARE, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 MR. H. B. WENZEL, St. Paul, Minn.
 PROFESSOR JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
 PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (*ex officio*, as President of the Archaeologi-
 cal Institute of America), Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 VICE-CHANCELLOR B. L. WIGGINS, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
 PROFESSOR JOHN HENRY WRIGHT (*ex officio*, as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal
 of the Institute), Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

¹ Resigned.

* Deceased.

FACULTY

1895-1896

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, LL.D.,

Director of the School.

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR., PH.D.,

Associate Director.

STUDENTS

1895-1896

DANIEL C. BRANSON,¹ A.B. (Trinity College, N.C., 1890).HARRY E. BURTON, A.B. (Harvard University, 1890), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1893), Ph.D. (*ibid.*, 1895), Parker Fellow of Harvard University.

WILLIAM K. DENISON, A.B. (Tufts College, 1891), A.M. (Harvard University, 1892, and Tufts College, 1893), Fellow of the School.

WALTER DENNISON, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1893), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1894), Fellow of the Institute.CHARLES E. DIXON, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1888), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1891), Rutan Professor of Latin in Olivet College, Fellow of the University of Chicago.FRED B. R. HELLEMS, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1893), (Teaching) Fellow in Latin (*ibid.*, 1893-95), Fellow of the University of Chicago.

DANIEL J. HOLMES, JR., A.B. (Northwestern University, 1895), Fellow of the University of Chicago, and Graduate Scholar of the Northwestern University.

THE REV. WALTER LOWRIE, A.B. (Princeton University, 1890), B.D. (Princeton Theological Seminary, 1893), Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology.

DAN FELLOWS PLATT,¹ A.B. (Princeton University, 1895)

FREDERICK W. SHIPLEY, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1892), Hutchinson Fellow of the University of Chicago.

GEORGE C. SWEARINGEN, A.B. (Emory College, 1888), Scholastic Fellow of Vanderbilt University (1890-92), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1892), Professor of Latin in Millsaps College, Wilmarth Fellow of the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM T. F. TAMBLYN, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1895).

¹ Absent part of the year.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOL

1895-1896

Ann Arbor, Mich.:

Professors Francis W. Kelsey and John C. Rolfe.

Baltimore, Md.:

Messrs. A. S. Abell, Oliver Andrews, D. L. Bartlett, Charles J. Bonaparte, W. H. Buckler, Joseph M. Cushing, and Isaac H. Dixon, the Misses Eaton, Miss Mary E. Garrett, Messrs. Hon. James A. Gary, John Gill, J. Hilles, German H. Hunt, John E. Hurst, Michael Jenkins, H. Irvine Keyser, William Keyser, Eugene Levering, Theodore Marburg, Charles F. Mayer, Daniel Miller, B. F. Newcomer, *Edmund Law Rogers, W. W. Spence, and J. B. Noel Wyatt.

Berkeley, Cal.:

President Martin Kellogg.

Boston, Mass.:

Messrs. Charles F. Adams, *Martin Brimmer, Arthur H. Dakin, and *George S. Hale, Miss Heloise E. Hersey, Messrs. John E. Hudson and W. E. Huntington, Mrs. Mary M. Kehew, Messrs. T. B. Lindsay and Thornton K. Lothrop.

Brookline, Mass.:

Messrs. Prentiss Cummings, Elliot C. Lee, and Moses Williams.

Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Mr. Frank L. Babbitt.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., through

"A friend."

Cambridge, Mass.:

Messrs. Edward W. Hooper, Denman W. Ross, and Robert N. Toppan.

Charlottesville, Va.:

Professor W. E. Peters.

Chicago, Ill.:

Messrs. George A. Armour, Edward E. Ayer, and Adolphus C. Bartlett, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Harriet C. Brainerd, Mrs. L. A.

Coonley-Ward, McCormick Estate, Mrs. McCormick, Messrs. Henry L. Frank, Charles L. Hutchinson, O. W. Meysenburg, and M. A. Ryerson, Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Miss Frederika Skinner, Mrs. *Elizabeth H. Stickney, Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth.

Cincinnati, Ohio:

American Book Co., Messrs. Julius Dexter, Col. C. Fleischman, Dr. T. W. Graydon, A. McDonald, J. G. Schmidlapp, and W. O. Sproull.

Cleveland, Ohio:

Dr. H. K. Cushing and Mr. Alfred A. Pope.

Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich and General Palmer.

Detroit, Mich.:

Detroit Archaeological Society, and Mr. Charles Buncher.

Elmira, N. Y.:

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett.

Florence, Italy:

Professor Willard Fiske.

Gardner, Mass.:

Mr. G. A. Dunn.

Groton, Mass.:

Mr. W. A. Gardner.

Hanover, N.H.: *Dartmouth College*, through
"Friends."

Hartford, Conn.:

Hartford Theological Seminary.

Iowa City, Iowa:

Professor A. M. Currier.

Kingston, Pa.:

Mr. Pedro R. Gillott.

Madison, Wis.:

Mrs. William F. Allen, and Mrs. S. M. Ramsey.

Minneapolis, Minn.:

Mr. Samuel Hill.

Morristown, N.J.:

Mr. William B. Skidmore.

New Orleans, La.:

Mr. E. B. Kruttschnitt, and Louisiana Association of Latin Teachers (through Professor J. H. Dillard).

Newport, R.I.:

Mr. Edwin D. Morgan.

New York, N.Y.:

Messrs. the Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman and the Hon. Addison Brown, Miss Emma Brace, Messrs. C. C. Cuyler, J. H. Dean, Frederick J. de Peyster, Clarence M. Hyde, Arthur C. James, Cyrus J. Lawrence, President Seth Low, James Loeb, James B. Ludlow, H. G. Marquand, John E. Parsons, George A. Plimpton, A. H. Scribner, Edwin R. Seligman, John P. Townsend, and S. V. White.

Philadelphia, Pa.:

Messrs. Charles C. Harrison, Henry C. Lea, Clarence B. Moore, Dr. William Pepper, and Hon. William Potter.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.:

Professor J. Leverett Moore.

Princeton, N.J.:

Professor Allan Marquand.

Rochester, N.Y.:

Messrs. Joseph T. Alling, Theodore Bacon, Henry C. Brewster, G. C. Buell, Henry F. Burton, Dr. Charles A. Dewey, Dr. William S. Ely, J. Fahy, F. E. Glen, Edward J. Hama, President David J. Hill, and George C. Hollister, Mrs. Susan R. Hoyt, Messrs. William F. Peck, Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Dr. John O. Roe, Lewis P. Ross, Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, President Augustus H. Strong, Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, and Mr. Charles M. Williams.

Rondout, N.Y.:

Mr. S. D. Coykendall.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Messrs. Wakefield Baker, G. D. Boyd, Hon. Horace Davis, Geo. H. Lunt, and W. O'B. MacDonough, Mrs. Edward Martin, and Dr. A. Scheidel.

Schenectady, N.Y.:

Union University.

St. Paul, Minn.:

Messrs. Charles W. Ames, Cass Gilbert, George B. Young, and Henry B. Wenzell.

Syracuse, N.Y.:

Syracuse University.

Washington, D.C.:

Messrs. George S. Fraser and Col. John Hay, Mrs. George Hearst, and Mr. E. Francis Riggs.

Worcester, Mass.:

Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

FIRST FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 28, 1894, to August 31, 1896

C. C. CYCLER, *Treasurer*;*In account with The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME.*

		<i>To Expenses in Italy:</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Subscriptions received in America	817,774.97	Salary of Director	\$1,500.00		
Subscriptions received in Rome	535.16	Salary of Assistant Director	1,000.00		
From Archaeological Institute of America, for Fellowship	600.00	Other instruction	219.98		
From Archaeological Institute of America, for exploration	300.00	Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute	600.00		
From University of Michigan, for casts	450.00	Fellowship of the School	600.00		
Interest on deposits	164.81	Fellowship in Christian Archaeology	500.00		
Variation in exchange	2.72	Books	3,684.54		
		Photographs (miscellaneous)	33.91		
		Rent	940.83		
		Furniture	225.89		
		Heating	77.54		
		Lighting	34.70		
		Service (summer of 1896)	11.00		
		Surveying instruments (one-half debited to Norba account)	45.83		
		Archaeological excursions	18.15		
		Telegrams	31.90		
		Insurance on books and furniture	7.89		
		Tax on lease (one-half)	13.71		
		Stationery	21.94		
		Inscriptions and casts	20.71		
		Miscellaneous	35.42		
					\$9,623.94

<i>Noria</i> : Topographical survey, plans, photographs, and sketches	782.86
<i>Bancarella</i> : Scaffolding, photographs, moulds, and casts	3,419.17
<i>To Expenses in America</i>	
Printing and distribution of circulars . .	\$189.20
Treasurer's Office:	
Postage, printing, etc.	35.89
Clerical service	100.00
Freight, telegrams, and miscellaneous expenses	30.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer, Aug. 31, 1896 . .	\$355.09
Cash on deposit in Rome, Aug. 31, 1896	4,398.49
	1,248.11
	\$19,827.66

C. C. CYCLER, *Treasurer.*

New York, August 31, 1896. *E. E.*

1 Average rate of exchange reckoned at \$1.00 *Less* 4.155.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME

1897

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome was founded by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1894-95. It is in charge of a Managing Committee and is supported by private contributions.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL

NAME AND OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL

I. The School shall be called the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. Its object is to promote the study of such subjects as: (1) Latin literature, as bearing upon customs and institutions; (2) inscriptions in Latin and in the Italic dialects; (3) Latin palaeography; (4) the topography and antiquities of Rome itself; and (5) the archaeology of ancient Italy (Italic, Etruscan, Roman), and of the early Christian, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods. It will furnish regular instruction and guidance in several or all of these fields, will encourage original research and exploration, and will cooperate with the Archaeological Institute of America, with which it is affiliated.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee shall determine the annual expenditures, and shall have power to enlarge, reduce, or otherwise change its membership, and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The officers of this Committee shall be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the meeting in May. The President of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and the Directors and Professors of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Managing Committee.

The funds and other property of the School shall be administered by a Board of Trustees.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet annually on the Thursday before the second Saturday in May, in New York. A special meeting may be called at any time by the Chairman at the request or with the consent of a majority of the Executive Committee.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative in America of the interests of the School. It shall be a part of his duty to present a report annually to the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America.

V. (a) There shall be an Executive Committee, to be elected by the Managing Committee, and to consist of nine members. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Managing Committee, the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee; and the two first named shall be respectively its Chairman and its Secretary.

(b) A member of the Managing Committee shall be elected annually, to serve as the representative of the School upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute.

DIRECTION AND INSTRUCTION

VI. (a) The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director, who shall be chosen, and whose salary shall be fixed, by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee.

(b) Each year the Managing Committee may appoint one or more Professors, who shall reside in Rome during the whole or part of the ensuing year, and give such courses of instruction at the School as may be arranged by the Director. In case of emergency one of the Professors may be called upon to act as Director for the time being.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Director to exercise personal supervision over the work of each member of the School, suggesting to him various lines of study, and assisting him in their prosecution. He shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the School at stated times for the presentation and discussion of papers and topics. He shall forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, immediately after the close of the school year, a detailed report of the work accomplished during the year.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

VIII. The full school year shall be ten months in length. The School shall be in session for stated instruction from the 15th of October to the 1st of June. During this period members shall ordinarily reside in Rome, but a member may obtain leave, for a limited period, to pursue investigations elsewhere in Italy, or to travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, he may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Italian or Greek lands during the months of June, July, and August, provided that such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Rome. Further, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and after one school year of residence in Rome, a regular member of the School may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Italian or Greek lands during any time in the school year, provided such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Rome.

MEMBERSHIP

IX. Regular members of the School shall be those who are enrolled for a full year's work as candidates for a certificate. Students may be enrolled also as members for a part of the year, on condition of complying with all the requirements of membership for a period of at least three months; but no certificate is given for less than a full year's work.

X. (a) Bachelors of Arts of colleges which are in good standing may become members of the School on submitting to the Chairman of the Committee, or to the Director of the School, satisfactory proof that the studies previously followed by them, and their proficiency in these studies, have been such as to enable them to pursue advanced courses of study at the School.

(b) Other persons may become members of the School on submitting similar evidence of their qualifications to the Chairman of the Committee or to the Director. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

XI. Every regular member of the School shall pursue some definite subject of study or research in the field of subjects specified in Regulation I, and shall present a paper embodying the results of some part of his year's work. The paper, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the representative of the School

upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XVIII. If approved by this Board, the paper shall be published in the Journal of the Institute.

XII. All work of investigation, of exploration, or of any other kind, done by any student during his connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XIII. No communications of any sort to the public press and no publication relating to the studies or work of the School shall be made by students of the School without the authorization of the Director.

XIV. Each member of the School who has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished. The certificate shall be signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

XV. Americans residing or travelling in Italy, who are not members of the School, may at the discretion of the Director be admitted to its privileges.

FELLOWSHIPS

XVI. The fellowships administered by the Managing Committee shall be awarded mainly upon competitive examination. The conditions of application, and the subjects, places, and times of examination will be announced each year not less than six months in advance.

XVII. Every holder of a Fellowship shall be enrolled as a regular member of the School, and shall fulfil in all respects its maximum requirements.

PUBLICATIONS

XVIII. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication shall, after approval by the Director, be sent to the representative of the School upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO INTEND
TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL

1897

Students who desire to gain admission to the American School of Classical Studies in Rome should address the Chairman of the Managing Committee, or the Director. The application should be accompanied by a statement of the preparation of the applicant, and by testimonials of his fitness to undertake the work of the School.

Students admitted to the School would do well to spend two or three years, if possible, in study under its direction, and at the least should endeavor to devote an entire school year to the purpose. Teachers, however, who are unable to be absent from home during the entire year, will find even a brief stay in Rome, under the guidance of the School, both stimulating and profitable. If they remain three months, they will be enrolled as special students, and will enjoy all the privileges of regular students.

Ability to read German, French, and Italian is indispensable for success in any advanced work done under the care of the School. The student should gain as great command of these languages as possible before going abroad; yet rapid progress may be made, if he has mastered the elements, by determined effort in Rome while he is pursuing his studies there. The most effective way of learning a language is by constantly using it. Students who can command the summer preceding the school year will do well to spend a part of it in Berlin, devoting their time to the study of the Museum (with the help especially of Friederichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases) and to German conversation, and to pass the remainder in one of the higher small hill-towns of Tuscany, where they may enjoy an excellent climate while mastering Italian through constant practice. The power of following spoken Italian easily—a power not at all difficult to acquire—will contribute greatly to the student's pleasure and satisfaction in his daily life in Rome, will open up to him a large and important literature upon Italian archaeology, and will enable him to profit by the open meetings of the German Institute (where Italian is the official lan-

guage), or by lectures in the University of Rome. It is an advantage, moreover, as well as a pleasure, to be able to communicate with Italian specialists, or with visiting German or French specialists or students.

Students who do not need to consult economy have a variety of lines and routes at their service in going to Rome. The higher scale of first-cabin prices (about \$100) is maintained by the White Star and the Cunard Lines (New York to Liverpool), the American Line (New York to Southampton), the North German Lloyd Line (New York to Bremen, via Cherbourg and Plymouth), and the French Line (New York to Havre); the lowest scale (between \$60 and \$80) by the Anchor Line (New York to Glasgow), the Hamburg Line (New York to Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg), the North German Lloyd (as above, but via Southampton), the Holland-America Line (New York to Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne), the Red Star Line (New York to Antwerp), and the Warren Line (Boston to Liverpool). The cost of a second-class ticket from London to Rome is about \$30, and from Antwerp to Rome about \$27. Students who must curtail their expenditures may secure a comfortable passage on the steamers of the Allan State Line (New York to Glasgow,—minimum price \$45), the Atlantic Transport Line (New York to London,—price \$50), or, by so-called second-class passage on the steamers of the American Line (Philadelphia to Liverpool,—minimum price \$40) and the Red Star Line (New York to Antwerp,—minimum price \$38). The two rates just named are for what is virtually first-class passage in outside rooms, on steamers technically classed as having no first cabin. These steamers generally have clean, attractive rooms, of good size, and apparently differ little in comfort from the steamers of the other class.

If the student wishes to go directly to Italy, he may take one of the two lines having a regular express service from New York to Genoa and Naples,—the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American (minimum price \$90 for first-cabin passage).

The cost of living in Rome is very much what one chooses to make it, but one may live cheaply in Rome much more comfortably than in America. The student will naturally avoid the *pensions*, where English is the language principally spoken, and will probably find it both economical and interesting to hire a furnished room or rooms, and take his two principal meals, at least, at one of the many inexpensive and very tolerable smaller restaurants.

FELLOWSHIPS

1898-1899

The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome expects to award for the year 1898-99 three Fellowships, as follows:

A Fellowship of six hundred dollars, given by the Archaeological Institute of America;

A Fellowship of six hundred dollars, given by the Managing Committee;

A Fellowship of five hundred dollars, for the study of Christian Archaeology, given by friends of the School.

The holders of these Fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the School, and will be required to pursue their studies, under the supervision of the Director of the School, during the full school year of ten months, beginning October 15, 1898. They will ordinarily reside in Rome; but they may spend, with the consent and under the advice of the Director, a limited portion of the year in investigations elsewhere in Italy, or in travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In addition to his general studies, each holder of a Fellowship is required to prosecute some definite subject of special research, and to present a paper embodying the results of his investigation. For the prosecution of such special investigation he may obtain leave, under certain conditions, to supplement his studies in Rome by researches elsewhere than in Italy or Greece.

These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States of America, and to other Americans of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations; but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor MINTON

WARREN, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and must be in his hands not later than April 1, 1898. The receipt of the application will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out at his convenience and handed in at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 17, 18, and 19, 1898, at the American School in Rome, at the American School at Athens, at any of the Universities and Colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of the School, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the Fellowships will be made, and notice sent to all candidates, as soon as practicable after the examinations are held.

The subjects covered by the examinations (No. 1, Latin; No. 2, Greek; No. 3, Elements of Latin Epigraphy; No. 4, Elements of Latin Palaeography; No. 5, Physical and Political Geography of Ancient Italy; No. 6, Topography of Rome; No. 7, Etruscan and Roman Archaeology; No. 8, Christian Archaeology; No. 9, Modern Italian), with the precise time assigned to each, are given below. Candidates for the Fellowships given by the Institute and by the School will omit No. 8; candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology will omit Nos. 4 and 7.

In the lists of books appended to Nos. 3-9, those in the first paragraph will serve to indicate the extent of the requirement in each case; those designated as supplementary are recommended for further study and reference, as opportunity may allow.

Correspondence on the subject of these Fellowships should be addressed to Professor MINTON WARREN, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

EXAMINATIONS

1. **Latin.** (*Tuesday, May 17, 3—4:30 P.M.*)
2. **Greek.** (*Tuesday, May 17, 4:30—6 P.M.*)

The examinations in these subjects are designed chiefly to test the candidate's acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the classical authors for purposes of research.

3. The Elements of Latin Epigraphy. (Thursday, May 19, 9—11 A. M.)

E. Hübner, *Roman Inscriptions* (in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th ed., Vol. XIII.). J. C. Egbert, Jr., *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions* (New York, 1896), or R. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigraphie latine* (2d ed., Paris, 1890).

SUPPLEMENTARY: E. Hübner, *Römische Epigraphik* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 625 ff.). H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latine Selectæ* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1892; Vol. II is soon to be published). G. Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum præcipue academicum* (2 vols., Berlin, 1873). Orelli and Henzen, *Inscriptionum Latinarum Amplissima Collectio* (3 vols., Zurich, 1828, 1856). F. Ritschl, *Priscæ Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica* (Berlin, 1862). *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (15 vols., Berlin, 1862—). E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturæ Epigraphicæ* (Berlin, 1885). G. M. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions* (Oxford, 1893). T. Mommsen, *Res Gestæ Divi Augusti*, with facsimile of the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (2d ed., Berlin, 1883).

(For candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.) Northcote and Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea*, Part III (see under 8). G. B. de Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianæ Urbis Romæ septimo sæculo antiquiores* (Rome, Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II, 1888). F. X. Kraus, *Die altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinländer* (Freiburg i. Br., 1890). L. Le Blant, *Inscriptiones chrétiennes de la Gaule* (Paris, 1856-65). E. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniæ Christianæ* (Berlin, 1871) and *Inscriptiones Britanniciæ Christianæ* (Berlin, 1876).

(See, further, Egbert's *Introduction*, pp. 1 ff.)

4. The Elements of Latin Palaeography. (Wednesday, May 18, 9—10 A. M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

E. M. Thompson, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Palaeography*, Chapters i-vii and xiii-xviii (New York, 1893), or C. Paoli, *Lateinische Palaeographie und Urkundenlehre*, tr. by K. Lohmeyer (Innsbruck, 1889, 1895); with practice in W. Arndt, *Schrifttafeln zur Erlernung der lateinischen Palaeographie* (Berlin, 1897, 1888), and E. Chatelain, *Paléographie des classiques latins* (Paris, 1884—).

SUPPLEMENTARY: F. Blass, *Lateinische Palaeographie, Buchwesen, und Handschriftenkunde* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 323 ff.). T. Birt, *Das antike Buchwesen* (Berlin, 1882). W.

Wattenbach, *Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter* (3d ed., Leipzig, 1896). Zangemeister and Wattenbach, *Exempla codicum Latinorum litteris maiusculis scriptorum* (Heidelberg, 1876, 1879). Ewald and Loewe, *Exempla scripturae Visigoticae* (Heidelberg, 1883). Vitelli and Paoli, *Collezione Fiorentina di facsimili paleografici Greci e Latini* (Florence, 1884-). M. Monaci, *Facsimili di antichi Manoscritti* (Rome, 1881-1883). The London Palaeographical Society's *Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions* (London, 1873-).

5. The Physical and Political Geography of Ancient Italy. (Wednesday, May 18, 5—5:30 P.M.)

H. Kiepert, *Manual of Ancient Geography*, Chapter ix (London, 1881), and *Atlas Antiquus*, Tabb. vii-ix.

SUPPLEMENTARY: J. Jung, *Geographie von Italien* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 467 ff.). H. Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1883).

6. The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood. (Wednesday, May 18, 3—5 P.M.)

O. Richter, *Topographie der Stadt Rom* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 725 ff.), or R. Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* (London and Boston, 1897). J. H. Middleton, *The Remains of Ancient Rome* (2 vols., London, 1892). A. Mau, *Führer durch Pompeii* (2d ed., Naples, 1896).

SUPPLEMENTARY: F. v. Reber, *Die Ruinen Roms und der Campagna* (2d ed., Leipzig, 1879). R. Burn, *Rome and the Campagna* (London, 1871), and *Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood* (London, 1895). J. Dennie, *Rome of To-day and Yesterday: The Pagan City* (3d ed., New York and London, 1896). R. Lanciani, *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries: Pagan and Christian Rome* (London and Boston, 1888, 1893). O. Gilbert, *Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (3 parts, Leipzig, 1883, 1885, 1890). H. Jordan, *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (Berlin, Vols. I, 1, 2; II, 1878, 1885; 1871). G. Boissier, *Rome and Pompeii* (New York, 1896). Overbeck-Mau, *Pompeii in seinen Gebäuden*, etc. (4th ed., Leipzig, 1884). Schneider, *Das Alte Rom* (Leipzig, 1896). Kiepert and Hülsen, *Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae* (Berlin, 1896), containing three excellent maps, with valuable topographical index. R. Lanciani, *Forma Urbis Romae* (Milan, 1893-).

7. Introduction to Etruscan and Roman Archaeology (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Pottery, Coins.) (Wednesday, May 18, 10 A.M.—12 M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

a. ETRURIA. J. Martha, *L'Art étrusque* (Paris, 1889).

SUPPLEMENTARY: Dennis, *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria* (3d ed., London, 1883). Helbig, *Die Italiker in der Poebene* (Leipzig, 1879). Fontenave, *Anczi detti Ciclopici nella provincia di Roma* (Rome, 1887). Montelius, *La Civilization primitive en Italie* (Stockholm and Berlin, Vol. I, 1895). Durm, *Die Baukunst der Etrusker* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Darmstadt, 1885). Gerhard, *Etruskische Spiegel* (5 vols., Berlin, 1843–1893). Brunn and Koite, *I rilievi delle urne Etrusche* (Rome and Berlin, Vol. I, 1870; Vol. II, 1, 1890; Vol. II, 2, 1896). Helbig, *Pitture Cornetanee e Tarquiniesi* (*Annali Ist. Ger.*, 1863, 1870).

b. ROME. J. Martha, *L'Archéologie étrusque et romaine*, Chapter v to end (Paris, Quantin). Durm, *Die Baukunst der Römer* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Darmstadt, 1885). F. B. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, Pa., 1896). L. M. Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*, last chapter (New York, 1883). H. v. Rohden, *Malerei und Vasenkunde*, and R. Weil, (*Römische*) *Münzkunde* (in Baumeister's *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*, Vol. II, pp. 851–880, 963–969; Vol. III, pp. 1931–2011).

SUPPLEMENTARY: Gull and Komer, *Leben der Griechen und Römer* (6th ed., Berlin, 1893). A. Choisy, *L'art de bâtir chez les Romains* (Paris, 1876). Lange, *Haus und Halle* (Leipzig, 1885). E. A. Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, especially the last chapter (London, New York, 1896, 1897). Brunn, *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Skulptur* (Munich, 1888–1897). Bernoulli, *Römische Ikonographie* (Stuttgart; I, 1882; II, 1, 1886; II, 2, 1891). Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophagreliefs* (Vol. II, Berlin, 1890). W. Helbig, *Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome* (Leipzig, 1896). E. Robinson, *Catalogue of Casts of Greek and Roman Sculpture in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts* (rev. ed., Boston, 1896). Furtwangler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture* (New York, 1895). Woermann, *Painting in Ancient Greece and Italy* (in Woltmann and Woermann's *History of Painting*, Vol. I, New York, 1880). Helbig, *Untersuchungen über die campanische Wandmalerei* (Leipzig, 1873) and *Die Wandgemälde Campaniens* (Leipzig, 1868). Mau, *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeii* (Berlin, 1882).

H. v. Rohden, *Die Terracotten von Pompeii* (Stuttgart, 1880). E. Robinson, *Introduction to Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts* (Boston, 1893). Inghof-Blumer, *Porträtköpfe auf römischen Münzen* (Leipzig, 1879). Mommsen, *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens* (Breslau, 1860); or (better) the same, translated and enlarged by Blacas and De Witte, *Histoire de la monnaie romaine* (4 vols., Paris, 1873-1875). Blummer, *Technologie und Terminologie*, etc. (Leipzig, 1875-1887). Daremberg and Saglio, *Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines* (Paris, 1873-). De Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigrafico delle antichità Romane* (Rome, 1886-). Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums* (3 vols., München and Leipzig, 1885-1888). Smith, *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* (3d ed., 2 vols., London, 1890, 1891). Roscher, *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie* (Leipzig, 1884-). — *Notizie degli scavi di antichità*. *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma*. *Bullettino dell'istituto archeologico germanico*. *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire* of the French School in Rome.

8. Introduction to Christian Archaeology. (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.) (Wednesday, May 18, 9 A.M.—12 M.; only for candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

F. B. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, Pa., 1896). F. X. Kraus, *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst* (Freiburg im Br., Vol. I, 1896). J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, *Roma sotterranea* (2d ed., 2 vols., London, 1879), or either of the following, which are based on the last named work: F. X. Kraus, *Roma sotterranea* (2d ed., Freiburg im Br., 1879), or P. Allard, *Rome souterraine* (3d ed., Paris, 1877).

SUPPLEMENTARY: V. Schultze, *Archäologie der altchristlichen Kunst* (Munich, 1895). Pératé, *L'Archéologie chrétienne* (Paris, 1892). Garrucci, *Storia dell'arte cristiana nei primi otto secoli della Chiesa* (6 vols., Prato, 1873-1881). G. B. de Rossi, *Roma sotterranea cristiana* (3 vols., Rome, 1864-1877), and *Mosaici cristiani delle chiese di Roma* (Rome, 1870-1896). Holtzinger, *Die altchristliche Architektur* (Stuttgart, 1889). Grousset, *Étude sur l'histoire des sarcophages chrétiens* (Paris, 1885). Le Blant, *Les sarcophages chrétiens antiques de la ville d'Arles* (Paris, 1878). Pohl, *Die altchristliche Fresko- und Mosaik-Malerei* (Leipzig, 1888). J. P. Richter, *Die Mosaiken von Ravenna* (Vienna, 1878). Frantz, *Geschichte der christlichen Malerei* (Freiburg im B., I, 1887; II, 1, and II, 2, 1894). Bayet, *L'Art byzantin* (Paris, Quantin), and *Recherches pour servir à l'histoire*

de la peinture et de la sculpture chrétiennes en Orient (Paris, 1879). Kondakoff, *Histoire de l'art byzantin* (2 vols., Paris, 1886-1891). De Vogué, *L'Architecture civile et religieuse de la Syrie Centrale* (Paris, 1865-1877). Choisy, *L'Art de bâtir chez les Byzantins* (Paris, 1884). Delio and Bezold, *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes* (Stuttgart, 1887-). Kraus, *Real-Encyclopædie der christlichen Alterthümer* (2 vols., Freiburg im B., 1882-1886). Martigny, *Dictionnaire des antiquités chrétiennes* (2d ed., Paris, 1877). Smith and Cheetham, *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* (2 vols., London, 1876, 1880). — *Bullettino di archeologia cristiana*. *Römische Quartalschrift der christlichen Alterthümer*. *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*.

9. Italian. (Thursday, May 19, 11 A M—12 M)

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the ordinary words and idioms of conversation, and ability to read simple Italian prose.

C. H. Grandgent, *Italian Grammar* (3d ed., Boston, 1894) and *Composition* (Boston, 1894). B. L. Bowen, *First Italian Readings* (Boston, 1896). T. Millhouse, *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary* (4th ed., 2 vols., London and New York). For additional reading the following works are recommended: Goldoni, *Il Burbero benefico* or *La Locandiera*; Farina, *Fante di picche, Il Signor Io, Amor bendato*; De Amicis, *La Vita militare, Spagna, Cuore*; Pellieo, *Le mie Prigioni*; Barrili, *Donna di picche, Una Notte bizzarra*; Verga, *Novelle*; and especially the archaeological papers published in Italian in the periodicals mentioned under Nos. 7 and 8.

BULLETIN II

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORTS

1896-1897

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

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1897-1898

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¹ Where no name of a city or town is given, the address is Philadelphia.

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¹ When no name of a city or town is given, the address is Cleveland.

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¹ Where no name of a city or town is given, the address is Washington.

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1881-1898

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Elected		Died or resigned.
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1887.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.	

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	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University (<i>ex officio</i> , as President of the Archaeological Institute, until 1890, and then by election).	
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	* FRANCIS W. PALFREY, of Boston.	* 1889.
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1883.	MARTIN L. D'OOGL, of Michigan University.	
1884.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.	
	* JOHN H. WHEELER, of the University of Virginia.	* 1885.
1885.	* FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, of Harvard University (<i>ex officio</i> , as Director of the School),	1886.
	FRANCIS BROWN, of Union Theological Seminary,	1893.
	WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of Cornell University (since 1892, of the University of Chicago; and since 1895, <i>ex officio</i> , as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of Classical Studies in Rome).	
	WILLIAM R. WARE, of Columbia University.	
	* AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia University,	* 1895.

1886. O. M. FERNALD, of Williams College.
 I. T. BECKWITH, of Trinity College.
 FITZ GERALD TIDALL, of the College of the City of New York.
 MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, of Wellesley College, 1887.
 H. M. BAIRD, of the University of the City of New York.
1887. A. F. FLEET, of the University of Missouri, 1890.
 WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania, 1889.
 MISS A. C. CHAPIN, of Wellesley College.
1888. * RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College, * 1890.
 MISS ABBY LEACH, of Vassar College.
 CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge University, England (*ex officio*, as Director and Professor of the School), 1897.
 FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago (*ex officio*, as Annual Director of the School), 1889.
1889. BERNADOTIL PERRIS, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University (since 1893, of Yale University).
 WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, of the University of Pennsylvania.
 S. STANHOPE ORRIS, of Princeton University (*ex officio*, as Annual Director of the School), 1890.
1890. HENRY GIBBONS, of Amherst College (since 1894, of the University of Pennsylvania).
 SETH LOW, of Columbia University (*ex officio*, as President of the Archaeological Institute), 1897.
 RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since 1893, *ex officio*, as Director of the School).
1891. JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont (since 1895, of Columbia University).
 MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD, of Mt. Holyoke College
 WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, of Brown University (*ex officio*, as Annual Director of the School, and from 1892 by election).
1892. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.
 FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago (*ex officio*, as Secretary of the School, and from 1893 by election).
1893. CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Dartmouth College.
 ABRAHAM L. FULLER, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University
 HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Bryn Mawr College.
 J. R. SILLINGTON SIERRETT, of Amherst College.
1895. EDWARD B. CLAPP, of the University of California.
 GARDINER M. LANE, of Boston.
 THOMAS D. GOODELL, of Yale University (*ex officio*, as Professor of the School), 1897.
 EDGAR A. EMMS, of Syracuse University.
1896. GEORGE E. HOWES, of the University of Vermont.
1897. S. R. WINANS, of Princeton University.
 JOHN H. WRIGHT, of Harvard University (*ex officio*, as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute).
 ALFRED EMERSON, of Cornell University (*ex officio*, as Professor of the School).

Directorate of the School**1882-1883**

Director: WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University

1883-1884

Director: LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph.D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (*Died October 26, 1884.*)

Secretary: J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

1884-1885

Director: JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL.D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University.

1885-1886

Director: FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph.D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University. (*Died August 4, 1897.*)

1886-1887

Director: MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

1887-1888

Director: AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph.D., Professor of Greek Archaeology and Epigraphy in Columbia University. (*Died January 19, 1895.*)

1888-1889

Director: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D., Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director: FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph.D., Professor of Greek Art and Epigraphy in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890

Director: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.

Annual Director: S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph.D., L.H.D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Princeton University.

1890-1891

Director: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.

Annual Director: RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D. (Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College), Director of the School.

1891-1892

Director: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.

Annual Director: WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, M.A., Professor of the History of Art in Brown University.

1892-1893

Secretary: FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph.D.

Professor of Art: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: JAMES R. WHEELER, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia University.

1893-1894*Director:* RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D.*Professor of Art:* CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature:* JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.**1894-1895***Director:* RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D.*Professor of Art:* CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature:* THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.*Architect:* EDWARD L. TILTON, of New York.**1895-1896***Director:* RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D.*Professor of Art:* CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature:* BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek in Cornell University.**1896-1897***Director:* RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D.*Professor of Art:* CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D.*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature:* J. R. SITLINGTON STEERLIT, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.**1897-1898***Director:* RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph.D.*Professor:* ALFRED EMLERSON, Ph.D., Professor of Archaeology in Cornell University.*Lecturer on Greek Vases:* JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, Ph.D.**Secretaries of the Managing Committee**

Elected

1882. *THOMAS W. LUDLOW, of Yonkers, N.Y.,

Resigned

* 1894.

1894. JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont (since 1895, of Columbia University).

Treasurers of the Managing Committee

1882. FREDERIC J. DE PEYS-ELR, of New York.

1895.

1895. GARDINER M. LANE, of Boston.

Chairmen of the Committee on Publications

1885. WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University,

1888.

1888. *AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia University,

1893.

1893. BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Yale University.

1897.

Associate Editor of the Journal of the Institute

1897. JAMES R. WHEELER, of Columbia University.

Chairmen of the Committee on Fellowships

1895. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University,

1897.

1897. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

FACULTY AND STUDENTS

1896-1897

Faculty

PROFESSOR RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, PH.D.,

Director of the School

PROFESSOR CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D.,

Professor of the History of Art.

PROFESSOR J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, PH.D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature

Students

Miss HARRIET ANN BOYD, A.B. (Smith College, 1892).

CARROLL NEIDÉ BROWN, A.B. (Harvard University, 1891), A.M. (Harvard University, 1891), Fellow of the School.

GEORGE HENRY CHASE, A.B. (Harvard University, 1896), George Griswold Van Rensselaer Fellow of Harvard University.

HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Student of the School (1891-92, 1895-97), Fellow of the School (1895-97).

WILLIAM STAHL EBERSOLF, A.B. (Lebanon Valley College, 1885), A.M. (Lebanon Valley College, 1888), Professor of Greek in Cornell College, Iowa.

JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, A.B. (Harvard University, 1893), Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1896), Student of the School (1893-97).

CHARLES PEABODY, A.B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1893), Student of the School (1893-94).

Miss ANNA LOUISE PERRY, A.B. (Cornell University, 1894).

GEORGE MOREY RICHARDSON, A.B. (Harvard University, 1882), Ph.D. (University of Leipzig, 1886), Professor in the University of California. (*Died December 11, 1896.*)

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

FELLOWS AND STUDENTS

1882-1898

Fellows

FRANK COLE BABBITT, 1895-96.

CARROLL NEIDÉ BROWN, 1896-98.

GEORGE HENRY CHASE, 1897-98.

HERBERT FLETCHER DE COR, 1895-97.

MISS MAY LOUISE NICHOLS, 1897-98.

Students †

JOHN ALDEN, 1893-94, A.B. (Harvard University, 1893), Assistant in English in Harvard University.

94. Charles Street, Boston, Mass.

EUGENE PLUMB ANDREWS, 1895-96, A.B. (Cornell University, 1895), Fellow in Cornell University, Curator of the Museum of Classical Antiquity.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FRANK COLE BABBITT, 1895-96, A.B. (Harvard University, 1890), A.M. (Harvard University, 1892), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1895), Fellow of the School (1895-96), Instructor in Greek in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM WILSON BADEN, 1897-98, A.B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881), LL.B. (University of Maryland, 1883), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1892), Professor of Greek and Latin in the Central University of Kentucky,

Athens, Greece.

THEODORE BAUR, 1897-98, B.L. (University of Cincinnati, 1894).

Athens, Greece.

LOUIS BEVIER, 1882-83, ‡ A.B. (Rutgers College, 1878), A.M. (Rutgers College), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881), Professor of Greek in Rutgers College,

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.

MISS HARRIET ANN BOYD, 1896-97, A.B. (Smith College, 1892).

WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN, 1883-84, A.B. (Yale University, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Professor of Greek in Miami University, Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University,

Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

† The year of residence at the School is placed immediately after the name

‡ Absent part of the year.

- CARROLL NEIDÉ BROWN, 1896-98, A.B. and A.M. (Harvard University, 1891), Fellow of the School, Assistant in Classics in Harvard University,
Athens, Greece.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON, 1890-92, A.B. (Yale University, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Instructor in Greek in Yale University, Instructor in Greek in the College of the City of New York,
College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
- CARL DARLING BUCK, 1887-89, A.B. (Yale University, 1886), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1889), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM, 1892-93, Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93,
328, Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- EDWARD CAPPS, 1893-94, A.B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1891), Tutor in Yale University, Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- ALEXANDER MITCHELL CARROLL, 1897-98, A.M. (Richmond College, 1888), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1893),
Athens, Greece.
- GEORGE HENRY CHASE, 1896-98, A.B. (Harvard University, 1896), George Griswold Van Rensselaer Fellow of Harvard University, John Harvard Fellow of Harvard University, Fellow of the School,
Athens, Greece.
- ARTHUR STODDARD COOLEY, 1897-98, A.B. (Amherst College, 1891), A.M. (Harvard University, 1893), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1896), Instructor in Greek in Harvard University, Rogers Fellow of Harvard University,
Athens, Greece.
- NICHOLAS EVERISON CROSBY, 1886-87, A.B. (Columbia University, 1883), A.M. (Columbia University, 1885), Ph.D. (Princeton University, 1893), Instructor in Princeton University,
31, West 55th Street, New York, N. Y.
- * JOHN M. CROW, 1882-83, A.B. (Waynesbury College, 1870), Ph.D. (Syracuse University, 1880), Professor of Greek in Iowa College,
Grinnell, Ia. (Died September 28, 1890.)
- WILLIAM LIL CUSHING, 1885-87, A.B. (Yale University, 1872), A.M. (Yale University, 1882), Head Master of the Westminster School,
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- MRS. ADELE F. DARE, 1893-94, ‡ A.B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Col.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COR, 1891-92, 1895-97, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan, Fellow of the School, Student in the University of Munich,
Munich, Germany.

‡ Absent part of the year.

- SHERWOOD OWEN DICKERMAN, 1897-98, A.B. (Yale University, 1896), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University,
Athens, Greece.
- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE, 1892-93, A.B. (Bowdoin College, 1883), Principal of Lincoln Academy,
Newcastle, Me.
- HOWARD FREEMAN DOANE, 1895-96, A.B. (Harvard University, 1878), Professor of Greek in Doane College,
Doane College, Crete, Neb.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE, 1887-88, A.B. (Columbia University, 1886), A.M. (Columbia University, 1887), Ph.D. (Columbia University, 1889), Fellow in Letters of Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Greek in Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- WILLIAM STAHL EBLEROLE, 1896-97, A.B. (Lebanon Valley College, 1885), A.M. (Lebanon Valley College, 1888), Professor of Greek in Cornell College,
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT, 1884-85, A.B. (Wesleyan University, 1881), A.M. (Harvard University, 1897), Principal of the Friends' School,
Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- WILLIAM ARTHUR ELLIOTT, 1894-95, A.B. (Allegheny College, 1889), A.M. (Allegheny College, 1892), Professor of Greek in Allegheny College,
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
- MISS RUTH EMERSON, 1895-96, A.B. (Bryn Mawr College, 1893),
St. Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS, 1893-94, A.B. (University of Kentucky, 1891), Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1895).
- A. F. FILLIT, 1887-88, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Missouri, Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy,
Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- MISS HELEN CURRIER FLINT, 1894-95, A.B. (Mt. Holyoke College, 1891), Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College,
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- ANDREW FOSSUM, 1890-91, A.B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887), Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College,
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER, 1882-83, A.B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph.D. (University of Bonn, 1885), Instructor in Greek and Latin and in Greek Archaeology in Harvard University, Professor of Latin in Phillips Exeter Academy, Professor of Greek in the University of Texas, Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University,
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT, 1890-91, A.B. (Brown University, 1888), A.M. (Brown University, 1891), Professor of Greek in Payne Institute,
Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- THEODORE WOOLSEY HERMAN, 1894-96, A.B. (Yale University, 1893), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Tutor in Greek in Yale University,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

- HENRY T. HILDEBRITH, 1885-86, A.B. (Harvard University, 1885), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1895), Parker Fellow of Harvard University, Professor of Ancient Languages in Roanoke College,
Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
- OTIS SHEPARD HILL, 1893-94, A.B. (Harvard University, 1893),
15, Boston Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, 1893-97, † A.B. (Harvard University, 1893), Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1896), Lecturer on Greek Vases at the School (1897-98),
Athens, Greece. (Permanent address: *Pomfret Center, Conn.*)
- * W. IRVING HUNT, 1889-90, A.B. (Yale University, 1886), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1892), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Tutor in Greek in Yale University,
New Haven, Conn. (Died August 25, 1893.)
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY, 1887-88, ‡ A.B. (Columbia University, 1884), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887), Docent in Greek in the University of Chicago,
East Orange, N.J.
- CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS, 1894-95, A.B. (Albion College, 1893), Assistant Instructor in Greek in Albion College,
Albion College, Albion, Mich.
- MISS DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKIS, 1894-96,
Athens, Greece.
- FRANCIS DIMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES, 1888-89, A.B. (Harvard University, 1888), Ph.D. (University of Berlin, 1893), Ἑφημέριος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου,
Athens, Greece.
- † JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS, 1885-87, A.B. (Yale University, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University,
New York, N. Y. (Died April 29, 1887.)
- GONZALEZ LODGE, 1888-89, ‡ A.B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886), Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- GEORGE DANA LORD, 1895-96, A.B. (Dartmouth College, 1884), Assistant Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College,
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE, 1892-93, 1897-98, A.B. (Harvard University, 1892), A.M. (Harvard University, 1897),
Athens, Greece.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER, 1892-93, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan, Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Fellow of the School in Rome,
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- FREDERIC ELDER MELZGER, 1891-92, A.B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888), in charge of the Latin and Greek Departments of Maryland College for Young Ladies,
Lutherville, Md.

‡ Absent part of the year

- WALTER MILLER, 1885-86, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1874), A.M. (University of Michigan), Professor of Archaeology in the Leland Stanford Junior University,
Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- WILLIAM J. MCMURTRY, 1886-87, A.B. (Olivet College, 1881), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1882), Professor of Greek in Yankton College,
Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL, 1891-92, A.B. (Haverford College, 1887), A.M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891), Professor of Greek in Kenyon College,
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
- MISS MAY LOUISE NICHOLS, 1897-98, A.B. (Smith College, 1888), Fellow of the School,
Athens, Greece.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS, 1888-89, A.B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A.M. (Wellesley College, 1884), Assistant in Latin in Smith College,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON, 1892-94, A.B. (Harvard University, 1892), Instructor in Archaeology in Bryn Mawr College, Professor in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome,
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- REV. RICHARD PARSONS, 1893-94, A.B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A.M. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871), Professor of Greek in Ohio Wesleyan University,
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
- JAMES MORTON PATON, 1892-93, A.B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph.D. (University of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University, Professor of Latin in Middlebury College, Instructor in Greek in Wesleyan University,
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- CHARLES PEABODY, 1893-94, 1896-97, A.B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), A.M. (Harvard University, 1890), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1893),
Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK, 1885-86, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1881), Lecturer on Archaeology,
867, North Main Street, Providence, R.I.
- MISS ANNA LOUISE PERRY, 1896-97, A.B. (Cornell University, 1894).
- EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, 1893-94, A.B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph.D. and A.M. (Harvard University, 1880), Tutor in Greek and Latin in Harvard University, Professor of Greek and Ancient Philosophy in Marietta College,
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
- JOHN PICKARD, 1890-91, A.B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A.M. (Dartmouth College, 1886), Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1892), Professor of Archaeology in the University of Missouri,
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- REV. DANIEL QUINN, 1887-89, A.B. (Mt. St. Mary's College, 1883), Ph.D. (University of Athens, 1893), Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America,
Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

MISS NELLIE MARIA RLED, 1895-96, A.B. (Cornell University, 1895), Teacher of Classics in the Packer Institute,

Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.

*GEORGE MOREY RICHARDSON, 1896, A.B. (Harvard University, 1882), Ph.D. (University of Leipzig, 1886), Instructor in Latin in Harvard University, Professor in the University of California,

University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Died in Athens, December 11, 1896.)

JAMES DENNISON ROGERS, 1894-95, A.B. (Hamilton College, 1889), A.M. (Columbia University, 1893), Ph.D. (Columbia University, 1894), Assistant in Greek in Columbia University,

Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

JOHN CAREW ROLFE, 1888-89, A.B. (Harvard University, 1881), A.M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph.D. (Cornell University, 1885), Instructor in Greek and Latin in Harvard University, Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan,

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WILLIAM J. SEELYE, 1886-87, A.B. (Amherst College, 1879), A.M. (Amherst College, 1882), Professor of Greek in Wooster University,

Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.

JOHN P. SHELLEY, 1889-90, A.B. (Findlay University, 1889), Professor in Grove College,

Grove College, Grove City, Pa.

PAUL SHOREY, 1882-83, A.B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1884), Kirkland Fellow of Harvard University, Professor of Greek in Bryn Mawr College, Head Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

MISS EMILY E. SEATLER, 1888-89, A.B. (Wellesley College, 1888), until 1896 Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College,

Mrs. GEORGE B. ROGERS, Exeter, N.H.

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT 1882-83, Ph.D. (University of Munich, 1880), Professor of Greek in Miami University, Professor of Greek in the University of Texas, Professor in the School, Professor of Greek in Amherst College,

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

MISS KATE L. STRONG, 1893-94,† A.B. (Vassar College, 1892),

Rochester, N.Y.

FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR, 1882-83, A.B. (Wesleyan University), Instructor in Classics in the Hartford High School,

Hartford High School, Hartford, Conn.

OLIVER JOSEPH THAICHLER, 1887-88, A.B. (Wilmington College, 1878), D.B. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary, Professor in Allegheny Theological Seminary, University Extension Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

† Absent part of the year.

S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE, 1886-88, A.B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph.B. (Columbia University, 1886), Architect,

287, Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN, 1893-94, ‡ A.B. (Smith College, 1886).

310, West Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

MISS ALICE WALTON, 1895-96, A.B. (Smith College, 1887), Ph.D. (Cornell University, 1892). Instructor in Archaeology in Wellesley College,

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

HENRY SILPHENS WASHINGTON, 1888-94, ‡ A.B. (Yale University, 1886), A.M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph.D. (University of Leipzig, 1893), Assistant in Mineralogy in Yale University,

Locust P.O., Monmouth Co., N. J.

JAMES R. WHEELER, 1882-83, A.B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1885), Instructor in Greek and Latin in Harvard University, Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont, Professor in the School, Professor of Greek in Columbia University,

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

ALEXANDER M. WILCOX, 1883-84, A.B. (Yale University, 1877), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1880), Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas,

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

FRANK E. WOODRUFF, 1882-83, ‡ A.B. (University of Vermont, 1875), D.B. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary, Professor of Greek in Andover Theological Seminary, Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College,

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

THEODORE L. WRIGHT, 1886-87, A.B. (Beloit College, 1880), A.M. (Harvard University, 1884), Professor of Greek in Beloit College,

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

CLARENCE HOEFMAN YOUNG, 1891-92, A.B. (Columbia University, 1888), A.M. (Columbia University, 1889), Ph.D. (Columbia University, 1891), Instructor in Greek in Columbia University,

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

NOTE.—The Chairman of the Managing Committee desires to be informed of any changes of address of the former members of the School

‡ Absent part of the year.

SCHOOL IN ROME

FACULTY AND STUDENTS

1896-1897

Faculty

PROFESSOR MINTON WARREN, Ph.D.,

Director of the School.

PROFESSOR ALLAN MARQUAND, Ph.D., L.H.D.,

Professor of Archaeology.

Students

JOHN M. BURNAM, A.B. (Yale University, 1884), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1886).

Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Missouri.

WALTER DENNISON, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1893), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1894), Ph.D. (University of Michigan, 1897), Fellow of the School (1895-97).

ALBERT F. EARNSHAW, A.B. (Princeton University, 1892), B.D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1896), Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology.

CHARLES HOELING, A.B. (State University of Kentucky, 1890), Fellow of Johns Hopkins University (1896-97).

JESSE S. JOHNSON, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1892), Instructor in Latin in De Pauw University.

GORDON J. LAING, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1891), Fellow of Johns Hopkins University (1895-96), Fellow of the School.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893), Drisler Fellow of Columbia University (1896-97).

EDMUND D. SCOTT, A.B. (Yale University, 1889).

KARL E. WESTON, A.B. (Williams College, 1896).

SCHOOL IN ROME

FELLOWS AND STUDENTS

1895-1898

Fellows

HOWARD C. BUTLER, 1897-98.
 WILLIAM K. DENISON, 1895-96.
 WALTER DENNISON, 1895-97.
 ALBERT F. EARNSHAW, 1896-97.
 GORDON J. LAING, 1896-97.
 WALTER LOWRIE, 1895-96.
 CLARENCE L. MEADER, 1897-98.
 GEORGE N. OLCOTT, 1897-98.

Students †

DANIEL C. BRANSON, 1895-96, ‡ A.B. (Trinity College, N.C., 1890).
 JOHN M. BURNAM, 1896-97, A.B. (Yale University, 1884), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1886), Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Missouri, *University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.*
 HENRY EDWIN BURTON, 1895-96, 1897-98, A.B. (Harvard University, 1890), A.M. (Harvard University, 1893), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1895), Parker Fellow of Harvard University (1895-96), Instructor in Latin in Dartmouth College (1896-97), *American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.*
 HOWARD CROSBY BUTLER, 1897-98, A.B. (Princeton University, 1892), A.M. (Princeton University, 1893), Lecturer on Architecture in Princeton University, University Fellow of Princeton University, Fellow of the School, *American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.*
 WILLIAM KENDALL DENISON, 1895-96, A.B. (Tufts College, 1891), A.M. (Harvard University, 1892, and Tufts College, 1893), Fellow of the School (1895-96), Assistant Professor of Latin in Tufts College, *Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.*
 WALTER DENNISON, 1895-97, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1893), A.M. (University of Michigan, 1894), Ph.D. (University of Michigan, 1897), Fellow of the School (1895-97), Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

† The year of residence at the School is placed immediately after the name.

‡ Absent part of the year.

- CHARLES E. DIXON, 1895-96, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1888), A.M. (De Pauw University, 1891), Fellow of the University of Chicago (1895-96), Rutan Professor of Latin in Olivet College,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- ALBERT F. EARNSHAW, 1896-97, A.B. (Princeton University, 1892), B.D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1896), Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology,
Lowville, N.Y.
- J. B. GILBERT, 1897-98, A.B. (Otterbein University, 1897),
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- FRED B. R. HILLIAMS, 1895-96, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1893), (Teaching Fellow in Latin of the University of Toronto, 1893-95), Fellow of the University of Chicago (1895-98),
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- CHARLES HOESING, 1896-97, A.B. (State University of Kentucky, 1890), Fellow of Johns Hopkins University (1896-98),
1217, Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
- DANIEL J. HOLMES, JR., 1895-96, A.B. (Northwestern University, 1895), Fellow of the University of Chicago and Graduate Scholar of the Northwestern University (1895-96),
1026, Agass Place, Evanston, Ill.
- MISS ANNA S. JENKINS, 1897-98, A.B. (Smith College, 1890), A.M. (Smith College, 1897),
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- JESSE S. JOHNSON, 1896-97, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1892), Instructor in Latin in De Pauw University (1893-96), Teacher of Latin in the Salem High School,
Salem, Ohio.
- GORDON J. LAING, 1896-97, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1891), Fellow of Johns Hopkins University (1895-96), Fellow of the School (1896-97), Reader in Latin in Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- REV. WALLER LOWRIE, 1895-96, A.B. (Princeton University, 1890), B.D. (Princeton Theological Seminary, 1893), Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology (1895-96), Curate of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church,
St. James' Parish House, 2210, Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- CLARENCE L. MLADER, 1897-98, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Student of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (1892-93), Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Fellow of the School in Christian Archaeology,
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- GEORGE N. OLCOTT, 1896-98, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893), University Fellow in Latin of Columbia University (1894-96), Drisler Fellow of Columbia University (1896-97), Fellow of the School (1897-98),
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- DAN FELLOWS PLATT, 1895-96,[‡] A.B. (Princeton University, 1895),
Englewood, N.J.

[‡] Absent part of the year

- MISS ELIZABETH A. ROSE, 1897-98, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1897),
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.
- EDMUND D. SCOTT, 1896-97, A.B. (Yale University, 1889), Classical Master in
the Holyoke High School,
Holyoke, Mass.
- FREDERICK W. SHIPLEY, 1895-96, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1892), Hutchin-
son Fellow of the University of Chicago (1895-96), Assistant in Latin in the
University of Chicago,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- GEORGE C. SWEARINGEN, 1895-96, A.B. (Emory College, 1888), A.M. (Van-
derbilt University, 1892), Wilmarth Fellow of the University of Chicago
(1895-96).
- WILLIAM T. F. TAMBLYN, 1895-96, A.B. (University of Toronto, 1895), Drisler
Fellow in Columbia University (1897-98),
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- KARL E. WESTON, 1896-97, A.B. (Williams College, 1896), Instructor in the
Irving Institute,
Tarrytown on Hudson, N.Y.
- MISS MARY G. WILLIAMS, 1897-98, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1895), Ph.D.
(University of Michigan, 1897),
American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884 REVISED MAY 8, 1897.

I. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of Affiliated Societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research,— by sending out expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers, and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

II. The Archaeological Institute shall consist of Annual and Life Members duly approved by the Affiliated Societies, the former being those persons who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

III. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the following *ex officio* members: the President, the Honorary Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Institute, and the Editor-in-Chief of its Journal; the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies; the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome; and of additional members annually chosen by the members of the Affiliated Societies as follows:—

Any local archaeological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute, and shall then have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

IV. The officers of the Institute and of the Council shall be a President, Honorary Presidents, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be

elected at the annual meeting of the Council, and shall be eligible for reelection. The Honorary Presidents shall be the former Presidents of the Institute. The Treasurer and the Secretary shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure.

V. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President and four other members to be appointed by the President annually.

VI. The President, in behalf of the Council, shall present a Report on the affairs of the Institute annually to its members.

VII. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its annual meeting a written statement of accounts.

VIII. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

IX. The Council shall hold an annual meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 10 o'clock A.M., at such place as may be selected by its members at the previous annual meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One-third of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one-third of its members.

X. The Institute shall meet annually, as a whole, for the reading and discussion of scientific papers by its members. The time and place of this meeting shall be determined by the Council at its annual meeting.

General meetings of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

XI. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed: but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the Affiliated Societies than that these Societies shall not undertake

any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by an Affiliated Society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

XII. Any collection of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

XIII. The names of all Affiliated Societies and Members shall be printed with the Annual Report of the Council. Names of Life Members deceased shall be printed in the regular list, but these names shall be starred.

XIV. Each Affiliated Society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

BALTIMORE SOCIETY

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

XV. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer of the Institute or to the Treasurer of the Affiliated Society to which the contributing member belongs. Annual Members who have failed to pay their dues for two consecutive years shall, unless special action be taken by the Affiliated Society to the contrary, be dropped from the list of the Institute. The year shall be considered as closing on the 31st of August, and from this time the assessments of the year then ensuing shall become due.

XVI. Ten per cent of all annual dues received by each Affiliated Society shall be held by its Treasurer for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute. Grants in aid of Affiliated Societies may be made by the Council.

XVII. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of all regular publications of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

XVIII. The Institute commits to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and to the

Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, respectively, the entire administration of these Schools, including the expenditure of their incomes, under the following provisions:

1. The Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall make a report to the Council annually on the work of the School during the preceding year.

2. The President of the Institute shall be *ex officio* a member of the Managing and Executive Committees of each School, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall be *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute.

3. A copy of all ordinary publications of the Schools shall be sent to each member of the Institute, and the Institute shall bear a proportionate share of the expense of publication of the Papers and Reports of the Schools.

4. The Institute shall maintain in each of the Schools a fellowship, to be administered by the Managing Committee, of the annual value of six hundred dollars, for the encouragement of archaeological studies.

XIX. Amendments to these regulations may be proposed by any three members at any annual meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council present and voting.

RULES OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY

ADOPTED MAY, 1885. AMENDED NOVEMBER, 1897

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHAEOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archaeological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of eleven members, consisting of the officers already named and seven other members. The officers and the elected members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen annually to serve one year or until the election of their successors; but the Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies which occur during its term of service.

3. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in the Executive Committee; but this Committee shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of November, at 11 o'clock, A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archaeological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President and Secretary of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Membership, unless *ex officio*, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such change: and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to the members two weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archaeological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall

also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Baltimore, about the first of November, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

1. The name of the Society shall be The Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

3. There shall be an Executive Committee and a standing Committee on Membership.

4. The annual dues shall be ten dollars. The payment of one hundred dollars at any one time shall constitute the person so paying a life member.

5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Friday of November. Invitations may be extended to others than members to be present at the annual meetings.

6. At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected; standing and special Committees shall be appointed; and the work of the Society for the ensuing year shall be determined.

7. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or upon the request of three members of the Society.

RULES OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1889. AMENDED NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY of the Archaeological Institute of America is formed of such members of the Institute resident in Illinois as do not belong to any other Society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of Illinois as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of eleven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors. The Committee is empowered to fill such vacancies as may occur through the demise or resignation of any of its members. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and two Vice-Presidents, and may appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Chicago on the first Thursday of November at 8 o'clock P.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed at an annual meeting only, and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members a fortnight before the meeting.

RULES OF THE DETROIT SOCIETY

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

1. The name of the Society shall be The Archaeological Institute of America, — Detroit Society.

2. The members shall consist of residents of Detroit, or of any other city or town in the State of Michigan.

3. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be an Executive Com-

mittee of five. The President and First Vice-President shall be *ex officio* members thereof.

4. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the direction and control of the Society.

5. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November of each year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

6. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

7. Special meetings may be called by the President.

8. The moneys of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the President and Treasurer, under the supervision and control of the Executive Committee.

9. The annual dues shall be \$10. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of all dues on the payment of \$100. The Society shall have no power to levy any assessment on members in addition to their annual dues, nor incur any indebtedness beyond the cash means of the Society.

RULES OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY of the Archaeological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884, and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Wisconsin, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the first Saturday of November, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE CLEVELAND SOCIETY

ADOPTED MARCH 20, 1895. AMENDED DECEMBER 21, 1897.

1. The name of the Society shall be The Archaeological Institute of America, — Cleveland Society.

2. The membership shall consist of residents of Cleveland, and such other members of the Institute as may choose to belong to this Society.

3. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer. These officers shall be an Executive Committee.

4. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the direction and control of the Society.

5. The annual meeting shall be held on the last Tuesday of April of each year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

6. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

7. Special meetings may be called by the President or the Secretary or seven members of the Society.

8. The moneys of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee.

9. The annual dues shall be \$10. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of all dues on the payment of \$100. The Society shall have no power to levy any assessment on members in addition to their annual dues, or incur any indebtedness beyond the cash means of the Society.

10. These rules shall not be changed, except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting, called as provided in Section 7, for the purpose of considering such a change, and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members two weeks before the meeting.

RULES OF THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY

ADOPTED APRIL 24, 1895.

1. THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY of the Archaeological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884, and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in the District of Columbia, and such others as may be elected in accordance with these rules.

2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and a Treasurer, who shall be Directors *ex officio*, and three additional Directors. — constituting a Board of Directors that shall be chosen by ballot to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

3. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Board of Directors. Five shall constitute a quorum. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society.

4. The Board of Directors shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the last Saturday in April, for the receipt of annual reports from the Secretaries and Treasurer, the election of the Board of Directors and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for other business. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

6. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or by three members of the Board of Directors.

7. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS

1897

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1881, and is supported by the coöperation of leading American Universities and Colleges. It is in charge of a Managing Committee, and its property is vested in an incorporated Board of Trustees.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL

THE OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL

I. The object of the School shall be to furnish to graduates of American Universities and Colleges and to other qualified students an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to coöperate with the Archaeological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

II. The Managing Committee shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to make such regulations for its government as it may deem proper. Each of the Universities and Colleges uniting in support of the School shall have representation on the Committee. The President of the Archaeological Institute, the Director of the School, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of the Institute*, shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee. The Professors of the School shall also be members of the Committee during their year of office and the year following. The Committee shall have power to add to its membership.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet annually, in New York, on the Friday before the second Saturday in May. By special vote these meetings may be held elsewhere. Special meetings may

be called at any time by the Chairman. At any meeting, nine members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business.

IV. The officers of the Managing Committee shall be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be also an Executive Committee.

V. The Chairman of the Managing Committee shall be the official representative in America of the interests of the School. He shall present a Report annually to the Archaeological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

VI. The Executive Committee shall consist of nine members. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Managing Committee, the President of the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee: the other four members shall be chosen by the Managing Committee. The Chairman and Secretary of the Managing Committee shall be the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

VII. The Managing Committee shall elect from its members as its representative an Associate Editor of the Journal of the Institute.

THE DIRECTOR AND THE PROFESSORS

VIII. The work of the School in Greece shall be under the superintendence of a Director. He shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. He shall have charge of the School building, and shall be resident in Athens from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, with liberty to absent himself for short periods for purposes of exploration or research. He shall superintend the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He shall have control of all excavations undertaken by the School. He shall make semi-annual Reports to the Managing Committee, in November and in May, of the work accomplished by the School.

IX. Each year the Managing Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Universities and Colleges uniting in support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and take part in the instruction of the School. The Committee may appoint other Professors and Instructors, as circumstances require. In case of the illness or absence of the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

X. The Director and Professors shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and shall at times duly announced hold public meetings at which they, and such students of the School as they may select, shall read papers on subjects of their research and make reports on the work undertaken by the School.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

XI. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of August. The stated work of the School shall continue from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Every regular member of the School shall prosecute his studies during the whole of the School year in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director; but, with the consent of the Director, he may be in residence for any two months of this time at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, under the charge of the Director of that School; and with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee he may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Greek lands during the months of June and July, provided that such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Athens. Further, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and after one school year of residence in Athens, a regular member of the School may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Greek lands during any time in the school year, provided such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Athens.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL

XII. Regular members of the School shall be those who are enrolled for a full year's work as candidates for a certificate. Special students may be admitted to membership in the School for a shorter term, but not for a period of less than three months; they shall be subject to the same regulations and shall be admitted to the same privileges as regular members, but they shall not be required to prepare a paper nor shall they receive a certificate. The names both of regular members and of special students shall be printed in the Annual Reports of the Managing Committee as members of the School.

XIII. Bachelors of Arts of cooperating Universities and Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at any of these institutions as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Chairman of the Managing

Committee a satisfactory certificate from the University or College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue courses of study at the School. Such members shall be subject to no charge for tuition. All other persons who desire to become members of the School shall make application to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and if admitted they shall be required to pay a fee of \$25 per annum for tuition and library privileges. Students occupying rooms in the School building shall pay a fee of \$20 per annum for the use of furniture.

XIV. Every regular member of the School shall pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and shall present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work, unless for special reasons he is excused from these obligations by the Director. His paper, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XXI. If approved by the Editorial Board of the Journal also, it shall be issued as a Paper of the School.

XV. Excavation shall not be part of the regular work of a member of the School, but any member may, at the discretion of the Director, be permitted to take part in it. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any member during his connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XVI. No communication, even of an informal nature, shall be made by any member of the School to the public press, which has not previously been submitted to the Director and authorized by him.

XVII. Every regular member of the School who has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him. This certificate shall be signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XVIII. Americans resident or travelling in Greece may, at the discretion of the Director, be allowed to enjoy the privileges of the School, although not enrolled as students.

FELLOWSHIPS

XIX. The Fellowships administered by the Managing Committee shall be awarded mainly by competitive examination. The subjects

on which candidates will be examined, and the places and times at which examinations will be held, shall be announced not less than six months in advance.

XX. Every holder of one of these Fellowships shall be enrolled as a regular member of the School, and shall be required to fulfil the maximum requirement of residence, to present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work, and to be a candidate for a certificate.

PUBLICATIONS

XXI. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School shall be sent, after approval by the Director, to the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute.

XXII. Every article sent for publication shall be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing shall be on only one side of the leaf, and shall be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care shall be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents shall be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references shall be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources. Failure to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be sufficient ground for the rejection of the article.

XXIII. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible; of these one shall be sent at once to the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME

1897

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome was founded by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1894-95. It is in charge of a Managing Committee and is supported by private contributions.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL

NAME AND OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL

I. The School shall be called the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. Its object is to promote the study of such subjects as: (1) Latin literature, as bearing upon customs and institutions; (2) inscriptions in Latin and in the Italic dialects; (3) Latin palaeography; (4) the topography and antiquities of Rome itself; and (5) the archaeology of ancient Italy (Italic, Etruscan, Roman), and of the early Christian, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods. It will furnish regular instruction and guidance in several or all of these fields, will encourage original research and exploration, and will coöperate with the Archaeological Institute of America, with which it is affiliated.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee shall determine the annual expenditures, and shall have power to enlarge, reduce, or otherwise change its membership, and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The officers of this Committee shall be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the meeting in May. The President of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and the Directors and Professors of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Managing Committee.

The funds and other property of the School shall be administered by a Board of Trustees.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet annually on the Thursday before the second Saturday in May, in New York. A special meeting may be called at any time by the Chairman at the request or with the consent of a majority of the Executive Committee.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative in America of the interests of the School. It shall be a part of his duty to present a report annually to the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America.

V. (a) There shall be an Executive Committee, to be elected by the Managing Committee, and to consist of nine members. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Managing Committee, the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee; and the two first named shall be respectively its Chairman and its Secretary.

(b) A member of the Managing Committee shall be elected annually, to serve as the representative of the School upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute.

DIRECTION AND INSTRUCTION

VI. (a) The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director, who shall be chosen, and whose salary shall be fixed, by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee.

(b) Each year the Managing Committee may appoint one or more Professors, who shall reside in Rome during the whole or part of the ensuing year, and give such courses of instruction at the School as may be arranged by the Director. In case of emergency one of the Professors may be called upon to act as Director for the time being.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Director to exercise personal supervision over the work of each member of the School, suggesting to him various lines of study, and assisting him in their prosecution. He shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the School at stated times for the presentation and discussion of papers and topics. He shall forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, immediately after the close of the school year, a detailed report of the work accomplished during the year.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

VIII. The full school year shall be ten months in length. The School shall be in session for stated instruction from the 15th of October to the 1st of June. During this period members shall ordinarily reside in Rome, but a member may obtain leave, for a limited period, to pursue investigations elsewhere in Italy, or to travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, he may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Italian or Greek lands during the months of June, July, and August, provided that such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Rome. Further, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and after one school year of residence in Rome, a regular member of the School may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Italian or Greek lands during any time in the school year, provided such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Rome.

MEMBERSHIP

IX. Regular members of the School shall be those who are enrolled for a full year's work as candidates for a certificate. Students may be enrolled also as members for a part of the year, on condition of complying with all the requirements of membership for a period of at least three months; but no certificate is given for less than a full year's work.

X. (a) Bachelors of Arts of colleges which are in good standing may become members of the School on submitting to the Chairman of the Committee, or to the Director of the School, satisfactory proof that the studies previously followed by them, and their proficiency in these studies, have been such as to enable them to pursue advanced courses of study at the School.

(b) Other persons may become members of the School on submitting similar evidence of their qualifications to the Chairman of the Committee or to the Director. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

XI. Every regular member of the School shall pursue some definite subject of study or research in the field of subjects specified in Regulation I, and shall present a paper embodying the results of some part of his year's work. The paper, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the representative of the School

upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XVIII. If approved by this Board, the paper shall be published in the Journal of the Institute.

XII. All work of investigation, of exploration, or of any other kind, done by any student during his connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XIII. No communications of any sort to the public press and no publication relating to the studies or work of the School shall be made by students of the School without the authorization of the Director.

XIV. Each member of the School who has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished. The certificate shall be signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archaeological Institute, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

XV. Americans residing or travelling in Italy, who are not members of the School, may at the discretion of the Director be admitted to its privileges.

FELLOWSHIPS

XVI. The fellowships administered by the Managing Committee shall be awarded mainly upon competitive examination. The conditions of application, and the subjects, places, and times of examination will be announced each year not less than six months in advance.

XVII. Every holder of a Fellowship shall be enrolled as a regular member of the School, and shall fulfil in all respects its maximum requirements.

PUBLICATIONS

XVIII. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication shall, after approval by the Director, be sent to the representative of the School upon the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Institute.

Balance, May 8, 1897	\$3131.90	American School in Rome, Fellowship . . .	\$600.00
Pennsylvania Society	400.00	Papers of the Institute, Classical Series, Vol. II., on account	322.43
Journal of the Institute, Second Series:		Clerical assistance, printing, stationery, and sundry expenses	156.03
Repayment in part of subsidy	\$400.00	Journal of the Institute, Second Series:	
Interest on the same	12.00	Subscriptions returned	\$75.00
Subscriptions for 1897	715.64	Editor-in-chief, salary account	500.00
Sales of publications	40.12	Clerical assistance, printing, and sundry expenses	60.00
		Balance in Lincoln National Bank, August 31, 1897	2986.20
			\$4699.66
		JAMES LOAN, Treasurer.	
New York, August 31, 1897. E. E.			

This statement covers the period from May 9, 1896, to August 31, 1897, in order to bring the accounts down to the close of the new fiscal year, as adopted by resolution passed at the meeting of the Council on May 8, 1897.

FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

May 31, 1896, to August 31, 1896, and August 31, 1896, to August 31, 1897

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

<i>In account with GARDINER M. LANE, Treasurer.</i>			
<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, May 31, 1896	\$645.08	To Repairs of building, service, lights, etc.	\$500.00
Subscriptions, 1895-96 :		Fellowships	400.00
Dartmouth College	\$50.00	Balance Cash in hands of Treasurer,	
University of Michigan	200.00	August 31, 1896	4,597.21
Subscriptions, 1896-97 :			
Harvard University	250.00		
Johns Hopkins University	250.00		
Mt. Holyoke College	135.50		
Wellesley College	250.00		
Interest on deposits	10.81		
Archæological Institute :			
One half cost of printing Bulletin IV	88.88		
Fellowship, 1896-97	600.00		
Overpayment for printing recovered	16.94		
	\$2,197.21		\$2,497.21
Cash in hands of Treasurer, August 31, 1896	\$1,597.21	Salary of Director	\$2,500.00
Subscription, 1895-96, Adelbert College	250.00	Salary of Professor of Art	1,000.00
Subscriptions, 1896-97 :		Library (books and binding)	500.00
Brown University	\$250.00	Repairs of building, service, lights, etc.	420.00
Bryn Mawr College	250.00	Fellowships, 1896-97	800.00
Columbia University	250.00	Printing	571.95

Cornell University	250.00	Expenses of Committees	83.50
Dartmouth College	165.00	Photographic slides	78.81
Mt. Holyoke College	85.00	Hera Head account	6.00
Princeton University	250.00	Fellowship, 1897-98	600.00
Syracuse University	250.00	One half appropriation for travelling expenses of Annual Professor	250.00
University of California	250.00	Balance Cash in hands of Treasurer, August 31, 1897, belonging to the following accounts:	
“ “ Chicago	150.00	Excavations at Corinth	\$1,000.00
“ “ Michigan	250.00	Endowment Fund	3,428.75
“ “ Pennsylvania	200.00	General Fund	2,470.56
“ “ Vermont	200.00		6,959.31
Wesleyan University	200.00		
Williams College	250.00		
Yale University	250.00		
Subscriptions, 1897-98:	3,550.00		
Brown University	35.00		
Harvard University	250.00		
Mt. Holyoke College	82.50		
University of Michigan	100.00		
Vassar College	250.00		
Interest on deposits	717.50		
Income from Endowment Fund	43.19		
Archæol. Inst. towards cost of Report XV.	2,322.02		
Anonymous Gift for Fellowship, 1897-98 .	200.00		
Gifts for Excavations at Corinth	600.00		
Gifts for Endowment Fund . . . \$1,610.00	1,000.00		
Gifts to fund Harvard subscription . .	3,488.00		
Less expenses of collection	59.25		
	<u>3,428.75</u>		
	\$13,768.67		

BOSTON, August 31, 1897. F. E.

GARDNER MARTIN LANE, Treasurer.

\$13,768.67

SECOND FINANCIAL STATEMENT¹

August 31, 1896, to August 31, 1897

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

In account with C. C. CUYLER, Treasurer.

Dr.

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>To Expenses in Italy.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, August 31, 1896	84,398.49	Salary of Director	\$2,000.00
Cash on deposit in Rome, August 31, 1896	1,248.11	Salary of Professor of Archaeology	1,000.00
Subscriptions received in America	5,863.34	Other Instruction	229.57
Subscriptions received in Rome	183.65	Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute	600.00
From Archaeological Institute of America, for Fellowship	600.00	Fellowship of the School	600.00
From William Hayes Fogg Museum, for casts, etc.	42.68	Fellowship in Christian Archaeology	500.00
From Art Institute of Chicago, for casts	350.00	Books	1,006.90 ²
Interest on deposits in America	93.79	Photographs	3.85
Interest on deposits in Rome	6.70	Rent	897.87
		Furniture	11.13
		Heating	70.96
		Lighting	77.99
		Service	157.94
		Archaeological Excursions	8.17
		Insurance on books and furniture	7.12
		Stationery	1.20
		Inscriptions	32.14
		Miscellaneous	35.80
		Catalogue of casts of Beneventum Arch	18.35
		Casts	227.32
			\$7,489.31

To Expenses in America:

Clerical service, Treasurer's office . .	\$125.00
Postage	7.40
Printing	84.85
Miscellaneous	17.91
Cash in hands of Treasurer, Aug. 31, 1897 . .	\$235.16
Cash on deposit in Rome, Aug. 31, 1897 . .	4,542.44
Variation of Exchange	517.52
	2.33
	\$12,786.76

 \$12,786.76

 NEW YORK, August 31, 1897. *E. E.*
C. C. CYLER, Treasurer.
¹ Rate of exchange reckoned at : \$1.00 = Lire 5.44½.

² Of this amount, the excess above the appropriation of \$500.00 was covered by special contributions made for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SCHOOLS AT ATHENS
AND IN ROME

1896-1897

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

For Current Expenses

For Adelbert College of Western Reserve University:

Messrs. Charles W. Bingham, W. E. Cushing, A. L. Fuller, L. E. Holden, Samuel Mather, E. R. Perkins, S. E. Williamson.

For Brown University:

Brown University, and Messrs. E. B. Andrews, Isaac C. Bates, Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, George M. Carpenter, James Coats, Mrs. George H. Corliss, Messrs. William Goddard, Rowland Hazard, Henry Kirke Porter.

Bryn Mawr College.

For Columbia University:

Messrs. Robert C. Cornell, Frederic R. Coudert, William Bayard Cutting, Julien T. Davies, *Henry Drisler, Robert Goelet, Joseph W. Harper, Seth Low, William G. Low, Edward Mitchell, John M. Nash, George L. Rives, Julius Sachs, William C. Schermerhorn, Frederic A. Schermerhorn, Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Cornell University.

For Dartmouth College:

Messrs. M. O. Adams, B. F. Ayer, J. W. Barstow, Caleb Blodgett, Francis Brown, P. S. Conner, S. M. Crosby, David Cross, S. M. Cutcheon, G. H. Fletcher, W. H. Haile, A. K. Hamilton, H. U. King, *D. G. Rollins, S. H. Steele, H. N. Twombly, Albert Wallace, S. Wallace, C. B. Webster.

For Harvard University:

Mrs. J. B. Ames, Messrs. Louis Cabot, W. W. Goodwin, E. W. Hooper, J. C. Hoppin, Miss Horsford, Messrs. James Loeb, C. E. Norton, D. W. Ross, John H. Wright.

Johns Hopkins University.

* Deceased.

Mt. Holyoke College.

Princeton University.

Syracuse University.

For the University of California:

Messrs. Peter E. Bowles, George D. Boyd, Walter B. Cope, William R. Daingerfield, Horace Davis, George E. De Golia, John J. Dwyer, Frederick W. Henshaw, Alexander F. Morrison, George W. Reed, Charles S. Wheeler, Frederick W. Zeile.

University of Chicago.

For the University of Michigan:

Detroit Society of the Archaeological Institute. Messrs. D. M. Ferry, James McMillan, E. W. Meddaugh, John T. Michau, E. W. Pendleton, Henry Russell, William Savidge, H. G. Sherrard, John A. Stewart, Bryant Walker, William H. Wells.

For the University of Pennsylvania:

Messrs. C. C. Harrison, William Pepper, H. Galbraith Ward, Clarence H. Clark, J. G. Rosengarten, Charles H. Hutchinson, John Cadwalader, A. H. Read.

For the University of Vermont:

Messrs. R. D. Benedict, Charles A. Catlin, John H. Converse, John H. Denison, John Dewey, E. N. Foss, Lewis Francis, Horatio Hickok, George E. Howes, S. W. Landon, P. F. Leavens, Hamilton S. Peck, E. Henry Powell, A. E. Richardson, F. A. Richardson, Robert Roberts, Kirby F. Smith, Mason S. Stone, E. B. Taft, W. J. Van Patten, J. R. Wheeler, Frank R. Wells, Norman Williams.

For Vassar College:

Mr. Samuel D. Coykendall.

Wellesley College.

Wesleyan University.

Williams College.

Yale University.

The Treasurer of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens gratefully acknowledges gifts from the following:

For Explorations at Corinth:

Professor S. G. Ashmore, Miss Helen M. Griggs, Mr. James Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears.

For the Endowment Fund:

Messrs. Samuel P. Avery, Jr., Arthur A. Carey, Mrs. J. H. Devereux, Mrs. J. T. Fields, Mrs. W. S. Fitz, Mr. John E. Hudson, Dr. Jacobi, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Messrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Horace White, Mrs. H. Whitman, and three anonymous subscribers.

For the Endowment Fund (collected by Professor M. H. Morgan, Mr. W. A. Gardner, and Mr. N. C. Nash, to fund the Harvard annual subscription):

Messrs. C. C. Beaman, C. J. Bonaparte, A. T. Cabot, T. J. Coolidge, L. S. Dabney, W. H. Forbes, R. H. Gardiner, W. A. Gardner, Russell Gray, George S. Hale, Augustus Hemenway, J. J. Higginson, T. W. Higginson, H. O. Houghton, Edward Jackson, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Mr. N. C. Nash, Professor G. H. Palmer, Messrs. R. S. Peabody, George Putnam, Dr. Denman W. Ross, Mr. C. S. Wadsworth, and one anonymous subscriber.

The Treasurer also gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$600, given anonymously for a fellowship in 1897-98.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of the School at Athens held on August 31, 1897, securities valued at \$55,800, the income from which is paid over half-yearly to the Treasurer of the Managing Committee.

SCHOOL IN ROME

*For Current Expenses**Albany, N.Y.:*

Mr. J. F. McElroy.

Baltimore, Md.:

Messrs. Oliver Andrews, D. L. Bartlett, Eugene Belt, Charles J. Bonaparte, W. H. Buckler, Mendes Cohen, Joseph M. Cushing, Isaac H. Dixon, the Misses Eaton, Miss Mary E. Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Hon. James A. Gary, Messrs. John Gill, J. Hilles, German H. Hunt, D. Hutzler, Michael Jenkins, Eugene Levering, Arthur Machen, Daniel Miller, Edgar Miller, B. F. Newcomer, W. W. Spence, J. B. Noel Wyatt.

Boston, Mass.:

Messrs. I. F. Clark, Arthur H. Dakin, A. F. Estabrook, Miss Helen Griggs, Professor T. B. Lindsay.

Brookline, Mass.:

Messrs. Elliot C. Lee, Moses Williams.

Brooklyn, N.Y.: Mr. Frank L. Babbitt.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., through
"A Friend."

Chicago, Ill.:

The Art Institute, Mr. George A. Armour, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. L. A. Coonley-Ward, Dr. E. C. Dudley, Professor William Gardner Hale, the McCormick Estate, Messrs. Henry L. Frank, Charles L. Hutchinson, O. W. Meysenburg, Martin A. Ryerson, *Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stickney, Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth.

Cleveland, Ohio:

Dr. H. K. Cushing, Mr. Alfred A. Pope.

Elmira, N.Y.:

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett.

Hanover, N.H.:

Professor John K. Lord.

Kingston, Pa.:

Mr. Pedro R. Gillott.

Long Island City, N.Y.:

Mr. Harrison B. Hodges.

Madison, Wis.:

Mrs. William F. Allen, Mrs. S. M. Ramsey.

Milwaukee, Wis.:

Mr. H. S. Eldred.

New York, N.Y.:

Messrs. E. G. Bailey, C. H. Beckett, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, Hon. Addison Brown, Hon. W. N. Cohen, Messrs. O. P. Conant, C. C. Cuyler, C. G. Dubois, C. O. Gates, C. M. Hough, Clarence M. Hyde, Henry Melville, President Seth Low, Mr. Noah C. Rogers.

Paris, France:

Mrs. Bertram Webb.

Philadelphia, Pa.:

Provost Charles C. Harrison, Dr. William Pepper, Hon. William Potter.

Princeton, N.J.:

Professor Allan Marquand.

Rochester, N.Y.:

Messrs. Joseph T. Alling, Theodore Bacon, Professor Henry F. Burton, Dr. Charles A. Dewey, Messrs. J. Fahy, Edward J. Hanna,

President David J. Hill, Mrs. Susan R. Hoyt, Mr. William F. Peck,
Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Mr. Lewis P. Ross, Dr. J. W. Whitbeck.

Schenectady, N. Y.:

Union University.

Stamford, Conn.:

Mr. H. U. King.

Washington, D. C.:

Col. John Hay, Mrs. George Hearst, Mr. E. Francis Riggs.

Yonkers, N. Y.:

Miss Harriet A. Butler.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

INCLUDING THOSE OF THE SCHOOL AT ATHENS

January 1, 1898

The following publications, where the edition has not been exhausted, are offered for sale, at the prices affixed, by The Macmillan Company, 66, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Journal of the Institute

American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series. Published six times a year. Annual subscription, \$5. Single numbers, \$1.

The *Journal* contains: I. Archaeological Papers of the Institute in the fields of American, Christian, Classical, and Oriental Archaeology; Papers of the American Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome. II. Proceedings of the Institute; Summaries of Archaeological News and Discussions; Classified Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature; Correspondence; Notes and Notices. III. Reports of the Institute, including those of the Council, of the Managing Committee of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, and of other Committees of the Institute. IV. Bulletins (separately paged) containing miscellaneous matter in general supplementary to that of the Reports.

The first number, Volume I, Second Series, 1897, contains the First Annual Report of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for 1895-96, and a Bulletin. Illustrated.

The second number contains the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council of the Archaeological Institute, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the School at Athens, the Second Annual Report of the School in Rome, for 1896-97, and a Bulletin. Illustrated.

The third number contains Papers of the Expedition to Crete by Professor Federico Halbherr and other scholars. Illustrated.

The other three numbers of the volume will be published immediately.

Annual Reports of the Council of the Institute

First Report, with accompanying papers, 1879-80. Red cloth, pp. 163. Illustrated. (*Out of print.*)

The Papers are: I. A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines, with a Scheme of Exploration of the Ruins in New Mexico and elsewhere. By

Lewis H. Morgan. II. Ancient Walls of Monte Leone, in the Province of Grosseto, Italy. By W. J. Stillman. III. Archaeological Notes on Greek Shores. Part I. By Joseph Thacher Clarke.

Second Report, with an Appendix. 1880-81. Paper, pp. 49. Illustrated. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains extracts from letters of W. J. Stillman respecting Ancient Sites in Crete.

Third Report, and *First Report of the School at Athens*, 1881-82. Paper, pp. 56. \$0.50.

Fourth Report, with Appendices, and *Second Report of the School at Athens*, 1882-83. Paper, pp. 56. \$0.50.

The Appendices contain an Address issued in New York in regard to the Expedition to Assos, and an Extract from a Tour in the Troad by Professor Richard C. Jebb.

Fifth Report, with an Appendix, and *Third Report of the School at Athens*, 1883-84. Paper, pp. 118. Illustrated with a map. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains Reports by A. F. Bandelier on his Investigations in New Mexico during the years 1883-84.

Sixth Report, 1884-85. Paper, pp. 48. \$0.50.

Seventh Report, 1885-86. Paper, pp. 48. \$0.50.

Eighth Report, 1886-87. Paper, pp. 48. \$0.50.

Ninth Report, with an Appendix, 1887-88. Paper, pp. 62. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains an Appeal for the Endowment of the School at Athens, and a letter addressed to the Council by A. F. Bandelier.

Tenth Report, with an Appendix, 1888-89. Paper, pp. 108. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains: I. Recent Progress in Classical Archaeology, by Professor Alfred Emerson. II. Recent Progress in American Archaeology, by Professor Henry W. Haynes. III. Archaeological Work in Arizona and New Mexico during 1888-89, by A. F. Bandelier.

Eleventh Report, with an Appendix, 1889-90. Paper, pp. 71. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains: I. Report of the New York Society. II. An Appeal for the Fund required to secure the Expropriation of Kastri. III. A Statement concerning the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

Twelfth Report, with an Appendix, 1890-91. Paper, pp. 68. \$0.50.

The Appendix contains: I. Statement in regard to the Excavation of Delphi. II. Report of the New York Society.

Thirteenth Report, with an Appendix (Report of the New York Society), 1891-92. Paper, pp. 98. \$0.50.

Fourteenth Report, with an Appendix (Report of the New York Society), 1892-93. Paper, pp. 70. \$0.50.

Fifteenth Report, with an Appendix (Report of the New York Society), 1893-94. Paper, pp. 68. \$0.50.

Sixteenth Report, with an Appendix (Report of the New York Society), 1894-95. Paper, pp. 77. \$0.50.

Seventeenth Report, with an Appendix (Report of the New York Society), 1895-96. Paper, pp. 77. \$0.50.

Papers of the Institute, Classical Series

Volume I. *Report on the Investigations at Assos, 1881*. By Joseph Thacher Clarke. With an Appendix, containing Inscriptions from Assos and Lesbos, and Papers by W. C. Lawton and J. S. Diller. 1882. Boards, 8vo, pp. 215. Illustrated. \$3.50.

Volume II. *Report on the Investigations at Assos, 1882, 1883*. By Joseph Thacher Clarke. With an Appendix on the Relations of Modern to Ancient Life. 1897. Boards, 8vo, pp. 375. Illustrated. \$3.50.

Volume III. No. 1. *Telegraphing among the Ancients*. By Augustus C. Merriam. 1890. Paper, 8vo, pp. 32. Illustrated with a map. \$0.50.

Papers of the Institute, American Series

Volume I. 1. *Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico*. 2. *Report on the Ruins of the Pueblo of Pecos*. By A. F. Bandelier. 1881. Boards, 8vo, pp. 135. Illustrated. 2d ed. \$1.

Volume II. *Report of an Archaeological Tour in Mexico in 1881*. By A. F. Bandelier. 1884. Boards, 8vo, pp. 326. Illustrated. (*Out of print*.)

Volume III. *Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States, carried on mainly in the Years from 1880 to 1885*. Part I. By A. F. Bandelier. 1890. Boards, 8vo, pp. 323. Illustrated. \$3.

Volume IV. *Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States, carried on mainly in the Years from 1880 to 1885*. Part II. By A. F. Bandelier. 1892. Boards, 8vo, pp. 591. Illustrated. \$3.

Volume V. *Hierarchy Southwestern Archaeological Expedition. Contributions to the History of the Southwestern Portion of the United States.* By A. F. Bandelier. 1890. Boards, 8vo, pp. 206. Illustrated with a map. \$2.

Bulletin, Report, Index

Bulletin I. January, 1883. Paper, pp. 40. \$0.50.

This contains: I. The work of the Institute in 1882. II. Report by A. F. Bandelier on his investigations in New Mexico in the Spring and Summer of 1882. III. Note on a Terra-cotta Figurine from Cyprus of a Centaur with human forelegs, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. With a plate. By Thomas W. Ludlow.

Report on the Wolfe Expedition to Babylon in 1884-85. By William Hayes Ward. 1886. Paper, pp. 33. \$0.50.

Index to Publications, 1879-89. By William Stetson Merrill. 1891. Boards, pp. 89. \$1.

This Index covers not only the Publications of the Institute, but also those of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, during 1879-89.

Reprints from the American Journal of Archaeology, First Series

1 *Proto-Ionic Capital from the Site of Neandria.* By Joseph Thacher Clarke. 1886. Paper, pp. 33. Illustrated. (*Out of print.*)
Amer. Jour. Arch., II, 1886, pp. 1-20 and 136-148.

1 *Doric Shaft and Base found at Assos.* By Joseph Thacher Clarke. 1886. Paper, pp. 21. Illustrated. \$0.25.
Amer. Jour. Arch., II, 1886, pp. 267-285.

Notes on Oriental Antiquities. By William Hayes Ward. 1888. Paper, pp. 14. Illustrated. \$0.25.
Amer. Jour. Arch., III, 1887, pp. 338-343 and 353-386; IV, 1888, pp. 39-41.

Gargara, Lamponia, and Pionia: Towns of the Troad. By Joseph Thacher Clarke. 1888. Paper, pp. 31. Illustrated. \$0.25.
Amer. Jour. Arch., IV, 1888, pp. 291-319.

Publication of the Wisconsin Society

Report of First Annual Meeting held at Madison May 2, 1890. With Addresses by Professor J. D. Butler and Professor C. E. Bennett. Paper, pp. 24. \$0.25.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS**Annual Reports of the Managing Committee**

First Report, 1881-82. Paper, pp. 13. \$0.25.

Second Report, 1882-83. Paper, pp. 15. \$0.25.

Third Report, 1883-84. Paper, pp. 20. \$0.25.

These three Reports were originally issued with the Reports for the same years, of the Council of the Institute, and were then reprinted separately.

First, Second, and Third Reports, for 1881-84. Paper, pp. 30. \$0.25.

Reprinted in one pamphlet in 1886

Fourth Report, 1884-85. Paper, pp. 30. \$0.25.

Fifth and Sixth Reports, 1885-87. Paper, pp. 56. \$0.25.

Seventh Report, 1887-88. Paper, pp. 115. Illustrated with five plates and a map. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Professor M. L. D'Ooge, Director of the School in 1886-87, and Professor A. C. Merriam, Director in 1887-88. The latter gives an account of the important excavations at Icaria.

Eighth Report, 1888-89. Paper, pp. 53. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Dr. Charles Waldstein, Director, and Professor Frank B. Tarbell, Annual Director, of the School.

Ninth Report, 1889-90. Paper, pp. 49. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Dr. Charles Waldstein, Director, and Professor S. Stanhope Orris, Annual Director, of the School.

Tenth Report, 1890-91. Paper, pp. 47. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Dr. Charles Waldstein, Director, and Professor Rufus B. Richardson, Annual Director, of the School.

Eleventh Report, 1891-92. Paper, pp. 70. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Dr. Charles Waldstein, Director, and Professor William C. Poland, Annual Director, of the School.

Twelfth Report, 1892-93. Paper, pp. 62. Illustrated with a plan of the Heraeum. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Professor Frank B. Tarbell, Secretary of the School, Dr. Charles Waldstein, Professor of Art, and Professor James R. Wheeler, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Thirteenth Report, 1893-94. Paper, pp. 84. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Professor R. B. Richardson, Director of the School, and Dr. Charles Waldstein, Professor of Art.

Fourteenth Report, 1894-95. Paper, pp. 90. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Professor R. B. Richardson, Director of the School, Dr. Charles Waldstein, Professor of Art, and Professor Thomas Dwight Goodell, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Fifteenth Report, 1895-96. Paper, pp. 102. Illustrated with five plates and an outline plan of the Excavations at Corinth in 1896. \$0.25.

This contains also the Reports of Professor R. B. Richardson, Director of the School, Dr. Charles Waldstein, Professor of Art, and Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Papers of the School

Volume I, 1882-83. Published in 1885. Boards, 8vo. pp. 262. Illustrated. \$2.

This volume contains: 1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett. 2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett. 3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler. 4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier. 5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler. 6. The Battle of Salamis, by Professor William W. Goodwin.

Volume II, 1883-84. *An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor in 1884.* By J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, Ph.D. 1888. Boards, 8vo. pp. 344. \$2.50.

This volume contains three hundred and ninety-eight Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert.

Volume III, 1884-85. *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885.* By J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, Ph.D. 1888. Boards, 8vo. pp. 448. \$2.50.

This volume contains six hundred and fifty-one Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert.

Volume IV, 1885-86. Published in 1888. Boards, 8vo. pp. 277. Illustrated. \$2.

This volume contains: 1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller. 2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing. 3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen. 4. The Athenian Phyx, by John M. Crow, with a Survey of the Phyx, and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke. 5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V, 1886-90. Published in 1892. Boards, 8vo. pp. 314. Illustrated. \$2.50.

This volume contains: 1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon, by W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle. 2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria,

by C. D. Buck. 3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown Inscriptions, by George B. Hussey. 4. The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon, by Charles Waldstein. 5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai, by F. B. Tarbell. 6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attika, by C. Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell. 7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell. 8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell. 9. Discoveries in Plataia in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell. 10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia, by J. C. Rolfe. 11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890, by Charles Waldstein, H. S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt. 12. The Mantineian Reliefs, by Charles Waldstein. 13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia, by Professor Theodor Mommsen. 14. Appendix, by A. C. Merriam.

Volume VI, 1890-97. Published in 1897. Boards, 8vo. pp. 446. Illustrated. \$2.50.

This volume contains:

1. Papers supplementary to Volume V: Excavations in the Theatre at Sicyon in 1891, by Mortimer Lamson Earle. Further Excavations in the Theatre at Sicyon in 1891, by Carleton L. Brownson and Clarence H. Young. Discoveries at Plataea in 1890: Votive Inscription, by R. B. Richardson. Discoveries at Plataea in 1891: A Temple of Archaic Plan, by Henry S. Washington.

2. Excavations and Discoveries at Eretria, 1891-95: Introductory Note, by Charles Waldstein. Eretria: A Historical Sketch, by R. B. Richardson. Inscriptions, 1891, by R. B. Richardson. The Theatre, 1891: The Stage Building, by Andrew Fossum; Cavea, Orchestra, and Underground Passage, by Carleton L. Brownson. Eretria: A Topographical Study, by John Pickard. A Temple in Eretria (1894), by R. B. Richardson. The Theatre, 1894, by Edward Capps. The Theatre, 1895, by T. W. Heermance. Fragment of a Dated Panathenaic Amphora, by T. W. Heermance. The Gymnasium, 1895, by R. B. Richardson. Inscriptions, 1895, by R. B. Richardson and T. W. Heermance.

3. Excavations at Sparta, 1893: Reports, by Charles Waldstein and C. L. Meader.

4. Excavations and Discoveries at the Argive Heraeum, 1892-95: Excavations in 1892, by Carleton L. Brownson. Sculptures, by Charles Waldstein. A Head of Polycletan Style (1894), by Charles Waldstein. Stamped Tiles, by R. B. Richardson. Inscriptions, by J. R. Wheeler and R. B. Richardson.

5. Miscellaneous Papers: The Relation of the Archaic Pediment-Reliefs of the Acropolis to Vase-Painting, by Carleton L. Brownson. The Frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysierates at Athens, by Herbert F. De Cou. Dionysus *év Ménais*, by John Pickard. A Sepulchral Inscription from Athens, by William Carey Poland. A Torso from Daphne, by R. B. Richardson. A Sacrificial Calendar from the Epakria, by R. B. Richardson. The Chorus in the Later Greek Drama, with Reference to the Stage-Question, by Edward Capps. Grave-Monuments from Athens, by Thomas Dwight Goodell and T. W. Heermance.

NOTE.—The Papers in Volumes V and VI had previously appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, First Series, Volumes V-XI.

Bulletins of the School

Bulletin I. Report of William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. Published in 1883. Paper, pp. 33. \$0.25.

The same, reprinted by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C. Paper, pp. 13.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84. With the Resolutions of the Committee and a Report of the School for 1883-84. Published in 1885. Paper, pp. 32. \$0.25.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Charles Waldstein. 1892. Paper, 4to, pp. 20. Illustrated with eight plates. \$3.

Bulletin IV. Report of John Williams White, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the School in 1893-94. Paper, pp. 52. \$0.25.

Report

Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Journey made through Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By J. R. S. Sterrett. Paper, pp. 45. \$0.25.

Preprints of the American Journal of Archaeology

I. *The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon.* By Charles Waldstein. Paper, pp. 8. Illustrated. \$0.25. *Amer. Jour. Arch.*, V, 1889, pp. 1-8.

II. *Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikarion, 1888.* By Carl D. Buck. Paper, pp. 25. Illustrated. \$0.25. *Amer. Jour. Arch.*, V, 1889, pp. 9-33.

III. *The Decrees of the Demotionidai.* A Study of the Attic Phratry. By F. B. Tarbell. Paper, pp. 19. \$0.25. *Amer. Jour. Arch.*, V, 1889, pp. 135-153.

IV. A New Fragment of the Preamble to Diocletian's Edict, "De Pretiis Rerum Venalium." By F. B. Tarbell and J. C. Rolfe. Paper, pp. 13. \$0.25. *Amer. Jour. Arch.*, V, 1889, pp. 428-439.

V. *Excavations by the School at Eretria in 1891.* By Charles Waldstein, R. B. Richardson, and others. *Supplementary Excavations at the Theatre at Sikyon in 1891.* By M. L. Earle. Paper, pp. 50. Illustrated. \$0.25. *Amer. Jour. Arch.*, VII, 1891, pp. 233-282.

CASTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND LANTERN SLIDES

CASTS

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports of the School at Athens contain a list of plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School at the Argive Heraeum and at Icaria which may be had, at the prices affixed in the list, on application to Dr. Clarence H. Young, 308, West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

In the spring of 1896, the School in Rome had mouldings made of the Triumphal Arch of Trajan at Beneventum, under the direction of Professor Frothingham, the Associate Director of the School in 1895-96, who has given an account of the work in his Report for the year. This report was published in the first number of the Journal of the Institute for 1897. The reliefs of this arch are regarded as the foremost works of Roman sculpture, and the mouldings made for the School are the most extensive, of this kind, ever made in Italy, with the possible exception of the casts of the Arch of Constantine and the Column of Trajan, undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon III. Professor Frothingham has prepared a catalogue with prices of all the casts. The entire series is sold for 5000 Italian *lire*, or (at the present rate of exchange) \$925, not including the cost of packing and transportation. Orders should be addressed to the Director of the American School of Classical Studies, 2, Via Gaeta, Rome.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Eleventh Report of the School at Athens contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents each; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents. Unmounted. Orders should be addressed to Dr. Clarence H. Young, 308, West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

A complete set (19) of the photographs of the Arch of Trajan at Beneventum is furnished, unmounted, by the Director of the School in Rome for 50 Italian *lire*.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON

The School at Athens is forming a collection of lantern slides for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. It has at present 371 views, — 105 of monuments and natural scenery in Athens and vicinity, 95 general views in Greece, 59 views of Greek sculpture, 37 of terra-cotta figurines, 18 of temples, 22 of theatres. This collection is not designed to include subjects which can readily be obtained of ordinary dealers in lantern slides, but rather to supplement these with unusual and ordinarily inaccessible subjects or with views which will specially illustrate the work of the School. Arrangements have been made, however, for furnishing to order slides from any designated and accessible subject. These slides can be duplicated at 40 cents each. They will be lent at the rate of 5 cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and 10 cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 136, *Farnum Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.*

FELLOWSHIPS

For 1898-1899

Five Fellowships will be awarded for the year 1898-99: two in Greek Archaeology, each with a stipend of six hundred dollars, at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; two in Roman Archaeology, each with a stipend of six hundred dollars, at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome; and one for the study of Christian Archaeology, with a stipend of five hundred dollars, at the School in Rome.

These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States of America, and to other American students of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be considered.

The holders of these Fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the School to which they are attached, and will be required to pursue their studies, under the supervision of its Director, during the full school year of ten months. But Fellows of either School, with the consent of the Director, may spend a limited portion of the year in residence at the other School, under the supervision of its Director. In addition to his general studies, each holder of a Fellowship is required to prosecute some definite subject of special research, and to present a paper embodying the results of his investigation. For the prosecution of such special investigation he may obtain leave, under certain conditions, to supplement his studies at Athens or in Rome by researches elsewhere than in Greece or Italy. He must be a candidate for a certificate. (See Regulations XI and XX of the School at Athens, and Regulations VIII and XVII of the School in Rome.)

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships of the School which the candidate wishes to join (Professor B. I. Wheeler, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, for the School at Athens; and Professor Minton Warren, *Johns*

Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for the School in Rome), and must be in his hands not later than April 1, 1898. The receipt of the application will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out at his convenience and handed in at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the proper Chairman.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday morning, May 17, 18, and 19, 1898, for the Fellowships of the School in Rome; and on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday and Saturday, May 19, 20, and 21, for the Fellowships of the School at Athens. They will be held at the American School at Athens, at the American School in Rome, at any of the Universities and Colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of either School, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the Fellowships will be made, and notice sent to all candidates, as soon as practicable after the examinations are held.

The subjects covered by the examinations, with the precise time assigned to each, are stated above in the Reports of the Managing Committees of the two Schools (School at Athens, pp. 99 ff.; School in Rome, pp. 126 ff.).

Correspondence on the subject of the Fellowships of the School at Athens should be addressed to Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, *Ithaca, N.Y.*; and of the Fellowships of the School in Rome, to Professor Minton Warren, *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Papers set at the Examinations for Fellowships, 1897

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK ART AND THE MINOR SUBJECTS IN
GREEK ARCHAEOLOGY

THURSDAY, MAY 20. 2 to 3.30 P.M.

The candidate may omit any three of the following seven topics.

I. Describe the shaft-graves of Mycenae, and give a short account of their contents.

II. Greek mirrors: their materials, forms, and ornamentation.

III. The materials and the mode of production of Greek coins.

IV. Describe the principal types used on the coins of Thebes, Athens, and Corinth in the fifth century B.C., and account for the selection of these types.

V. The different classes of objects made of terra-cotta, with a fuller account of terra-cotta plaques.

VI. Describe two or three gold ornaments typical of Greek jewellers' work.

VII. Shapes, uses, technique, and style of Greek intaglios.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE

THURSDAY, MAY 20. 3.30 to 5 P.M.

The candidate will do I, but may omit any three of the following six topics (II, III, IV, V, VI, VII).

I. Describe the Erechtheum as it was when completed.

II. In tabular form, (1) make a list of the architectural members of the Doric order, beginning at the top; (2) name in a second column their distinctive characteristics in Greek buildings; (3) name in a third column their characteristics in Roman buildings.

III. Do the same for the architectural members of the Ionic order.

IV. (1) What forms of painted and carved ornament were employed in Greek architecture, how were they used, and whence are they said to have been derived? (2) Explain the part played by wood, stone, terra-cotta, and stucco in the development of these forms and ornaments. (3) To what extent were these forms imitative of nature?

V. (1) What were the distinctive refinements of Greek architecture, and what are supposed to have been their origin and purpose? (2) How does the architecture of Attica differ from that of other Greek countries? (3) How do the later Attic forms differ from the earlier?

VI. (1) How do Doric and Ionic temples differ in plan? (2) State what you know of the Corinthian order. (3) The use of color in Greek architecture.

VII. Name all the Greek temples you remember, arranging them, as far as may be, in chronological order.

THE HISTORY OF GREEK SCULPTURE

FRIDAY, MAY 21. 9 to 10.30 A.M.

The candidate will do I, IV, VI, and also any one of the three remaining topics (II, III, V).

I. What scene was represented in the western pediment of the Parthenon? What materials have we for the reconstruction of the group? Discuss the relative value of these materials.

II. Do the metopes of the Parthenon show different styles? If so, what are they, and how do you account for them?

III. Do one of the following (either 1 or 2):

1. Compare from the point of view of composition the pediment groups from the temple of Aegina with those of the Parthenon.
2. Are the figures of the frieze of the Parthenon in complete disorder, or are there signs of regular (processional) or artistic arrangement of them?

IV. Do four of the following (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6): To what schools do the following statues belong? Point out the special characteristics of the works on which you base your answers.

1. The group of the Tyrannicides.
2. The Nike of Samothrace.
3. The so-called "Hypnos" in Madrid.
4. The "Dying Galatian" in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.
5. The Demeter of Cnidos.
6. The "Idolino."

V. In what period did Praxiteles live? State briefly the characteristics of his style. What original works by him still exist? What other works by him are preserved in copies?

VI. (Fecit) et Olympium Periclen dignum cognomine. mirumque in hac arte est quod nobiles viros nobiliores fecit. — Translate. Is this work known from copies?

Θεῶν δὲ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀγάλματα. Δέσποινα καὶ ἡ Δημήτηρ . . . Δαμοφώντος δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἔργα. — Are these works known except from this passage? Who was the artist? What was his style?

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GREEK VASES

FRIDAY, MAY 21. 10.30 to 12 A.M.

The candidate may omit any two of the following six topics.

I. Give an account of the Thera Vases, with evidence of date and with brief discussion of chronological and stylistic relations to other most nearly related classes.

II. Characterize the Proto-Corinthian ware.

III. Describe Phaleric and Rhodian Vases, and give a conspicuous example of each class.

IV. Describe the methods of decoration on the Attic black-figured and red-figured vases.

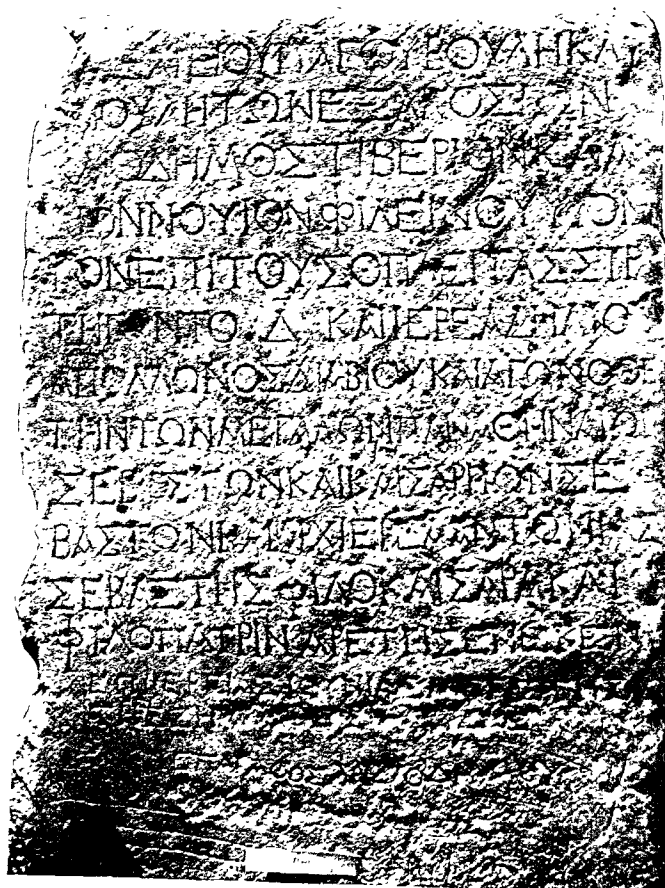
V. The François Vase: Give a description of it and a brief discussion of its position in the development of Greek Vase painting.

VI. Discuss Execias, Epictetus, and Euphronius with special reference to the development of Attic Vase painting.

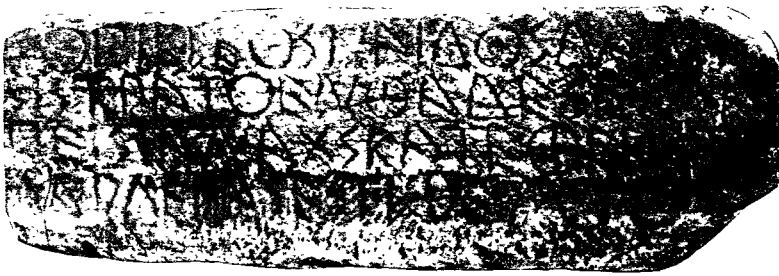
THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK EPIGRAPHY

FRIDAY, MAY 21. 2 TO 4 P.M.

I. Transliterate this inscription:



II. Transliterate the following inscription. Give its approximate date as determined by the letter-forms, and state in detail the nature of the evidence. What serves to locate the source or provenance of the inscription?



III. Read and fill out the first twenty-two lines of the left-hand column of the inscription on the next page following.

IV. Discuss in detail the alphabet of Corinth in the sixth century.

V. What are the characteristic peculiarities of the alphabets of Delos, Paros, and Siphnos in the sixth century?

VI. Describe the arrangement of the material in the fourth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

See p. F11



MODERN GREEK

SATURDAY, MAY 22. 9 to 10 A.M.

I. Do one of the following (either *a* or *b*):

- a.* Write the vernacular Greek equivalents of the following nouns, prefixing to each its proper article: Table, Knife, Horse, Soup, Salt, Ship, Coachman, House, Mountain.

Decline in full the vernacular Greek equivalents of the following words: *πατήρ*, *ὑπόδημα*, *καλός*. Write in full the vernacular forms of the 1st and 3d personal pronouns: of the article.

- b.* Give full synopses of *φέρω* and *τρώω* in vernacular Greek. Write in full the present and imperfect indicative of *ἔχω* and *εἶμαι*. Give the vernacular equivalents of: 'let's go.' 'come here.' 'give me it.' 'come in' (in answer to a knock and in ushering in). What are the forms of the relative pronoun (literary and vernacular) in modern Greek?

II. Translate: Τὰ Γεφύρια τοῦ Ἀλαΐμπεη. — Ἡμεῖς ἀπεχαιρετήσαμεν τὸ Βραχῶρι σήμερον πολὺ πρῶν, διὰ τὰ προφθάινωμεν τὰ τελευταῖα κελαδήματα τῶν ἀηδόνων εἰς τὰ γεφύρια τοῦ Ἀλαΐμπεη. Τὰ λεγόμενα ταῦτα γεφύρια εἶναι μακρὰ λιθόκτιστος ὁδός. στηριζομένη ἐπὶ τριακοσίων καὶ ἐπέκεινα τόξων καὶ διαστειροῦσαι τὸν πορθμόν. διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου συνέχονται ἡ λίμνη Τριγωνὶς καὶ ἡ λίμνη τοῦ Ἀγγελοκάστρου. Λέγω πορθμόν μὴ γνωρίζων πῶς ἄλλως τὰ ὀνομάσῃ τὸ πρᾶγμα. Ἔλος δὲν εἶναι. καθόσον τὰ ἴδιτα δὲν μένουں στασιμα· τὰ βλέπει τις ῥέοντα ἡσυχῶς ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν τόξων. Ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶναι καὶ λίμνη· ἐξαίρεσει τοῦ ἐπὶ τὰ τόξα ῥεύματος. δὲν βλέπεις οἷδαμοῦ περὶ σὲ ἴδαται. Πλατύφυλλα φυτὰ καλύπτουν ὅλην ἐκεῖ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν μὲ τοὺς πρυσίγους δότικους των. Ἀγαμέσων αὐτῶν ὑψοῦνται ἄλλων φυτῶν λεπτότερα στελέχη, τὰ δὲ ποικιλόχρωα ἄνθη, ἀνοικτὰ κατὰ τὴν ὥραν ταύτην τοῦ ἔτους. μετατρέπουں εἰς ἀνθῶνα θεσπέσιον τὸν πλωτὸν τοῦτον κήπον. Ὑπεράνω τοῦ ἐπιπλέοντος μυρμηνοῦς διπλῶν ὑψοῦνται οἱ εἰμύκεις κορμοὶ δαίδρων ἀπείρουں. διὰ δὲ τῶν διαστειρομένων πυκνῶν κλώνων ἀκτῖνες τινὲς φωτός. διαιπερῶσαι μολὶς τὸ φύλλωμα, καταβαίνουں μέχρι τῶν ἀνθῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἡγέχων αὐράτων ἰδαίων. Ἀλλὰ τὰ ἴδιτα δὲν τὰ βλέπεις, καὶ θὴ ἐνίμμιζες ὅτι εἰρύσκειται ἐντὸς δάτους σκieroῦ. ἐὰν δὲν ἦκουες τοὺς βατράχους, οὔτινες τρομάζοντες καθόσον προχωρεῖς. βυθίζονται μὲ πάταγον ὁ εἰς μετὰ τὸν ἄλλον διὰ μέσουں τῶν φύλλων, ἐνῶ οἱ σύντροφοὶ των μακράν. ἐκεῖ ὅπου δὲν τοὺς διαταράσσει ὁ τρόμος τῆς παρονσίως σου. πληρῶν τὸν δροσερὸν ἀέρα μὲ τὰ ἡχηρά των κοῦξ. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν κλώνων ἑάλλουں ἐναρμονίως τὰ πτηνά.

περιφρονούντα τὴν βοήν τῶν ἐντόρων ἀπιζήλων τῶν. — D. Bikélas. Ἀπὸ Νικοπόλεως εἰς Ὀλυμπίαν. pp. 76 sq.

III Do either *a* or *b*.

a. Translate. Τί ἀγαπᾶτε, κύριε; Θέλω νά μου φέρῃς τὸν κατάλογον. νὰ ἰδῶ τί φαγωτὰ ἔχει. Γιὰ νά σον ἴπῳ, παιδί Ὀρίστε, κύριε. Φέρε μου ἓνα καφέ βιρὴν καὶ γλεκὸν καὶ ἓνα λονκούμι. Ἀμέτως, κύριε. Στάστον μιὰ στιγμὴ· θέλω καὶ μίαν ἐφημερίδι, γιὰ νὰ περνᾷ ἡ ὥρα.

Σᾶς πειράζει ἡ θάλσσσα. κύριε; Ὁχι, διόλον. Ἀναιβοῦμε λοιπὸν εἰς τὸ κατάστρωμα· κάνει ζέστη ἐδῶ κάτω.

b. Translate into the vernacular: 'See here, boatman, how much do you want to take us to the landing-place: there are three of us and we have two trunks.' 'Five francs.' 'That's altogether too much: I will give you half that.' 'It won't do.' 'Let's say four francs then.' 'Very well, come on.'

'Good morning, how do you do? Are you well?' 'Very well, I thank you.' 'When do you start for Thessaly?' 'I take the steamer for Volo this evening.' 'You will see many interesting things in Thessaly. You must not forget to visit the monastery of the Holy Trinity near Kalambáka.'

PAUSANIAS AND THE MONUMENTS AND TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT ATHENS

SATURDAY, MAY 22 10 to 12 A.M.

I. Translate Pausanias I. 8. 2-6, inclusive.

Discuss Eumeacrumus. State the probable situation of the following: τῶν ἐπωνύμων (I. 8. 2); Ἀρείως ἔστιν ἱερὸν (I. 8. 4); Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων (I. 8. 5); the *ῥῥεῖα* of Athens, one of which is mentioned in I. 8. 6. Give the dates of the construction of these *ῥῥεῖα*.

II. Draw a map of the Acropolis, locate thereon the extant ruins, and trace and comment on the route of Pausanias, from the time he leaves the Propylaea till his return to it.

III. Describe and give the history of *either* the Theatre of Dionysus *or* the Olympieum.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE
TO BECOME MEMBERS OF EITHER SCHOOL OF CLAS-
SICAL STUDIES

1897

Students who desire to gain admission to the School at Athens or to the School in Rome should address the Chairman of the Managing Committee or the Director of the School which they desire to enter. The application should be accompanied by a statement of the preparation of the applicant.

Students admitted to either School would do well to spend two or three years, if practicable, in study under its direction, and should endeavor to devote at least an entire school year to the purpose.

Teachers, however, who are not able to be absent from home during an entire year will find even a brief stay at Athens or Rome, under the guidance of the Schools, both stimulating and profitable. If they remain three months they will be enrolled as special students, and will enjoy all the privileges of regular students.

Ability to read German, French, and Modern Greek (for members of the School at Athens) or Italian (for members of the School in Rome), is indispensable for success in any advanced work done under the care of the Schools. The student should gain as great command of these languages as possible before going abroad; yet rapid progress may be made, if he has mastered the elements, by determined effort in Athens or Rome while he is pursuing his studies. The most effective way of learning a language is by constantly using it. Students who can command the summer preceding the school year, will do well to spend a part of it in Berlin, devoting the time to the study of the Museum (with the help especially of the Friederichs-Wolters Catalogue of Casts, and Furtwangler's Catalogue of Vases) and to German conversation. The students of the School at Rome should spend the remainder of the summer in one of the higher small hill-towns of Tuscany, where they may enjoy an excellent climate while mastering Italian through constant practice. The power of following spoken Italian easily — a power not at all difficult to acquire — will contribute greatly to the student's pleasure and profit in his daily life in Rome, will open up to him a large and important literature upon Italian archaeology, and will enable him to profit by the

open meetings of the German Institute (where Italian is the official language), or by lectures in the University of Rome. It is an advantage, moreover, as well as a pleasure, to be able to communicate with Italian specialists, or with visiting German or French specialists or students.

Students who do not need to consult economy have a variety of lines and routes at their service in going abroad. The higher scale of first-cabin prices (about \$100) is maintained by the White Star and the Cunard Lines (New York to Liverpool), the American Line (New York to Southampton), the North German Lloyd Line (New York to Bremen, *viâ* Cherbourg and Plymouth), and the French Line (New York to Havre); the lower scale (between \$60 and \$80), by the Anchor Line (New York to Glasgow), the Hamburg Line (New York to Hamburg, *viâ* Plymouth and Cherbourg), the North German Lloyd Line (as above, but *viâ* Southampton), the Holland-American Line (New York to Rotterdam or Amsterdam, *viâ* Boulogne), the Red Star Line (New York to Antwerp), and the Warren Line (Boston to Liverpool). The cost of a second-class ticket from London to Rome is about \$30, and from Antwerp to Rome is about \$27. Students who must curtail their expenditures may secure comfortable passage on the steamers of the Allan State Line (New York to Glasgow, — minimum price \$45), the Atlantic Transport Line (New York to London, — price \$50), or by so-called second-class passage on the steamers of the American Line (Philadelphia to Liverpool, — minimum price \$40) and the Red Star Line (New York to Antwerp, — minimum price \$38). The two rates just named are for what is virtually first-class passage in outside rooms, on steamers technically classed as having no first-cabin. These steamers generally have clean and attractive rooms of good size, and apparently differ little in comfort from the steamers of the other class.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus. The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting; the cost of a second-class passage, which is comfortable, is about \$40. From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The route round Peloponnesus is very attractive in good weather.

If the student wishes to go directly to Italy, he will take one of the two lines which have a regular express service from New York to Genoa and Naples, — the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg-American (minimum price \$90 for first-cabin passage). From Genoa

a good weekly Italian steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sail direct to the Piræus. If proper connections can be made, a still more expeditious course is from Naples to Brindisi by rail, and thence by steamer to Patras.

The cost of living in Athens or in Rome is very much what one chooses to make it; but one may live cheaply in Athens or in Rome much more comfortably than in America. At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building at Athens. In Rome the student will naturally avoid the *pensions*, where English is the language principally spoken, and will probably find it both economical and interesting to hire a furnished room or rooms, and take his two principal meals, at least, at one of the many inexpensive and very tolerable smaller restaurants.

The School library at Athens, which now contains more than twenty-seven hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following:

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is most convenient.)

Murray's *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, or Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archaeology*.

Harrison and Vennell's *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*.

Baedeker's *Guide to Greece*, or the Guides Joanne, *Grèce*, or both.

Rangabe's *Practical Method*, or Mrs. Gardner's *Practical Modern Greek Grammar*; and Mitsotakis's *Conversationswörterbuch*.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

The following list of books is compiled for the assistance of actual or prospective students at either of the American Schools of Classical Studies.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the title of a book indicates that it is especially recommended as a suitable introduction to the subject of which it treats. A prefixed dagger (†) calls attention to the books that are particularly important for study by candidates for the fellowships in the School at Athens. A prefixed section-mark (§) serves a similar purpose with reference to the needs of candidates for the fellowships in the School in Rome, but when the section-mark is accompanied by a subscript ₁ (§₁), the special importance of the book specified is confined to the case of candidates for the fellowships offered by the Institute and by the School, when it is accompanied by a subscript ₂ (§₂), to the case of candidates for the fellowship in Christian archaeology.

The prices of all books are stated for convenience in United States money. In the case of foreign books these prices are usually the approximate publication prices of unbound copies. They are ascertained from generally trustworthy bibliographies, but are not in all cases official. In some instances the average price of a second-hand copy has been added in parenthesis.

GENERAL WORKS

- W. Smith: *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, revised by W. Wayte and G. E. Marindin, London, 3d ed., 1890, 1891. 2 vols., pp. 1053, 1072. \$16.
- Ch. Daremberg et E. Saglio: *Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines*, Paris, 1873-. I. A—C, pp. 1703. II. D—G, pp. 1716. III. In course of publication. \$24. The most comprehensive of its class. Fully illustrated.
- A. Pauly: *Real-encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Neue Bearbeitung herausgegeben von G. Wissowa, Stuttgart, 1894-. Two volumes (of ten) have been published, to *Barbaroi*. \$15. This has only the name in common with the old "Pauly," and promises to be extraordinarily thorough and complete.
- † § A. Baumeister: *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*, Munich, Oldenbourg, 1885-88. 3 quarto vols., pp. 2224. \$21. (\$13.) A cyclopaedia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates.
- * E. Guhl und W. Koner: *Das Leben der Griechen und Römer*, Berlin, 6th ed., revised by R. Engelmann, 1893. pp. 896. \$4.50. A general

treatise on antiquities, popular in form. The English translation, *Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans*, was made from the third German edition, and is now antiquated.

- † § I. von Müller: *Handbuch der klassischen Altertums-wissenschaft*. Munich, Beck, 9 vols., some in a 2d edition, 1855-. About \$45. A thesaurus of philological and archaeological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs by different scholars on all branches of philology. Not yet complete. The volumes may be bought separately.
- E. Hubner: *Bibliographie der klassischen Altertums-wissenschaft*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1889. pp. 434. \$3.75.
- S. Reinach: *Manuel de Philologie classique*, Paris, 1883, 1884. 2 vols., pp. 414, 310. \$4.50. A useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.
- † § K. Sittl: *Archäologie der Kunst*, Vol. VI of I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, 1895. pp. 953. \$6.20. The latest and fullest treatment of the subject, with elaborate bibliography. (a) Denkmälerkunde, (b) Geschichte der alten Kunst, (c) Angewandte Archäologie, with an appendix on Numismatics. Accompanying this work is an Atlas (1897) of 64 Plates, with 1000 illustrations. \$4.50.
- + C. O. Müller: *Ancient Art and its Remains*, translated from the German, London, Quaritch, new ed., 1850. pp. 637. (\$2.50.) A comprehensive foundation for further study. Admirable in its time, but now occasionally antiquated. Sittl aims to cover the same field.
- L. von Sybel: *Weltgeschichte der Kunst*, Marburg, 1887. pp. 479. \$3.50. A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.
- * F. von Reber: *History of Ancient Art*, translated by J. T. Clarke, N.Y., 1882. pp. 478. \$3.50. Good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art.
- E. Burnouf: *Mémoires sur l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1878. pp. 378. \$2. Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.
- E. Curtius: *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*, Berlin, 1893, 1894. 2 vols., pp. 528, 563. \$5.75. Collected essays and tracts of this "Altmeister" of Greek history and art.
- C. T. Newton: *Essays on Art and Archaeology*, London, 1880. pp. 472. \$3.75. Marks an important stage in archaeological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy; a translation of it, with texts, is prefixed to Reinach's *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*.
- O. Rayet: *Études d'Archéologie et d'Art*, Paris, 1888. pp. 462. \$2.50.
- C. B. Stark: *Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst*, Leipzig, 1878-80. pp. 400. \$2.60. A valuable, though unfinished, manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archaeological research in modern times.
- + † F. B. Tarbell: *History of Greek Art*, Meadville, Pa., 1896. pp. 295. With 196 illustrations. \$1.

- H. Blumner, *Technologie und Terminologie der Gewerbe und Künste bei Griechen und Römern*, Leipzig, 1875-87. 4 vols. \$12.50. The best general treatise on the technique of classic art.

GREEK

- + Pausanias: *Περὶ ἡγεσις τῆς Ἑλλάδος*.

Recog. I. H. C. Schubart, Leipzig, Teubner. 2 vols., pp. 940. \$0.90.

The most convenient edition for a traveller.

Instr. Schubart et Walz, Leipzig, 1838, 1839. 3 vols., pp. 2038. \$5.

With critical apparatus and Latin translation.

- + Pausanias, Book I, ed. Hitzig et Blumner, Berlin, 1896. pp. 380. \$4.50.

Text with critical apparatus, and excellent commentary in German.

- Pausanias: *Description of Greece*, translated with Commentary by J. G. Frazer, London and New York, 1898. 6 vols. \$25. With 39 maps, and over 200 illustrations. A monumental work.

The three following books are important for special students of Pausanias:

R. Heberdey: *Die Reisen des Pausanias in Griechenland*, Vienna, 1894. \$2.50.

A. Kalkmann: *Pausanias der Perieget*. Untersuchungen über seine Schriftstellerei und seine Quellen, Berlin, 1886. pp. 295. \$2. An attempt to show that the work of Pausanias was based upon books rather than on autopsy.

W. Gurlitt: *Ueber Pausanias*, Graz, 1890. pp. 494. \$2.20. Argument for the accuracy and credibility of Pausanias, based upon an examination of his statements with regard to the Piræus, Athens, and Olympia.

- *† M. Collignon: *Manual of Greek Archaeology* (translated by J. H. Wright). N.Y., Cassell & Co., 1886. pp. 384. \$2.50.

- *† A. S. Murray: *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, N.Y., Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1892. pp. 483. \$5.

Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archaeological study.

- A. Boeckh: *Die Staatseinkünfte der Athener*, 3te Auflage, herausgegeben von M. Fraenkel, Berlin, 1886. 2 vols., pp. 711, 734. \$7.50. The work of a master.

- P. Gardner and F. B. Jevons: *Manual of Greek Antiquities*, N.Y., 1895. pp. xii + 736. \$1.

- G. Gilbert: *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens*, translated by E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin, N.Y., 1895. pp. 463. \$3.

- K. F. Hermann: *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten*, Freiburg, 1882-. 4 vols. About \$12.50.

I. Thumser, *Staatsalterthümer*.

II. Thalheim, Droysen, *Rechts- und Königsalterthümer*.

III. Müller, *Baualterthümer*.

IV. Blumner, *Privatalterthümer*.

Of different editions. — not all complete.

- G. F. Schoemann: *Griechische Altertümer*. 4te Aufl. von Lipsius. Berlin, Vol. I, 1897. pp. 600. \$3.50.
- * Ch. Diehl: *Eccursions Archéologiques en Grèce*. Paris, 1890. \$1. A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins has been published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations, by Westermann, N.Y., for \$2.
- A. Furtwangler: *La Collection Sabouroff*, Berlin, 1883-87. 2 vols., 149 plates. \$93.75. (\$60.) Contains valuable essays on sculpture, vases, terracottas, etc.
- Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History*. London, 1892. pp. 459. \$4.75. Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).
- W. Helbig: *Das homerische Epos aus den Denkmälern erläutert*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 470. \$3.20. An admirable work, illustrating early Greek civilization. A new edition is expected.
- A. Milchhofer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 247. \$1.50. Suggestive. Important for the study of the so-called Island Stones.
- Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1882-. 6 large vols. Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is not exempt from speculations and conclusions the correctness of which has been called in question. Only Vol. VI, pp. 1033 (86), has to do with Greece, and that with the Art of Primitive Greece. The English translation is not to be recommended.
- S. Reinach: *Chronique d'Orient*. Documents sur les fouilles et découvertes dans l'Orient Hellénique, 1883-90, 1891-95, Paris, 1891, 1896. 2 vols. \$6. Very useful summary accounts reprinted from the *Revue Archéologique*.
- C. Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Eugénie Sellers). London, 1891. pp. 363. \$4. A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries.
- Chr. Tsountas and J. I. Manatt: *The Mycenaean Age*. A study of the monuments and culture of pre-Homeric Greece. Boston, 1897. \$6.

ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN

- * J. Martha: *L'Archéologie étrusque et romaine*, Paris, 1884. pp. 318. \$0.70. A good general introduction to Etruscan and Roman archaeology.
- §₁ J. Martha: *L'Art étrusque*, Paris, 1889. pp. 675. \$6. The best general survey of Etruscan art
- §₁ K. O. Müller: *Die Etrusker*. 2d edition by W. Deecke. Stuttgart, 1877. 2 vols., pp. 512, 560. \$8. A general treatise on Etruscan civilization.

- * G. Dennis: *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, London, 3d ed., 1883. 2 vols., pp. cxxviii + 502, xvi + 579. \$5.25. A learned book of travels through Etruscan cities.
- Villari, Cozza, Barnabei, and Pasqui: *Dagli scavi di antichità nel territorio falisco*, with a large Atlas of 12 plates, Milan, 1894. pp. 587. \$10. This constitutes the fourth volume of the *Monumenti Antichi*, published by the Royal Academy of Italy. The official publication of a portion of the Faliscan antiquities in the Museo Papa Giulio.
- G. Miceli: *Storia degli antichi popoli italiani*, Milan, 1836. 4 vols. \$5. The fourth volume contains 120 plates.
- §₁ W. Helbig: *Die Italiker in der Poebene*, Leipzig, 1879. pp. 140. \$1.25. An important contribution to the early history of Italian civilization.
- W. Abeken: *Mittelitalien vor den Zeiten römischer Herrschaft*, Stuttgart, 1843. pp. 436.
- F. Inghirami: *Monumenti etruschi o di etrusco nome*, Fiesole, 1821-26. 10 vols. With numerous illustrations. \$40.
- G. Conestabile: *Monumenti di Perugia etrusca e romana*, Perugia, 1870. 4 vols., with an atlas of 106 plates. \$25.
- * G. Boissier: *L'Afrique romaine*, Paris, 1895. pp. iii + 521. \$0.70.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- W. Smith: *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, London, 1853, 1857. 2 vols., pp. 1108, 1383. (\$2.20.)
- * + § H. Kiepert: *Lehrbuch der alten Geographie*, Berlin, 1878. pp. 544. \$1. (An English translation of a much abridged edition was published in London in 1881: *Manual of Ancient Geography*, 12mo, \$1.25.) The best general handbook of the subject, though necessarily antiquated in some details.
- + § H. Kiepert: *Twelve Maps of the Ancient World*, Boston, 10th ed., revised to 1890 and 1891, with full index. Quarto, \$2.
- H. Kiepert: *Formae orbis antiqui*, Berlin, 1894-. 36 maps, each about 20 x 25 inches, with full text accompanying. To be completed in 6 parts at \$1.20 per part. Only the first part (1894) has yet been issued, containing maps of the western part of Asia Minor, the Islands of the Aegean Sea, Northern Greece, Illyria and Thrace, the British Isles, and Spain. An indispensable work.
- Justus Perthes' *Atlas Antiquus*, by A. van Kampen, Gotha, 1893. Narrow 16mo, cloth. \$0.80. A series of 24 double-page, colored maps, finely executed, with index of about 7000 names. An excellent pocket atlas.

GREECE

- * K. Baedeker: *Greece*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1894. pp. 376. \$2.50. In the main, the work of H. G. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.

- * Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*, Paris, 1890. pp. 216. \$3.60. Vol. II. *Grèce et les Îles*, Paris, 1891. pp. 509. \$6. This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of B. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens.

These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.

- C. Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1862-68. 2 vols., pp. 1002. \$4.50. Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.
- H. G. Lolling: *Hellenische Landeskunde und Topographie*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 99-352, 1889. \$6.20. Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.
- H. F. Tozer: *Geography of Greece*, London, 1873. pp. 405. \$2.25.
- C. Neumann und J. Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland*, Breslau, 1885. pp. 475. \$2.25. Important.
- W. M. Leake: *Travels in Northern Greece*, London, 1835. 4 vols. pp. 2375. \$32.

— *Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica*, London, 1841. 2 vols., pp. 943. \$9.

— *Travels in the Morea*, London, 1830. 3 vols. \$18.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

- E. Curtius: *Peloponnesos*, Gotha, 1851-52. 2 vols., pp. 1134. \$12. Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.
- E. Curtius and F. Adler: *Olympia. Die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabungen*, Berlin, 1890-. II. *Baudenkmäler*, von Adler, Dorpfeld, etc.; III. *Bildwerke in Stein und Thon*, von Treu; IV. *Bronzen*, von Furtwängler; V. *Inschriften*, von Dittenberger. \$300.
- V. Laloux and P. Monceaux: *Restauration d'Olympie*. Folio, with plates. Paris, 1889. \$20. Interesting in comparison with the foregoing, as showing the different treatment of the same subject by German and French scholars.
- A. Botticher: *Olympia*, 2d ed., Berlin, 1886. pp. 420, 21 plates, 95 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) A convenient digest of the official reports.
- A. Flasch: *Olympia*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.). Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae*, Berlin, 1884. Folio, pp. 48. \$3.
- † E. Curtius: *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 339. With plans. \$4. This work is historical in its arrangement, and presents, in interesting style, results rather than arguments. An Introduction contains a collection by Milchhofer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city.

- † C. Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*. Leipzig, 1874-90. pp. 768, xv+527. \$8. The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared.
- A. Botticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen*. Berlin, 1858. pp. 295, 36 plates, 132 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.
- E. Burnout: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes*. Paris, 1877. pp. 220. \$2.50. A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens.
- E. Curtius und J. A. Kaupert: *Atlas von Athen*. Berlin, 1878. 12 large folio plates. \$6. With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.
- *Karten von Attika*, mit erläuterndem Text. Berlin. About \$30, so far as published. Fasciculi I-VIII are on a large scale and are complete. Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Institutes" by officers of the Prussian government. The text, by Curtius and Milchhofer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports. With Heft IX begins the publication of an "Übersichts- oder Gesamt-Karte von Attika" on a smaller scale (1:100,000), but beautifully finished, to cost about \$3.
- †† Jane E. Harrison and M. de G. Verrall: *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*. N.Y., Macmillan, 1890. pp. 736. \$4. Embodies Dr. Dörpfeld's speculations on Athenian Topography, and presents many of the results of his recent investigations. With many illustrations.
- † O. Jahn: *Pausanias Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*, 2d ed., by A. Michaelis. Bonn, 1889. pp. 70. \$1.25. The text of Pausanias's Periegesis of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.
- A. Milchhofer: *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 144-209.
- *Untersuchungen über die Demeinordnung des Klisthenes*. Berlin, 1892. pp. 48. \$0.60. This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.
- C. Carapanos: *Dodona et ses Ruines*, Paris, 1878. pp. 260, 63 plates. 2 vols. \$15. (\$9.)
- A. Conze, K. Humann, etc.: *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon*. Berlin, 1889. Folio, pp. 120. \$5.
- A. Flasch: *Pergamon*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1206-1287. This, Milchhofer's *Athen*, and Flasch's *Olympia* are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.
- B. Lupat: *Die Stadt Syrakus im Alterthum*. Strasburg, 1887. \$2.50.

ITALY AND ROME

- *§ J. Jung: *Geographie von Italien und den römischen Provinzen*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 467-565. 80.75. An excellent sketch, though with less about Italy than about the provinces.
- H. Nissen: *Italische Landeskunde*, Vol. I (*Land und Leute*, the only volume published), Berlin, 1883. 8vo. pp. 7+566. §2. Treats chiefly of the physical geography of Italy.
- An excellent map of the neighborhood of Rome in a single sheet is *Roma e dintorni alla scala di 1:100,000*, published by the Italian Military Geographical Institute in 1890. The region depicted extends beyond the Lago di Bracciano on the north, Vicovaro, Palestrina, and Valmontone to the east, Velletri to the south, and Cervetri to the west. The price of a copy, mounted on cloth for folding, is about 80.45.
- A more detailed map, covering a somewhat smaller region, is the *Carta topografica dei dintorni di Roma in 9 fogli*, published by the same Institute in 1894. The scale is 1:25,000, and the map is drawn with contour lines for every 5 metres. The other parts of Italy are also well depicted on similar scales in the maps of the same Institute.
- + Gsell-Fels: *Rom und die Campagna*, in the series of Meyer's *Reisebücher*, Leipzig, 4th ed., 1895. pp. 1232, with numerous maps, plans, and views. 83.25. An excellent guide-book to the city and its environs. The following are briefer and less expensive, but good. Baedeker's *Mittel-Italien und Rom*, Leipzig, 10th ed., 1893. pp. 511. 81.50. The same in an English translation, *Central Italy and Rome*, Leipzig, 12th ed., 1897. pp. 506. 81.50. The Guides Joanne, *Italie du Centre*, Paris. 82.10. The new edition of Murray's *Handbook to Rome and its Environs* (London) is to be brought up to date.
- H. Jordan: *Forma Urbis Romae regionum XII*, Berlin, 1874. Folio, pp. 70 text, and 37 plates. 815. (810.) The standard edition of the Marble Plan ('*pianta Capitolina*') of the city of Rome from the Templum Sacrae Urbis.
- C. L. Urlichs: *Codex urbis Romae topographicus*, Würzburg, 1871. 8vo. pp. 256. 81.05. (80.75.) The most convenient and excellent text of the more important early and mediaeval documents touching on the topography of Rome, beginning with the Constantinian regionaries, and ending with Chrysoloras, Poggio, and degli Uberti: an indispensable work for the thorough student.
- F. Gregorovius: *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 4th ed., 1886-96. 8 vols., 8vo. 821. The first four volumes only are at present accessible in an English translation, by Annie Hamilton, London, 1891-96. 86.75. The best work on the subject. The occasional chapters dealing with the topography of the city at successive epochs are excellent summaries.
- + J. Denie: *Rome of To-day and Yesterday (The Pagan City)*, New York.

3d ed., 1896. Svo. pp. 12+392. \$4. An excellent and interesting account of the topographical and architectural history of ancient Rome. Good illustrations reproduced from photographs. The 3d edition is substantially unchanged from the 2d, published at Boston in 1894 at \$2.50.

- + § O. Richter: *Topographie von Rom*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 723-920. \$1.12. The best brief outline. Takes up the subject both historically and systematically. The bibliographical notes are an especially valuable feature. Several excellent maps and plans, and, as an appendix, a comparative text of the *Notitia* and *Civitas*, with some notes thereupon. A new edition is in preparation.
- H. Jordan: *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*, Berlin, Vol. I, 1, 1878; Vol. I, 2, 1885; Vol. II, 1871. \$5. An indispensable work for the thorough student. Especially noteworthy for its careful treatment of documentary evidence. The third part of Vol. I, completing the work, was said to be in press in 1892, but has not yet appeared.
- O. Gilbert: *Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*, Leipzig, 1883-90. 3 parts. Svo. \$6. Contains an immense amount of material, especially on the earlier period of the city. Rich in references to articles in periodicals, but occasionally unsatisfactory in the use of epigraphic evidence.
- § J. H. Middleton: *The Remains of Ancient Rome*, London, 1892. 2 vols., svo. \$6.25. Supersedes the author's earlier work, *Ancient Rome in 1885*. A systematic treatment of existing remains, by a trained architect as well as art student. Amply illustrated. Some of the theories held by the author are disputed.
- R. Burn: *Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood*, London, 1895. pp. 13+284. \$1.87. With numerous plans and illustrations. An improved epitome of the author's two earlier works, with attention to recent investigations in Roman topography.
- R. Lanciani: *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, Boston (and London), 1888. pp. 29+329. \$6. Also *Pagan and Christian Rome*, Boston (and London), 1892. pp. 11+374. \$6. Chapters from the history, topography, and life of the ancient city, charmingly and vivaciously written, by one of the best Italian authorities, and issued in two beautifully made books, well illustrated. No scholar can afford to omit the reading of them, though some of the theories held by the author are strongly contested.
- * § R. Lanciani: *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome*, Boston, 1897. pp. 24+619. With 216 maps and illustrations. \$4. Contains brief, but excellent, bibliographical hints on each topic, and is probably the best general handbook for students' use yet issued.
- G. Boissier: *Promenades archéologiques—Rome et Pompéi*, Paris, 5th ed., 1895. 16mo, pp. 7+408. \$0.70. Delightfully written sketches. The English translation, which was published in 1896, is inaccurate, and should be avoided.

- * O. Marucchi: *Il foro Romano*. Rome, 1895. pp. 186. \$0.60. The most convenient guide to the Forum, by a well-known Roman archaeologist. It forms the first part of a projected series of similar guides to other parts of Rome by the same author.
- A. Schneider: *Das alte Rom, Entwicklung seines Grundrisses und Geschichte seiner Bauten*, Leipzig, 1896. Folio, 12 pp. of introductory text, 1 map of the modern city, on cardboard, and 12 of different stages of the ancient city, on tracing paper, for comparison by superposition, and 14 plates with 287 illustrations. \$4. "An adequate pictorial summary of nearly all that is known of the ancient city."
- * H. Kiepert and Ch. Hülsen: *Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae*. Berlin, 1896. \$3. Three maps, with full topographical index, prepared under the direction of Dr. Hülsen, second Secretary of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, and embodying the results of his long and able investigations. The best archaeological map of Rome for the student, and indispensable.
- R. Lanciani: *Forma Urbis Romae*, Milan, 1893-. An archaeological map of ancient Rome, with outlines of the modern city, on a scale of 1:1000. The work, when complete, will consist of 46 plates, each about 26×37 inches in size. By the use of different colors, and by inserted notes, a large amount of information is clearly and conveniently presented. This is the *magnum opus* of its author, and an important help for the advanced student of Roman topography. Five parts have thus far been issued, each containing six plates, at the price of \$5 per part.
- * J. Beloch: *Geschichte und Topographie des antiken Neapel und seiner Umgebung*, with 13 maps and plans. Breslau, 2d ed., 1890. Cloth, pp. 8+472. \$2.50. Pompeii is not included.
- * § A. Mau: *Führer durch Pompeii*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1896. 16mo, pp. 113, with plans, \$0.67. An admirable introduction to the study of the existing remains of Pompeii, by the best German authority on the subject.
- J. Overbeck: *Pompeii in seinen Gebäuden, Alterthümern, und Kunstwerken*, 4th ed., revised and enlarged by A. Mau, Leipzig, 1884. pp. 16+4+676, with many plates and cuts, and a large plan of the city: half-morocco. \$5.50. (\$4.50.) The standard and indispensable work on the subject.
- C. Weichardt: *Pompeji vor der Zerstörung*, Leipzig, 1897. Folio, with 12 plates and 150 cuts in text. \$12.50. Written by an architect: valuable for its picturesque restorations of ancient monuments.

PRIVATE LIFE

- K. F. Hermann: *Griechische Privatalterthümer*. See GENERAL WORKS.
- J. Marquardt: *Das Privatleben der Römer*, Leipzig, 2d ed., revised by A. Mau, 1886. 8vo, pp. 14+887, with some woodcuts. \$4.50. (\$3.25.) With full references. The best book on the subject.

- W. A. Becker: *Charikles* (Greek) and *Gaius* (Roman), ed. by Goll, Berlin, 1877 and 1880. Each 3 vols., 8vo. Each \$3.75. Valuable especially for its full notes and appendices on special subjects. The English translation is from an antiquated edition.
- * Guhl and Koner: *Das Leben der Griechen u. Römer*. See GENERAL WORKS.
- I. von Müller: *Die griechischen Privataltertümer*. In his *Handbuch*, Vol. IV. \$5.70.
- M. Voigt: *Die römischen Privataltertümer und Kulturgeschichte*. In I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. IV. \$5.70.
- L. Friedländer: *Darstellungen aus der Sittengeschichte Roms in der Zeit von August bis zum Ausgang der Antonine*, Leipzig, 6th ed., 1888-90. 3 vols., 8vo, pp. 618, 652, 738. \$9.50. The great work on the subject.

ARCHITECTURE

- Vitruvius: *de Architectura*, ed. V. Rose et H. Müller-Strubing, Leipzig, 1867. pp. 319. \$1.75.
- * † J. Duhn: *Die Baukunst der Griechen* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*), 2d ed., Darmstadt, 1892. pp. 386. \$5. Complete, and with a useful list of extant Greek buildings, by von Duhn.
- W. Lübke: *Geschichte der Architektur*, Leipzig, 6th ed., 1885. 2 vols. \$6.50.
- † § F. von Reber: *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*, Leipzig, 1864-67. pp. 473. An historical outline. \$5.
- E. Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce*, Paris, 1870. \$0.75. A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the surroundings and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.
- L. Julius: *Baukunst*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 256-295.
- V. Laloux: *L'Architecture grecque*, Paris, Quantin, 1888. pp. 352. \$0.80.
- J. Stuart and N. Revett: *Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated*, London, 1762-1816. 4 vols., folio. Supplement, as Vol. V, by Cockerell, etc., 1830. One of the earliest works of the kind, with drawings of buildings which have since been destroyed or changed.
- F. C. Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, London, 2d ed., 1888. pp. 128. In large folio. 48 plates, 34 cuts. \$26.75. A minute mathematical study of architectural technique and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon.
- † A. Michaelis: *Der Parthenon*, Leipzig, 1871. pp. 370, with 15 folio plates. \$7.50. Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work.
- R. Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*, Stuttgart, 1882. Folio, pp. 40, with 21 plates. \$18.50. Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect.
- W. Dörpfeld and E. Reisch: *Das Griechische Theater: Beiträge zur Geschichte des Dionysischen Theaters in Athen und anderer Griechischen Theater*,

- Athens, 1896. 4^o, pp. 396, with 12 plates and 99 cuts. \$4. A monumental work.
- O. Benndorf: *Metopen von Selinunt*, Berlin, 1873. \$12. Studies of early Doric architecture.
- L. Fenger: *Dorische Polychromie*, Berlin, 1886. pp. 46, and Atlas of 8 plates. \$16. Embodies recent theories on the coloring of Greek architecture, and has contributed much to the solution of the question of polychromy.
- * §₁ J. Durm: *Die Baukunst der Etrusker und Römer* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*), Darmstadt, 1885. pp. 368. \$5. A systematic treatise on Etruscan and Roman architecture.
- §₁ A. Choisy: *L'Art de bâtir chez les Romains*, Paris, 1876. pp. 216, with 24 plates. \$12. Important treatise on Roman concrete vaults.
- §₁ P. Graef: *Triumph- und Ehrenbogen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, pp. 1864-1899. The best account of Roman triumphal arches.
- L. Rossini: *Gli archi trionfali onorarii e funebri*, Rome, 1836. 73 folio plates of triumphal arches. \$16.
- Th. Bindseil: *Die Gräber der Etrusker*, Berlin, 1881. pp. 52. \$0.60.
- H. Nissen: *Das Templum*, Berlin, 1869. pp. viii+249. \$1.35.
- *Pompeianische Studien zur Städtekunde des Alterthums*, Leipzig, 1877. pp. xii+694. \$5. Contributions to the study of Pompeian architecture.
- F. Adler: *Das Pantheon zu Rom*, 31st Winckelmanns-program, Berlin, 1871. pp. 20. \$0.50.
- Geymüller: *Documents inédits sur les thermes d'Agrippa*, Lausanne, 1883. \$2.50.
- W. Lange: *Das antike griechisch-ionische Wohnhaus*, Leipzig, 1878. pp. 148, with 43 plates. \$1.50.
- † §₁ K. Lange: *Haus und Halle*, Leipzig, 1885. pp. xii+377. \$3.50. An elaborate treatise on the classic house and basilica.
- F. Dutert: *Le Forum romain*, Paris, 1876. pp. 45, with 14 plates. \$5.
- See also TOPOGRAPHY.

SCULPTURE

- *† J. Overbeck: *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste*, Leipzig, 1868. pp. 488. \$2.10. An indispensable collection of vases

- *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*, Braunschweig, 1853, 1859. 2 vols., pp. 1405. Reprinted in Stuttgart in 1889, for \$5. (83.) A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published forty years ago.
- *Griechische Götterförmeln in ihren Formen erläutert*, Munich, 1892. pp. 110. \$1.90. Not a systematic treatise, but a series of nine papers.
- * † M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*, Paris, 1892, 1897. 2 vols., pp. 569, 719. \$12. This work is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.
- *Phidias*, Paris, 1886. pp. 384. \$1.10. Succinct, and well illustrated.
- A. Conze: *Attische Grabreliefs*, Vienna, 1890—. Nine out of eighteen parts. \$135. Not yet finished, but very valuable.
- † § C. Friederichs: *Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke: Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik*. Revised by P. Wolters, Berlin, 1885. pp. 850. 83. A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. In connection with casts, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.
- † A. Furtwangler: *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*, edited by Eugénie Sellers, N.Y., 1895. pp. 187. folio. \$15. Very suggestive. For advanced students, not for beginners. The English translation is recommended in preference to the German original (*Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, 1893), since, although omitting some important discussions, it embodies the author's revision of his work, and includes additional illustrations.
- † E. A. Gardner: *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, London, 1896-97. pp. 552. \$2.50. An excellent handbook.
- P. Gardner: *Sculptured Tombs of Hellas*, London, 1896. pp. xix + 259. \$6.25. Popular and useful, and well illustrated.
- H. Stuart Jones: *Select Passages from Ancient Writers illustrative of the History of Greek Sculpture*, N.Y., 1895. pp. x + 231. \$1.75. The passages are translated, and the book in general is less comprehensive than Overbeck's *Schriftquellen*: it contains, however, some fresh material.
- R. Lepsius: *Griechische Marmorstudien*, Berlin, 1890. \$1.50. A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in certain Greek statues.
- A. Michaelis: *Altattische Kunst*, Strassburg, 1893. \$0.20. An excellent sketch, with bibliography, of the development of early Attic art.
- * † Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture*, N.Y., Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1883. pp. 766. \$12.50; Student's edition, \$7.50. A voluminous work. A companion volume is Mrs. Mitchell's *Portfolio of Selections from Ancient Sculpture*, containing reproductions in phototype of thirty-six masterpieces of ancient art. 1883. 20 folio plates. \$5.
- A. S. Murray: *History of Greek Sculpture*, London, 2d ed., 1890. 2 vols., pp. 325, 402. \$9.
- * † J. Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*, Leipzig, 4th ed., 1893, 1894. 2 vols. \$9. The standard German work on Greek sculpture. Detailed, scientific, and scholarly.

- P. Paris: *La Sculpture Antique*, Paris, 1888. pp. 304. \$0.80.
 — *Ancient Sculpture*, translated and augmented by Jane E. Harrison, London, 1889. pp. 870. \$3. A useful introduction to the subject.
- E. Petersen: *Die Kunst des Pheidias*, Berlin, 1873. pp. 418. \$2. A comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.
- S. Reinach: *Répertoire de la Statuaire grecque et romaine*. Vol. I. *Claras de Poche*, Paris, 1897. \$1. Very important and convenient.
- *† E. Robinson: *Catalogue of Casts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Antique Sculpture*, Boston, 2d ed., 1896. pp. 391. \$1.
- † A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum*, London, Vol. I, 1892. pp. 375. Also the *Series of Photographs* of the Parthenon Sculptures in the British Museum, Nos. I-III, London, London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., 11½ × 7½ inches. Unmounted, \$0.50 each. (These are given in miniature in the *Catalogue of Selected Photographs from the Collections in the British Museum*, published by the same company. \$1.)
- C. Waldstein: *Essays on the Art of Pheidias*, N. Y., 1885. pp. 431. \$7.50. Interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.
- Antike Denkmäler*, herausgegeben von dem deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Berlin, 1888-. 7 parts. \$70.
- P. Arndt and W. Amelung: *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Sculpturen*, nach Auswahl und mit Text, Munich. Useful and inexpensive.
- H. Brunn and P. Arndt: *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Sculptur*, Munich, 1888-97. 100 parts. \$500. 500 large carbon photographs.
- §₁ C. Robert: *Die antiken Sarcophag-reliefs*. Vol. II, Berlin, 1890. pp. xii + 230, 65 plates. \$56.25.
- E. Petersen and Domaszewski: *Die Marcus-Säule auf Piazza Colonna in Rom*, Munich, 1897. \$100. The atlas contains 128 plates of the sculptured reliefs.
- C. Cichorius: *Die Reliefs der Traianssäule*, Berlin, 1896. Vol. II of the text and Vol. I of the plates now published. \$13.50.
- §₁ J. J. Bernoulli: *Römische Ikonographie*, Stuttgart, 1882-94. 4 vols. \$24.50. With many cuts and 134 plates. Indispensable for the study of Roman portraiture.
- H. Dutschke: *Antike Bildwerke in Oberitalien*, Leipzig, 1874-82. 5 vols. \$8.50.
- W. Amelung: *Führer durch die Antiken in Florenz*, Munich, 1897. pp. 290. \$1.25. The best catalogue of classical antiquities in Florence.
- F. Matz and F. von Duhn: *Antike Bildwerke in Rom*, Leipzig, 1881-82. 3 vols., pp. 532, 484, 348. \$8. (\$150.)
- O. Benndorf and R. Schöne: *Die Antiken Bildwerke des Lateranischen Museums*, Leipzig, 1867. pp. x + 422 and 24 plates. \$4.
- *§₁ W. Helbig: *Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1896. \$3. Indispensable for work in the Museums.

- Visconti. *Museo etrusco etrusco*. Rome, 1842. 2 vols., fol., containing 228 plates. \$35.
 E. Gerhard. *Etruskische Sprüche*, completed by A. Klugmann and G. Korte. Berlin, 1843-47. 5 vols. A corpus of Etruscan engraved mirrors.
 Brunn and Korte: *Ueber die urnen etrusche*. Rome and Berlin, 1870-76. 3 vols. \$35.

Photographs of classic sculpture in Italy (at \$1.20 a dozen) may be had of Alinari, Florence or Rome; Sommer, Naples; Verlagsanstalt für Kunstwissenschaft, Munich.

PAINTING AND MOSAIC

- Woltmann and Woermann. *History of Painting*, translated from the German, and edited by Sidney Colvin, Dodd and Mead, N.Y. 2 vols. This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I, by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy. Student's Edition, \$2.50.
 *† §1 H. von Rohden: articles *Malerei* and *Polychrome* in Baumeister's *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, II, pp. 851-880, III, pp. 1335-45.
 C. L. Ulrichs. *Die Malerei in Rom vor Cæsars Dictatur*, Würzburg, 1876. \$0.25.
 §1 W. Helbig: *Untersuchungen über die campanische Wandmalerei*, Leipzig, 1873. \$2.
 — and O. Doumer: *Die Wandgemälde Campaniens*, Leipzig, 1868. \$6.
 §1 A. Mau: *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeji*, Berlin, 1882. pp. xii+462. \$13.50.
 Gerspach: *La Mosaïque*, Paris, 1881. \$0.75.
 P. Girard: *La Peinture antique*, Paris, 1891. \$0.80.
 See also SCULPTURE.

VASES AND TERRA-COTTAS

- A. Dumont and J. Chaplain: *Les céramiques de la Grèce propre*, Paris, 1881, 1890. 2 vols., quarto, pp. 680. \$32. Vol. I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B.C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Vol. II. Collected essays: more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume.
 A. Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium*, Berlin, 1885. 2 vols., pp. 1105. \$5. In effect a comprehensive history of ceramic art.
Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum, London. Three volumes have appeared. — II. *Black-figured vases*, H. B. Walters, 1893. \$6. III. *Vases of the finest period*, C. H. Smith, 1896. \$6.50. IV. *Vases of the latest period*, H. B. Walters, 1896. \$4.

- † O. Rayet et M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1888. pp. 420, 16 plates, 145 cuts. \$10. A standard work on this subject, charmingly written.
- *† E. Robinson: *Catalogue of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 1893. \$1. An admirable survey of the subject.
- *† H. von Rohden: *Vasenkunde*, in Bauneister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1931-2011. An excellent and trustworthy article; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.
- A. Genick: *Griechische Keramik*, Berlin, 1883. 50 folio plates. \$20. With a brief but excellent introduction.
- E. Gerhard: *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1839-58. 4 vols., quarto, with 330 plates. \$80.
- Jane E. Harrison and D. S. McColl: *Types of Greek Vases*, London, 1894. \$7.75. With 43 plates of many famous vases.
- W. Heydemann: *Griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1870. Folio. \$6.50.
- Th. Lau: *Die griechischen Vasen*, Leipzig, 1877. 4to, pp. 38. 44 plates. \$14. (\$4.)
- Ch. Lenormant et J. DeWitte: *Élite des Monuments céramographiques*, Paris, 1844-61. 4 vols. text, 4 vols. plates. \$200.
- O. Benndorf und A. Conze: *Vorlegeblätter für archäologische Übungen*, Vienna, 1888-91. 3 vols. \$9. Cuts of the scenes on notable vases, reliefs, etc., at a moderate price.
- O. Benndorf: *Griechische und sicilische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1869-83. 4to. \$41.
- A. Furtwängler und G. Loescheke: *Mykenische Vasen*, Berlin, 1886. 90 pp. and 44 plates in Atlas. \$28.75. Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.
- *Mykenische Thongefässe*, Berlin, 1879. 12 plates. \$10. (\$6.)
- P. Hartwig: *Die griechischen Meisterschalen der Blüthezeit des strengen rothfigurigen Stils*, Berlin, 1893. pp. 700, with Atlas. \$55. Of high importance.
- L. Heuzey: *Catalogue des Terris Cuites du Louvre*, Paris, Vol. I. 1882. Vol. II, plates, 1883. The best single work on the technique, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terra-cotta.
- R. Kekulé: *Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra*, Stuttgart, 1878. 17 folio colored plates. \$45.
- *Die Terracotten von Sicilien*, Stuttgart, 1884. 61 plates and illustrations. \$18.75.
- W. Klein: *Euphronios*, Vienna, 1886. 2d ed. pp. 323. 60 cuts. \$2. Important for students of the earlier red-figured vases.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, Vienna, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 261. \$1.50.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblinginschriften*, Vienna, 1890. pp. 96. \$1.75.
- P. Kretschmer: *Griechische Vasenschriften ihrer Sprache nach untersucht*, Gutersloh, 1894. \$1.35. Important.

- P. Milliet: *Études sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1891. pp. 170. \$1.20.
- E. Pottier: *Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1890. pp. 329. \$0.40. An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.
- *Catalogue des vases antiques de terre cuite du Musée du Louvre. Tome I. Les Origines*, 1896. pp. 258. \$0.25.
- *Vases Antiques du Louvre. Salles A—E*. Paris, 1897.
- E. Pottier et S. Reinach: *La Necropole de Myrina*, Paris, 1887. 2 vols. \$24. A full description, richly illustrated, of the terra-cottas found at Myrina, with an excellent introduction on the subject of Greek terra-cottas.
- H. von Rohden: *Die Terracotten von Pompeii*, Stuttgart, 1880. pp. 80, with 50 plates. \$15. This forms Vol. I of Kekulé's *Die Antiken Terracotten*.
- H. Wallis: *Pictures from Greek Vases: the White Athenian Lekythi*, drawn in color from the originals, London, 1896. Folio, 12 plates. \$10.50.
- K. Wernicke: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen*, Berlin, 1890. pp. 143. \$1.

COINS, GEMS, BRONZES, ETC.

- * R. Weil: *Münzkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 934-968.
- F. Lenormant: *Monnaies et Médailles*, Paris, 1883. pp. 328. \$0.75. A good popular introduction.
- * B. V. Head: *Historia Numorum*, Oxford, 1887. pp. 808. \$10.50. A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. The most comprehensive work on Greek numismatics since Eckhel.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Monnaies grecques*, Paris, 1883. pp. 318. \$11.25.
- Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum*, London, 1873-. The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. Nineteen volumes have appeared. \$145.
- Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins*, Cambridge, 1883. \$8. This treats of the science of numismatics from the point of view of art and archaeology.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner: *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, London, 1885-87. (\$5.) Extract from *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.
- §1 Th. Mommsen: *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*, Breslau, 1860; or (better) the same, translated and enlarged by Blacas and De Witte, *Histoire de la monnaie romaine*, Paris, 1873-75. 4 vols. \$20. The standard work on Roman numismatics.
- W. Froehner: *Les Médallions de l'empire romain depuis le règne d'Auguste jusqu'à Proseus Attale*, Paris, 1878. pp. xv+396 with 1310 illustrations. \$8.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Portrait-Köpfe auf römischen Münzen der Republik und der Kaiserzeit*, Leipzig, 1879. pp. 16, with 4 plates. \$1.
- H. Cohen: *Description générale des monnaies de la république romaine communé-*

ment appelées médailles consulaires, Paris, 1857. 4to. with 75 plates. \$15. The great systematic description of this class of coins.

- H. Cohen: *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain communément appelées médailles impériales*, Paris, 2d ed., 6 vols. with many illustrations, 1880-86. \$36. The best work on the subject.

The older works of Eckhel (*Doctrina numorum veterum*) and of Mionnet (*Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines*) are still of value.

- A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of the Gems in the British Museum*, London, 1889.
 J. H. Middleton: *Engraved Gems of Classical Times*, with a catalogue of the gems in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, 1891. \$3.10. An instructive volume, making abundant use of the literary evidence about gems. It contains a valuable bibliography of this subject.
 A. Furtwängler: *Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium zu Berlin*, Berlin, 1896. pp. xiii + 391, with 71 plates. \$9.
 * E. Babelon: *La gravure en pierres fines*, Paris. pp. 320. \$0.80.
 A. de Ridder: *Catalogue des bronzes trouvés sur l'Acropole d'Athènes*, Paris, 1896. \$7.80. With 349 cuts in the text, and 8 plates of heliogravures.
 — *Catalogue des Bronzes de la Société Archéologique d'Athènes*, Paris, 1894. \$1.60.
 C. Friederichs: *Kleinere Kunst und Industrie in Alterthum*, Berlin, 1871. pp. xii + 521. \$2. Contains a general introduction as well as a detailed catalogue of the Berlin Museum collection of ancient industrial bronzes.
 W. Froehner: *La Verrerie antique*, Le Pecq, 1879. \$50. Contains a description of the Charvet collection of Roman glass now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

- F. X. Kraus: *Real-Encyclopædie der christlichen Alterthümer*, Freiburg im Br., 1882-86. 2 vols. \$8.
 J. A. Martigny: *Dictionnaire des antiquités chrétiennes*, 2d ed., Paris, 1877. \$4.
 Smith and Cheetham: *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, London, 1876-80. 2 vols. American ed. \$15.
 * A. Pératé: *L'Archéologie chrétienne*, Paris, 1892. pp. 368. \$0.80.
 * C. Bayet: *L'Art byzantin*, Paris. pp. 320. \$0.80.
 §2 F. X. Kraus: *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst*, Freiburg im Br., Vol. I, 1896. pp. xix + 621. \$4. The most thorough treatise on Early Christian Art.
 G. B. de Rossi: *Roma sotterranea cristiana*, Rome, 1864-77. 3 vols. fol. \$125.
 — *Mosaici cristiani delle chiese di Roma*, Rome, 1870-96. \$300.
 §2 R. Garrucci: *Storia dell'arte cristiana nei primi otto secoli della chiesa*, Prato, 1873-81. 6 vols. fol. \$70. A corpus of illustrations for early Christian art.

- §2 V. Schultze: *Archäologie der altchristlichen Kunst*, Munich, 1895. pp. xi + 381. \$2.50. Full of useful information.
- §2 J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow: *Rome Sotterranea*, 2d ed., London, 1879. 2 vols. \$8.
- F. X. Kraus: *Rome Sotterranea*, 2d ed., Freiburg im Br., 1879. \$3.
- P. Allard: *Rome souterraine*, 3d ed., Paris, 1877. \$6.
- V. Schultze: *Archäologische Studien über altchristliche Monumente*, Vienna, 1880. pp. iv + 287. \$1.50.
- F. Piper: *Einführung in die monumentale Theologie*, Vol. I, Gotha, 1867. \$2.
- N. P. Kondakoff: *Histoire de l'art byzantin*, Paris, 1886-91. 2 vols. \$10.
- §2 H. Holtzinger: *Die altchristliche Architektur*, Stuttgart, 1889. pp. xvi + 288, with 188 cuts. \$2. The best special treatise on early Christian architecture.
- §2 A. Choisy: *L'Art de bâtir chez les Byzantins*, Paris, 1884. pp. 187, with 25 plates. \$12. Excellent technical treatise on Byzantine architecture.
- §2 Dehio and Bezold: *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes*, Stuttgart, 1887. Already published, the first volume of the text and 445 plates. \$52. The most comprehensive work upon Christian architecture.
- E. M. de Vogüé: *L'Architecture civile et religieuse de la Syrie centrale*, Paris, 1865-77. pp. 156, with 151 plates. \$30.
- H. Hubsch: *Monuments de l'architecture chrétienne*, Paris, 1866. pp. 116, with 63 plates. \$30.
- C. E. Isabelle: *Les édifices circulaires et les dômes, classés par ordre chronologique*, Paris, 1855. Folio, pp. iii + 152, with 78 plates. \$35.
- W. Salzenberg: *Altchristliche Baudenkmale von Constantinopel*, Berlin, 1854. pp. 140, with an atlas of fine plates. \$20.
- R. Grousset: *Étude sur l'histoire des sarcophages chrétiens*, Paris, 1885. \$0.70.
- J. Ficker: *Die altchristlichen Bildwerke im christlichen Museum des Lateran*, Leipzig, 1890. \$1.50.
- E. Le Blant: *Étude sur les sarcophages chrétiens antiques de la ville d'Arles*, Paris, 1878. pp. xxxix + 84, with 26 plates. \$5.
- *Les sarcophages chrétiens de la Gaule*, Paris, 1886. pp. xx + 171, with many cuts and 59 plates. \$8.
- C. Bayet: *Recherches pour servir à l'histoire de la peinture et de la sculpture chrétiennes en Orient*, Paris, 1879. \$0.90.
- E. Frantz: *Geschichte der christlichen Malerei*, Freiburg im Br., 1887-94. 2 vols., pp. 575, 950, with many plates. \$7.50.
- O. Pold: *Die altchristliche Fresko- und Mosaik-Malerei*, Leipzig, 1888. \$1.
- J. P. Richter: *Die Mosaiken von Ravenna*, Vienna, 1878. \$1.25.
- J. O. Westwood: *A Description of the Ivories, Ancient and Medieval, in the South Kensington Museum*, London, 1876. \$6.

Photographs of early Christian sculptures may be had of Somelli, Rome; of Alinari, Florence and Rome; and of Ricci, Ravenna.

Bulletino di Archeologia Cristiana, 1863-94. 82, each volume. Succeeded by the *Nuovo Bulletino di Archeologia Cristiana* (quarterly), founded 1895. 82.30.

Byzantinische Zeitschrift (quarterly), founded 1892. 85.

Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Alterthumskunde (quarterly), founded 1887. 84.80.

Revue de l'Art chrétien (bi-monthly), founded 1857, Paris. 85.

EPIGRAPHY

GREEK

*† E. S. Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*. Cambridge (N.Y., Macmillan), 1887, Vol. I. pp. 419. 84.50. History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B.C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world.

* W. Larfeld: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch der Alterthums-wissenschaft*, Vol. I, 2d ed., 1890. pp. 357-624. 85.70. An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.

G. Hinrichs: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I, 1st ed., 1886, pp. 329-474. Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.

* S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*, Paris, 1885. pp. 560. 84. A manual of information and suggestion.

H. Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, Berlin, 1883. Folio, pp. 193. 81. Indispensable for the study of the epichoric alphabets of Greece.

† *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*, ed. A. Kirchhoff, U. Köhler, etc., Berlin, 1873-95. 4 vols., folio. 878.50.

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum, ed. A. Boeckh, J. Franz, E. Curtius, and A. Kirchhoff, Berlin, 1825-77. 4 vols., folio. (840.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Siciliae et Italiae, ed. G. Kaibel, Berlin, 1890. 822.50.

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecae Septentrionalis, ed. W. Dittenberger, Berlin, 1892. I. Folio, pp. 806. 821.25. III, 1, 1897. 85.50.

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Insularum Maris Aegaei, fasc. 1, ed. H. von Gaertringen, Berlin, 1895. 87.50.

P. Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1883. pp. 363. 81.75. A useful selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.

H. Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*, Göttingen, 1884-. About 814. Not yet complete; it already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.

† W. Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 805.

84. "Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries.
- * E. L. Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, London (N.Y., Macmillan), 1882, pp. 372. \$2.50. As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view.
- † A. Kirchhoff: *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*, Gutersloh, 4th ed., 1887, pp. 180. \$1.50. Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.
- P. Krietschmer: *Griechische Vasenschriften*. (See under VASES AND TERRACOTTAS.)
- K. Meisterhaus: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1888, pp. 237. \$1.60. This work gives important statistics with regard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in the study of such inscriptions.
- R. Kuhnert: *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*, Erster Band, in neuer Bearbeitung von Fr. Blass, Hannover, 3te Aufl., 1890, 1892. Two parts, pp. 645, 652. \$6. Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional, as well as literary forms. The second volume (Syntax) is announced.
- E. Leowy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*, Leipzig, 1885. Quarto, pp. 410. \$6.50. Highly important.
- G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 3d ed., 1896, pp. 715. \$3.50. A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.
- S. Remach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs Archéologues en Grèce*, Paris, 1886. 12mo, pp. 116. \$0.60.

ROMAN

- * § E. Hubner: "Roman Inscriptions," in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 9th ed., Vol. XIII, pp. 124-133. A brief, but good, introduction to the subject.
- *Römische Epigraphik*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 625-710. \$5.70. A good sketch of the subject, resembling in general outline that in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
- * § J. C. Egbert, Jr.: *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions*, N.Y., 1896. 8vo, pp. 7+468. \$3.50. A good text-book; the only manual on the subject in English. Follows Cagnat largely, but contains many more illustrations and examples for practice.
- * § R. Cagnat: *Cours d'Épigraphie latine*, Paris, 2d ed., 1890. 8vo, pp. 26-436. \$3. (\$2.) An excellent treatise by a masterly hand, but needs to be supplemented by a collection of specimen inscriptions.
- G. Wilmanns: *Lexicon Inscriptionum Latinarum in Usum principum Academicorum*, Berlin, 1873. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 16+532, 737. \$5. (\$4.) Gives 2885 inscriptions of all classes, with brief notes, and very full, classified indices. The selection by Dessau, when completed, will supersede this.

- H. Dessau. *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, Vol. I, 1892. 8vo, pp. 8-580, 84. Contains 2956 specimen inscriptions. The best collection of selections, so far as it goes. The second volume is promised speedily.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin, 1862. 15 vols., folio, some volumes in a number of parts. Price, as far as issued, about \$350. Detailed description may be found in most of the books on Roman Epigraphy mentioned elsewhere. It is now approaching substantial completion, and is, of course, the one monumental work in its field. Supplements to some of the volumes have appeared in the *Ephemeres Epigraphicae*, which is published at irregular intervals. Newly discovered inscriptions are constantly appearing in the periodicals devoted to classical archaeology, and a convenient summary of them is published by R. Cagnat, as an appendix, in each volume of the *Revue Archéologique*, and also separately as *L'Année Epigraphique*, since 1888.
- F. Ritschl. *Præcæ Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica ad archæpagonum fidem exemplis lithographis representata*, Berlin, 1862. Folio, 820. A supplement of facsimiles to accompany Vol. I of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.
- E. Hübner. *Exempla Scripturæ Epigraphicæ*, Berlin, 1885. Folio, pp. 84-158, \$11.50. An 'Auctarium' of the great *Corpus*, containing in the Prolegomena an excellent treatise on the form of writing in Roman inscriptions, and giving, in whole or in part, outline facsimiles of 1216 genuine, and a few counterfeit, inscriptions, with notes. An indispensable help to the critical student who has not access to the monuments themselves.
- * G. M. Rushforth. *Latin Historical Inscriptions Illustrating the History of the Early Empire*. Oxford, 1893. 8vo, pp. 27-144, \$2.50. Contains 100 well-chosen inscriptions, with commentary, illustrating various phases of imperial life from Augustus to Vespasian. A good introduction to the study of inscriptions as historical documents.
- Th. Mommsen. *Res Gestæ Divi Augusti et Monumentis Ancyranæ et Apolloniensis*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1883. 8vo, pp. 90-223, with 11 photographic facsimiles covering the entire Ancyran inscription, 83. The best edition of this great inscription. The commentary is a mine of erudition on the reign of Augustus.
- *Commentarii Lulorum Sacra circa Quatuordecim et Septuaginta*. In *Ephemeres Epigraphicæ*, Vol. VIII, Part II (1892), pp. 225-309. The best edition of the inscription discovered in 1890 describing the secular games celebrated by Augustus. See also articles by Mommsen and others published in the *Monumenta Antiquæ*, Vol. I (1892).
- Acta Fratrum Arvorum quæ supersunt restituta et illustrata* Gml. Henzen. Berlin, 1874. 8vo, pp. 14-246, 249, 83. A noteworthy edition of this remarkable group of inscriptions. Additions were published in the *Ephemeres Epigraphicæ*, Vol. VIII, Part II (1892). See also Vol. VI of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.

- E. Hubner: *Ueber Mechanische Copiren von Inschriften*, Berlin, 1881. Svo, pp. 4+28. \$0.20.
- W. M. Lindsay: *Handbook of Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Language*, Boston, 1897. 16mo, pp. 131. \$1.25.
- R. S. Conway: *The Italic Dialects*, Cambridge, 1897. 2 vols., svo, pp. xxvi + vi + 686. \$7.50. An edition of all the inscriptions, etc., yet discovered in the Oscan, Pelignian, Umbrian, and minor dialects of ancient Italy, with introductions, notes, dictionary, sketch of grammar, etc.
- E. Schneider: *Dialectorum Italicorum Aera Vetusioris Exempla Selecta*, Vol. I, *Dialecti Latine praece et Faliscæ exempla selecta*, Leipzig, 1886. svo, pp. 168. \$0.90.
- E. Lattes: *Le iscrizioni paleolatine dei fittili e dei bronzi di provenienza etrusca*, Milan, 1892. 4to, pp. 4+179. \$1.50.
- J. Zvetaieff: *Inscriptiones Italiae Mediae Dialecticae*, etc., Leipzig, 1884. svo, with 13 plates in an atlas. \$6.25.
- *Sylloge Inscriptionum Oscanarum*, etc., St. Petersburg, 1878. svo, 2 parts, pp. 154, with 20 plates in an atlas. \$9.
- *Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae*, etc., Moscow, 1886. svo, with 3 plates. \$1.50.
- M. Bréal: *Les Tables Eugubines*. See MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION.

PALAEOGRAPHY

- Palaeographical Society: *Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts and Inscriptions*, ed. by E. A. Bond and E. M. Thompson. 5 vols., 1873-94. \$130.
- F. Blass: *Palaeographie, Buchwesen, und Handschriftenkunde*, in I. von Muller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I, pp. 297-355. \$5.70. A good general sketch with full bibliographical references.
- + V. Gardthausen: *Griechische Palaeographie*, Leipzig, 1879. pp. 472. \$2.60. A systematic treatise, containing lists of writers of manuscripts and valuable tables.
- +† §1 E. M. Thompson: *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography*, N.Y., 1893. 12mo, pp. 12+343. \$2. The best book on the subject in English. Treats of book-making as well as of styles of writing. The specimens given are well selected, but necessarily brief.
- + W. Wattenbach: *Einleitung zur Griechischen Palaeographie*, 3d ed., Leipzig, 1895. pp. 128. \$0.90.
- Th. Birt: *Das antike Buchwesen in seinem Verhältniss zur Litteratur*, Berlin, 1882. svo, pp. 8+518. \$3. The best treatise on the materials and make-up of ancient books, in all their formal characteristics.
- W. Wattenbach: *Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter*, Leipzig, 3d ed., 1896. svo. \$3.50. Discusses the materials and processes employed in the manufacture of books during the Middle Ages, thus supplementing in some degree the work of Birt.

- * §1 C. Paoli: *Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über Lateinische Paläographie und Urkundenlehre*, trans. by K. Lohmeyer. Part I. *Lateinische Paläographie*. Innsbruck, 2d ed., 1889. 8vo, pp. 10+94. Part II. *Schrift- und Buchwesen*, Innsbruck, 1895. 8vo, pp. 5+207. Together \$1.50. An excellent introduction by an Italian master, with good bibliographical references, but no facsimiles.
- M. Prou: *Manuel de paléographie, latine et française, du VI^e au XVII^e siècle*. Paris, 2d ed., 1892. 8vo, pp. 403, with 23 phototype facsimiles, a number of cuts in the text, and a long list of abbreviations or ligatures in facsimile, with elucidations. \$2.75. More valuable for charters than for classical MSS.
- §1 W. Arndt: *Schrifttafeln zur Erlernung der lateinischen Paläographie*. Part I, Berlin, 3d ed. (by M. Tangl), 1897. Folio, pp. 14, and 30 plates. \$3.75. Part II, Berlin, 2d ed., 1888. Folio, pp. 14, and 38 plates. \$3.75. Well executed lithographic facsimiles of MSS. of all classes, with explanatory text. Considering its price and character, probably the best collection of facsimiles for the beginner's first purchase and use.
- §1 É. Chatelain: *Paléographie des classiques latins*. Paris, 1884-. To be completed in 14 fascicles, each containing 15 beautifully executed heliogravures of one or more pages of some important Latin author. The MSS. of a given author are grouped together. 12 fascicles have already been issued, at \$3 each. The finest general collection of facsimiles of Latin MSS., containing specimens of all the most important MSS., and of many styles of writing.
- Zangemeister and Wattenbach: *Exempla Codicum Latinorum Litteris Mainsculis Scriptorum*, 2 parts, Heidelberg, 1876, 1879. Folio, \$21.25. 62 photographically reproduced plates of Latin MSS. in capitals and uncial, with explanatory text.
- E. Monaci: *Facsimili di antichi manoscritti per uso delle scuole di filologia neolatina*, 2 parts, Rome, 1881, 1883. Folio, 100 plates in heliogravure, with explanatory text. \$12. •
- Vitelli and Paoli: *Collezione fiorentina di facsimili paleografici greci e latini*. Florence, 1884-. Each fascicule \$15.
- H. W. Johnston: *Latin Manuscripts*. Chicago, 1897. 4to, pp. 135, with a number of cuts in the text, and 16 reproduced facsimiles of pages of classical Latin MSS. \$2.25. A brief sketch of the making, distribution, and transmission of books, of Latin palaeography proper, and of the science of criticism.
- * W. M. Lindsay: *An Introduction to Latin Textual Emendation, based on the text of Plautus*. London, 1896. 16mo, pp. 12+131. \$1. An excellent systematic account of the cause and character of corruption in MSS., with ample illustration. The appendix contains some practical suggestions on the method of collating MSS.
- F. Blass: *Hermeneutik und Kritik*. In I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I, 2d ed. pp. 147-295. \$5.70.

- * J. H. Middleton: *Illuminated Manuscripts in Classical and Mediaeval Times, their Art and their Technique*. Cambridge, 1892. 4to, pp. 24+270, with 55 illustrations. \$5.

MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION

- † W. H. Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*. Leipzig, 1884-. \$18. Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication: about half complete (two vols., through M). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art. Naturally the articles vary in quality.
- J. G. Frazer: *The Golden Bough, A Study in Comparative Religion*. London, 1890. 2 vols. \$8. A fascinating book, with stores of valuable material. Not all of its theories are established.
- O. Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer*, Leipzig, 4th ed., 1895. pp. 340. \$1. The best brief work on the subject.

GREEK

- † L. Preller: *Griechische Mythologie*, Berlin, 3d ed. by Plew, 1872-75. The first volume, *Theogonie und Gotter*, complete in itself, with full indices, has appeared in a fourth edition, revised by C. Robert. Berlin, 1887-94. pp. 960. \$3.25. The best and most necessary work on the subject.
- M. Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*, Paris, 1883. pp. 360. \$0.80. Brief, but not without value for beginners: including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.
- P. Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*, 2d ed. Paris, 1886. pp. 697. \$3.50. Resembles Preller's work in plan, but is shorter and more popular. A standard work in French.
- L. Dyer: *The Gods in Greece*, N.Y., 1891. pp. 457. \$2.50. Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.
- L. R. Farnell: *Cults of the Greek States*. 2 vols. Oxford, 1896. pp. 760. \$8. Vol. III to follow.
- G. Gruppe: *Griechische Mythologie*, in I. von Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. V. Erste Hälfte, 1897.
- J. Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie*, Leipzig, 1871-89. 3 vols. Text \$17.50; Atlas in folio. (\$50.) Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes. Incomplete.
- E. Rohde: *Psyche, Seelencult und Unsterblichkeitsglaube der Griechen*, Freiburg, 1894. pp. 711. \$4.50. A beautiful book, — learned, brilliant, and written in a charming style. Some of the conclusions reached are still doubtful.

F. G. Welcker: *Griechische Götterlehre*, Göttingen, 1857-63. 3 vols., pp. 1973. \$7.50.

H. Usener: *Gotternamen*, Bonn, 1896. \$2.25. Stimulating studies.

ITALIAN AND ROMAN

L. Preller: *Römische Mythologie*, 3d ed., by H. Jordan. Berlin, 1881, 1883. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 8+455, 11+490. \$2.50. The standard work on the subject.

A. de Marchi: *Il culto privato di Roma antica. I. La religione nella vita domestica*. Milan, 1896. \$1.60. An excellent and stimulating book, embodying the results of the latest investigations.

G. Boissier: *La religion romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins*. Paris, 4th ed., 1878. 2 vols., 16mo. \$1.40. Delightfully written essays.

W. M. Ramsay: *The Church in the Roman Empire before A.D. 170*. New York and London, 1893. 8vo, pp. 15+494, with maps and illustrations. \$3. An interesting book, founded upon the author's special study of Asia Minor.

* E. G. Hardy: *Christianity and the Roman Government*, London, 1894. 12mo, pp. 15+208. \$1.25.

G. Boissier, *La fin du paganisme*. Paris, 2d ed., 1891. 2 vols., 16mo. \$1.40.

M. Bréal: *Les tables eugubines*, Paris, 1875. 8vo, with 13 plates. \$6. (\$3.50.) Text and translation of this inscription, important for the study both of Italic religion and of the Umbrian language, with introduction and commentary.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique, Athens, 1877-. \$4. The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mittheilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abtheilung), Athens, 1876-. \$3. The official organ of the German Institute at Athens.

Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin, 1886-, succeeding the *Annali* (see below). \$4. More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archaeologists of Germany.

Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. 1885-1897. For contents and prices of the several volumes, see above, pp. 110 f.

American Journal of Archaeology, First Series, Baltimore and Princeton, 1885-96. \$5. This has published much of the work of the American School at Athens, and in 1897 began its *Second Series* as the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America*, Macmillan Co., New York.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, London, 1880-. \$5.25. Published by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing, with other articles, those of the officers and students of the British School at Athens.

Ἑφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Athens. Third Series, 1883-. \$5.

Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archaeological Society at Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἑφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archaeology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Athens, 1888-92. \$12. A monthly bulletin of discoveries. Now merged in the Ἑφημερίς.

Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn. Vienna. \$2.25.

Revue Archéologique, Paris, 1844- (Third Series, 1883-). Paris. \$6.50.

Archäologische Zeitung, Berlin, 1843-85. (Complete, \$140.)

Gazette Archéologique, Paris, 1875-85. \$175.

Annali, Bullettino, and Monumenti Inediti dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, Rome and Berlin, 1829-85. The organs of the Archaeological Institute at Rome, which was originally unofficial and international, but was finally organized as the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, with a central Managing Committee at Berlin, and stations at both Rome and Athens. Under this new organization, these periodicals were succeeded in 1886 by the *Jahrbuch*, the *Mittheilungen* (*Römische Abtheilung*), — with the former designation *Bullettino* retained as a secondary title), and the *Antike Denkmäler*, of the German Institute. A full set of the original series of the three periodicals (1829-85) costs now about \$400.

Mittheilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (*Römische Abtheilung*), or *Bullettino*, Rome, 1886-. Quarterly, \$3 per year. The official publication of the Roman section of the German Archaeological Institute. Succeeds the old *Bullettino*.

Antike Denkmäler des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin, 1888-. Succeeds the *Monumenti Inediti*. A magnificent publication, in great folio, of plates of hitherto unpublished antiquities, with accompanying text. Published in parts at irregular intervals. Seven parts have thus far been issued, at \$10 each.

Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, Rome, 1872-. Quarterly, \$4.50 per year. The organ of the Municipal Archaeological Commission of Rome.

Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità, Milan, 1876-. Quarterly, \$5.20 per year. Published by the Royal Academy of Italy under authority of the Minister of Public Instruction. Contains sometimes brief mention, sometimes fuller discussion, of recent archaeological discoveries.

Monumenti Antichi, Milan, 1889-. Published by the Royal Academy of Italy, at irregular intervals and varying prices. Most of the articles are re-issued and can be bought separately.

Museo Italiano di Antichità Classica, Published since 1884 in Florence by D. Comparetti at irregular intervals and varying prices. Contains important archaeological articles.

Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Paris and Rome, 1881-. \$5 per year.

The organ of the French School at Rome.

Revue des Études grecques, Paris, 1888-. Quarterly, \$2.50 per year. The organ of the French Association for the Encouragement of Greek Studies.

MODERN GREEK

† E. Rizo-Rangabé: *Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language*, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1896. pp. 249. \$2. Brief and practical. It contains lists of the most important words in use, exercises furnishing practice in the speech of every-day life, and extracts for reading from the best Modern Greek authors.

† Mrs. E. A. Gardner: *A Practical Modern Greek Grammar*, London. D. Nutt, 1892. pp. 131. \$1. Good for the ordinary language of the people.

T. L. Stedman: *Modern Greek Mastery*, N.Y. 1896. pp. 380. \$1.50.

A. Thumb: *Handbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*, Strassburg, 1895. pp. xxv + 240. \$1.50. A brief scientific discussion of the sounds and inflexions of Modern Greek. Thoroughly to be recommended.

† E. Vincent and T. G. Dickson: *Handbook to Modern Greek*, N.Y., Macmillan, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 341. \$1.50. Deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts.

C. Wied: *Praktisches Lehrbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*, 2d ed., Vienna, 1893. pp. 184. \$0.50.

J. K. Mitsotakis: *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgangssprache*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 260. \$3. Serviceable in the study both of the literary and of the spoken language.

G. N. Hatzidakis: *Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 464. \$2.50. Scientific philological discussions (not a systematic grammar), in the same series as Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar* and Meyer's *Griechische Grammatik*.

† A. N. Jannaris: *Wie spricht man in Athen*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 178. \$0.75. Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

† M. Constantinides: *Neo-Hellenica*, London, 1892. pp. 470. \$1.50. A Modern Greek Reader, being an Introduction to Modern Greek in the form of dialogues (with a good English translation in parallel columns), and containing specimens of the language from the third century B.C. to the present day.

The *Atlantis*, a well-printed weekly newspaper, with news from Greece, is published in the literary idiom of Modern Greece, by Solon I. Vlastos, at 2, Stone Street, New York City. Yearly subscription price to teachers and students, \$2.50.

N. Contopoulos: *Modern-Greek and English Lexicon*, 3d ed., 1889-92. 2 vols., pp. 544, 692.

- E. Legrand: *Dictionnaire Grec Moderne Français and Français Grec Moderne*, Paris, 1882. 2 vols., pp. 920, 870. \$2.40. Superior to the lexicon of Contopoulos, and less bulky.
- A. N. Jannaris: *Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages, as actually written and spoken*, N.Y., Harpers, 1895. \$2.50. The best.
- A. Kyriakides: *Greek-English Dictionary*, with an appendix of Cypriote words, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1892. \$2. Good.
- J. K. Mitsotakis: *Neugriechischer Sprachführer*, Leipzig, 1892. 32mo. pp. 385. \$1. Very handy; it can be carried in the pocket.

ITALIAN

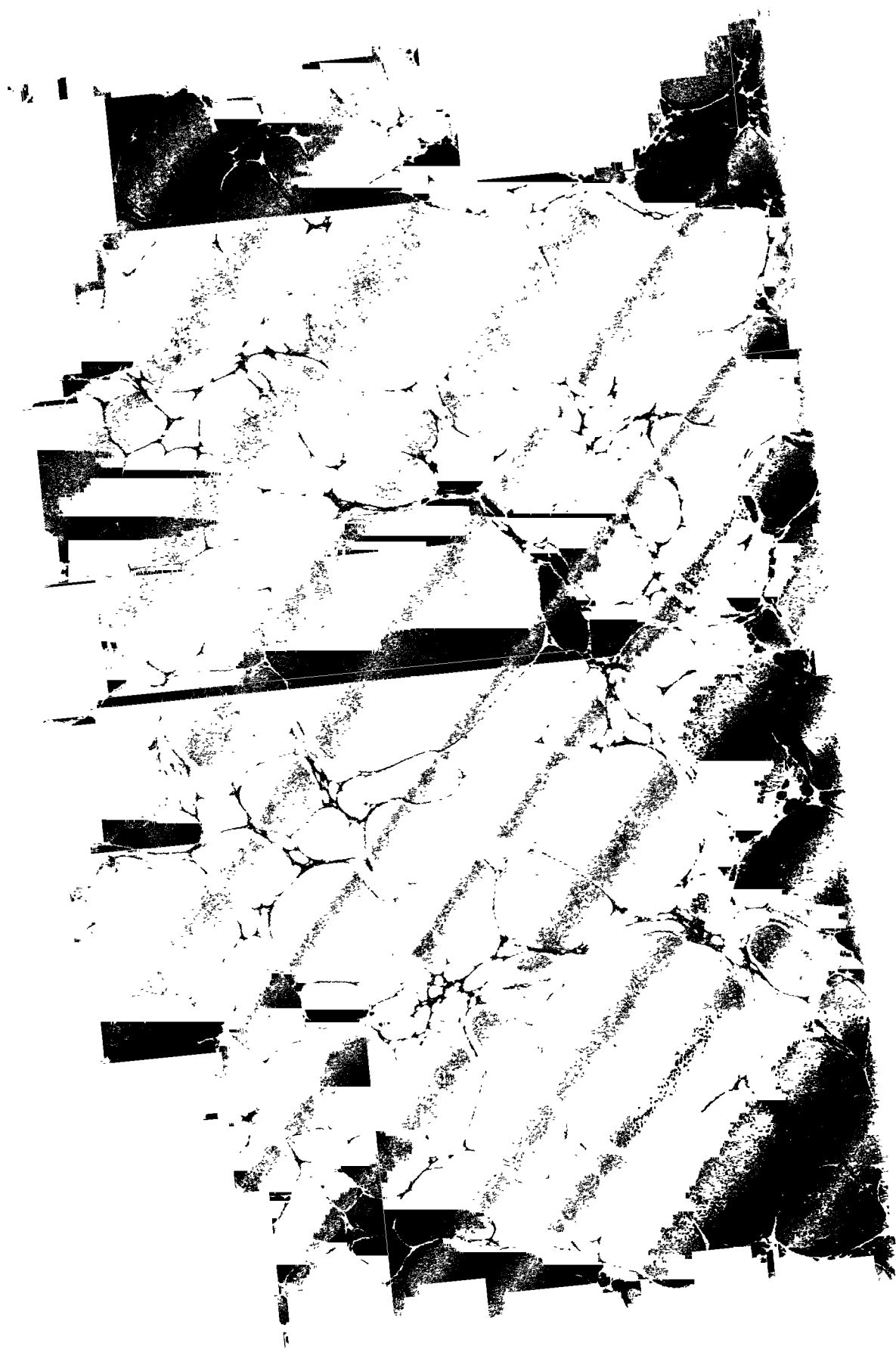
- C. H. Grandgent: *Italian Grammar*, Boston, 3d ed., 1894. 12mo. pp. 132. \$0.80. By the same author, *Italian Composition*, Boston, 1894. 12mo. pp. 103. \$0.60.
- B. L. Bowen: *First Italian Readings*, Boston, 1896. \$0.90.
Serviceable and sufficient books for the use of beginners in Italian.
- Fassano: *Viaggio a Roma. Sprachführer für Deutsche in Italien*, Berlin, 4th ed., 1895. 16mo. pp. 172. \$0.35. More valuable than ordinary 'conversation-books' for its practical information about the language as actually spoken.
- R. Kleinpaul: *Italienischer Sprachführer*, Leipzig, 2d ed. \$0.65.
- T. Millhouse: *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary*, New York and London, 4th ed. 2 vols., 8vo. \$5.50. Not satisfactory, but the best available.
- J. P. Roberts: *Dizionario Italiano-Inglese e Inglese-Italiano*, Florence, 8th ed. 8vo. pp. 32 + 526 and 16 + 456. \$1.40. Useful and cheap.
- Rigutini e Fanfani: *Vocabolario Italiano della Lingua Parlata*, Florence, 1893. Quarto. pp. 52 + 1296. \$3.75. The best dictionary, entirely in Italian, for students learning the spoken language, and sufficient for the reading of most authors.

MODERN GREECE

The following books will be serviceable in giving the reader some knowledge of the Greece of to-day.

- F. Gregorovius: *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter, von der Zeit Justinians bis zur türkischen Eroberung*, Stuttgart, 1889. 2 vols., pp. 490, 477. \$5. The most scholarly introduction to the study of Modern Greece. The final chapter treats of the Greek Revolution.
- R. C. Jebb: *Modern Greece*, London, 1880. pp. 183. \$1.50.
- R. A. H. Bickford-Smith: *Greece under King George*, London, 1893. pp. 350. \$3.
- R. Rodd: *The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece*, London, 1892. pp. 294. \$2.
- C. K. Tuckerman: *The Greeks of To-day*, 3d ed., N.Y., Putnams, 1886. \$0.50.
- G. Deschamps: *La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui*, Paris, 1892. pp. 368. \$0.70.
- P. Melingo: *Griechenland in unseren Tagen*, Vienna, 1892. pp. 223. \$1.25.

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